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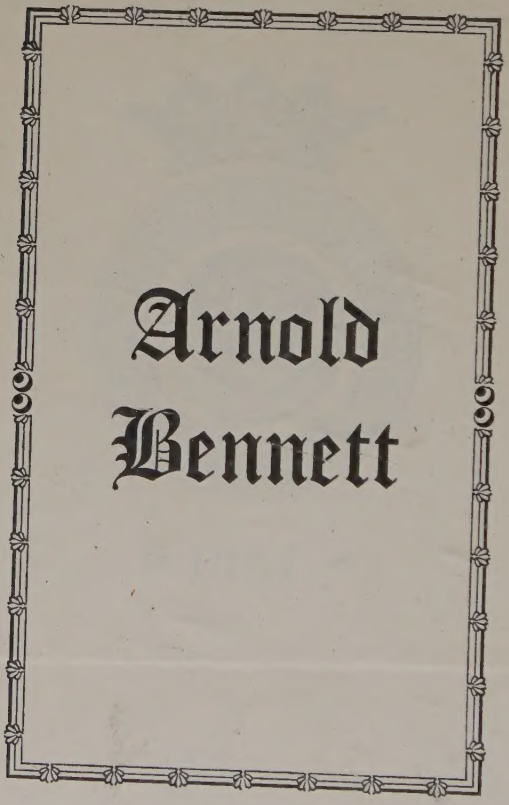

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OF THE YEAR

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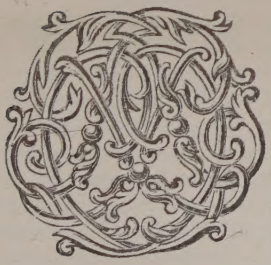

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ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

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THE internal state of the country at the opening of the year 1861 was generally prosperous and tranquil. The harvest of the preceding autumn had, indeed, proved deficient, even to a greater extent than was at first apprehended, but the policy of free-trade had happily, in a great measure, obviated the effects of domestic scarcity, and very large importations of grain having been received both from Europe and America, the cost of the prime necessary of life was kept within moderate bounds, and occasioned but little pressure upon the poorer classes. The state of the agricultural and manufacturing interests at the opening of the year was apparently sound, and a spirit of contentment and political tranquillity generally prevailed. Whatever demand had temporarily existed for constitutional changes appeared to have now completely subsided, and the subject of Parliamentary Reform to be suspended by consent of all parties. In the absence of stirring events at home, attention was chiefly bent upon the progress of affairs abroad, especially upon the gradual development of Italian unity, in which a warm interest was felt, though the attitude of neutrality was strictly maintained by our Government. The successful and honourable termination of the war in China was hailed with cordial satisfaction. On the other side of the Atlantic, the first scene of a revolution of great importance, no less than the disruption of the hitherto United States into two hostile sections, had just begun to excite a warm interest in this country. The sympathies of England were at the outset distinctly engaged on behalf of the Northern States, the national abhorrence of slavery producing a strong alienation from the Southern cause; but in this case, as well as in that of Italy, both the British Administration and the people at large were firmly resolved in adhering to the policy of non-interference.

On the 5th of February, Parliament was opened by Her

Majesty in person with the following Speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"It is with great satisfaction that I meet you again in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice.

"My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friendly and satisfactory; and I trust that the moderation of the Powers of Europe will prevent any interruption of the general peace.

"Events of great importance are taking place in Italy. Believing that the Italians ought to be left to settle their own affairs, I have not thought it right to exercise any active interference in those matters. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

"I announced to you, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, that the atrocities which had then recently been committed in Syria had induced me to concur with the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the Prince Regent of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in entering into an engagement with the Sultan, by which temporary military assistance was to be afforded to the Sultan for the purpose of establishing order in that part of his dominions.

"That assistance has been afforded by a body of French troops, who have been sent to Syria as representing the Allied Powers. The Sultan has also placed a considerable military force in Syria, under the direction of an able officer; and I trust that tranquillity will soon be re-established in that province, and that the objects of the convention will have been fully attained.

"I announced to you also, at the close of the last Session of Parliament, that the pacific overtures which my Envoy in China had made to the Imperial Government at Pekin having led to no satisfactory result, my naval and military forces, and those of my ally the Emperor of the French, were to advance towards the northern provinces of China, for the purpose of supporting the just demands of the Allied Powers, and that the Earl of Elgin had been sent to China as special Ambassador to treat with the Chinese Government.

"I am glad to inform you that the operations of the allied forces have been attended with complete success. After the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, and several engagements with the Chinese army, the allied forces became masters of the imperial city of Pekin; and the Earl of Elgin and Baron Gros, the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French, were enabled to obtain an honourable and satisfactory settlement of all matters in dispute.

"Throughout these operations, and the negotiations which followed them, the Commanders and Ambassadors of the Allied Powers acted with the most friendly concert. Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

"The state of my Indian territories is progressively improving, and I trust that their financial condition will gradually partake of the general amendment.

"An insurrection of a portion of the natives of New Zealand has interrupted the peace of a

part of that colony; but I hope that the measures which have been taken will speedily suppress these disturbances, and enable my Government to concert such arrangements as may prevent their recurrence.

"Serious differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union. It is impossible for me not to look with great concern upon any events which can affect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly allied to my subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of a satisfactory adjustment.

"The interest which I take in the well-being of the people of the United States cannot but be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America.

"I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my warm appreciation of the loyalty and attachment to my person and throne manifested by my Canadian and other North American subjects on the occasion of the residence of the Prince of Wales among them.

"I have concluded with the Emperor of the French conventions supplementary to the treaty of commerce of the 23rd of January, 1860, and in furtherance of the objects of that treaty.

"I have also concluded with the King of Sardinia a convention for the reciprocal protection of copyright.

"These conventions will be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—

"I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been framed with a due regard to economy and to the efficiency of the several branches of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Measures will be laid before you for the consolidation of important parts of the criminal law; for the improvement of the law of bankruptcy and insolvency; for rendering more easy the transfer of land; for establishing a uniform system of rating in England and Wales; and for several other purposes of public usefulness.

"I confidently commit the great interests of my empire to your wisdom and care; and I fervently pray that the blessing of the Almighty may attend your councils and may guide your deliberations to the attainment of the object of my constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of my people."

In the House of Lords the Address in answer to the Royal Speech was moved by the Earl of Sefton, who began by congratulating the House on the restoration to health of Lord Derby, and proceeded to comment in the language of approval on the several paragraphs in Her Majesty's Address. The motion having been seconded in an able maiden speech by Lord Lismore, the Earl of Derby entered at some length upon the various topics which had been presented to the House. The noble lord

stated at the outset that he had no intention of disturbing the harmony of the proceedings by moving any amendment to the Address. At the same time, he could not refrain from remarking upon the deficiencies which he had observed in the Royal Speech. He regretted that no notice had been taken of the recent distress which had prevailed among the working classes, and of the noble generosity on the part of the wealthier classes which it had evoked. He passed on to express his surprise that nothing had been said in the Royal Speech of the general financial condition of the country, and contrasted in this respect the meagreness of the Speech from the Throne with that delivered by the Emperor of the French at the opening of the Legislative Chambers. No one viewed with more regret than himself the present disruption of the United States, both as to the disastrous consequences to the States themselves, and to the effect which would be produced upon the manufacturing classes of this country. He trusted that the present condition of the United States would lead in this country to a more serious consideration of the best means for procuring a supply of cotton from other districts. In brief, but elegant terms, he next congratulated Her Majesty on the reception which the Prince of Wales had met in Canada and the United States, and on the perfect manner in which his Royal Highness had conducted himself. Lord Derby then briefly touched upon the rebellion in New Zealand and the position of India, briefly eulogizing the military and naval operations which had brought the war in China to a successful termination. Passing to the foreign relations of the country, he expressed his wish to hear from Her Majesty's Government the state of our relations with France on two points—the Syrian expedition and the affairs of Italy. As to the first point, he would be glad to hear whether any time been appointed for the withdrawal of the French troops from Syria, and also whether the French Government had determined to insist on a further occupation of the country. In speaking of Italian affairs, he wished to know what was the position in which Her Majesty's Government stood with regard to the present state of Italy and its future prospects.

He had nothing to say in vindication of the Government of Francis II., but thought he had had hard measure, seeing that he was exposed to the long pent-up indignation of his people before he had an opportunity of showing what his principles and policy really were. If the dream of an united Italy could be realized, Lord Derby would look upon it without jealousy, provided it were not only great and united but really independent of a foreign Power. Passing from the merits of the Neapolitan revolt, Lord Derby condemned the manner in which it had been encouraged. General Garibaldi was an excellent man, and an honest politician, but he would not have done so much had he not been supported by the King of Sardinia, whose course was a flagrant violation of international law. The Queen's Speech said the Italians were to be left to settle their own affairs, but

that sentence involved a fallacy. It could not be contended that Sardinia was justified in interfering in Naples without a declaration of war. If the French people interfered with the affairs of the French who live in Canada or the Mauritius, Lord John Russell would find good reason for objecting to it. He did not, however, wish to discuss so much the merits of the King of Sardinia and General Garibaldi, as the tone Her Majesty's Government meant to assume with respect to Italy, and their views of her future position. His complaint was that the oracle had spoken in ambiguous terms The Foreign Minister had written contradictory despatches, one on the 31st of August, and one on the 27th of October. They embodied totally distinct principles, and he wished to know by which they meant to abide. In August the Minister deprecated, on the ground of principle, any interference by Sardinia in Naples; in October his language underwent a total change, the more remarkable as all the other Governments of Europe had disapproved of the course taken by Sardinia. On a former occasion Lord John Russell had read a letter in the House of Commons telling Lord Palmerston how foreign correspondence should be conducted, and dwelling on the necessity of submitting all despatches to the Queen. Lord Derby said he thought at the time that was a strong step to take, and then insinuated that Lord John had forgotten to act upon his own counsel to Lord Lord Palmerston, and obtain the Queen's sanction. Having argued that Lord John's doctrines in the October despatch were untenable, Lord Derby demanded explanations. He then proceeded to ask for a distinct statement of the future policy of the Government, all the more because in the Royal Speech Her Majesty said she "trusts to the moderation of the great Powers of Europe to prevent any interruption of the general peace."

"There is no use," said the noble lord, "in blinking this question. It is quite right to speak openly, and say that the preservation of peace or the calamity of war depends wholly and entirely on the attitude taken by the Emperor of the French; and I must confess that I am not very favourably impressed with the prospects of peace by the language used in the speech delivered by the Emperor of the French. At this time last year I undertook to express my earnest hope that the Emperor of the French would not commit so great an error and so great a political fault as to persist in the annexation of Savoy and Nice; and I expressed that hope, not only on account of the effect which the actual transfer of those provinces would have on the relations of the countries in Europe, but more particularly so on account of the effect it would produce in shaking the confidence of Europe in the good faith of the Emperor of the French. In this country people are only too ready to state openly, clearly, and distinctly what their views and objects are. They go straightforward to their mark, sometimes indiscreetly perhaps, but they expect to see in explanations of objects and intentions on the part of other Powers the same straightforwardness. They are, therefore, very easily duped by

specious promises and declarations; but, once duped, they are not so easily duped a second time, and confidence once forfeited is not so easily restored to the same person. But even were I disposed to place in the good faith of the declarations of France, or rather of the Emperor of the French, the same confidence as I was prepared to repose in them 14 or 16 months ago, I do not think that the expressions in the Emperor's speech are such as to ensure great confidence. I take it that there could not be a greater calamity for this country and for Europe than the rupture or dissolution of the friendly alliance between the two countries. There are many reasons which ought to bring us closely together, and an amicable intimacy is as important to the one as to the other, and is equally important to the general peace of Europe. But if the alliance is to be anything real and satisfactory, it is obvious that there must exist mutual confidence between the Governments, and a clear understanding as to their intentions and policy. It is impossible to overlook the fact that danger of disturbance in Europe would arise only from the attitude assumed by France, and at the present moment there prevails a degree of apprehension, anxiety, and uncertainty with respect to the future course of that Power. At the same time that the Emperor of of the French makes use of peaceful professions, he is at the head of 400,000 men, and the amount could easily be raised to 600,000. That army, if I am rightly informed, being sick of idleness, is demanding occupation, and exhibits impatience at the inactivity to which it is condemned; and the nation to which it belongs would go through great suffering, and sustain a great weight of taxation, merely for the sake of what it deems military glory. Such being the army, and such the nation, with the Emperor of the French at their head, it is not satisfactory to see that potentate at present exerting himself to increase the powers of France, more especially in that particular department in which it is absolutely necessary that we should maintain a superiority if we mean to maintain our independence. When I see the efforts made to raise the navy in France, I cannot—though I do not suppose that the Emperor would do anything to bring himself in collision with this country, but, on the contrary, I believe that his earnest desire is to continue on good terms with England—yet I cannot, I repeat, disconnect those efforts from the great exertions also made in this country against possible aggression, or help saying that we seem to be running a race of military preparations—with this difference, however, that those in France must be for aggression, while those in England are only for those defences which are essential for the existence of the nation. What possible contingency might not be included under the three exceptions to the peaceful policy of France, set forth in the Emperor's speech? Have the Government still the same confidence in the Emperor? I do not ask the noble earl opposite to reconcile the two despatches to which I have referred; but I ask by which of the two principles the Government are to be guided. This is

not an unimportant question, either as respects the future or the present, for unquestionably it is a state of doubt, and apprehension, and uncertainty, that places on the people of this country an amount of taxation which is absolutely unprecedented in time of peace, which is perfectly intolerable, and which is only made more intolerable by the financial freaks of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. How long is this state of things to continue, and when is the country to be relieved from the pressure of this heavy taxation? We are, in point of fact, at a time of profound peace, suffering from almost a war taxation, and we want to know how long the nation is to remain in this position, how long these excessive armaments are to continue necessary, and how long, under the guise of peace, and while apparently in cordial and friendly alliance with our neighbours across the Channel, we are to maintain these preparations for immediate war? We want to know, further, whether Her Majesty's Government are at this moment acting, with regard to European politics in concert with the Emperor of the French, or whether we are with him merely upon the footing on which we stand with Russia or any other country?"

Earl Granville having congratulated Lord Derby on his restored health, of which the House had had so good a proof in his vigorous onslaught on Her Majesty's Government, said, in reply to his speech, that in regard to the production of cotton in India he had the greatest confidence in the resources of that country. As to the affairs of New Zealand, he had at present no information on the state of the rebellion, but he thought it would be wiser for the House, before it proceeded to consider the causes of the outbreak, to await the quelling of the rebellion. Lord Granville then alluded in very complimentary terms to the reception of the Prince of Wales in Canada, and of his conduct under somewhat difficult circumstances, and passed an eloquent compliment upon the Chinese expedition and the ability which had been displayed in its organization. He proceeded to consider the objections made by Lord Derby to the foreign policy of Lord John Russell, and protested against the construction put on that policy by means of two isolated despatches. In reply to the question as to the state of our relations with France, he informed the House that our relations were founded on the only principles which ought to influence a great nation—neither blind distrust nor blind confidence; and that the two countries acted together because they believed their joint action would be beneficial to the general interests of Europe. In support of his views he referred to the recent Commercial Treaty with France, which had already done much and would do more to induce friendly feelings between the two countries and avert the calamities of war. In China and in Syria we had acted in co-operation with the French, and the expediency of continuing the French occupation of Syria would be shortly brought under the consideration of the great Powers. It was true that much distrust

existed in various States of the Continent, but there was now a general disposition to grant liberal measures, which would, he hoped, effectually allay all irritation. There was, however, the greatest reason for satisfaction in the condition of our own country. In conclusion, he expressed his regret at the loss which the House had sustained by the death of Lord Aberdeen, to whose memory he paid an eloquent and feeling tribute. "Never," he said, "in public life was there a more honest or honourable man." The Address was then agreed to without a division.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by Sir T. E. Colebrooke, who commenced by adverting to that part of Her Majesty's Speech which had a personal reference to herself—the allusion to the manner in which the Prince of Wales had been received in the British colonies he had visited, as well as in the United States of America, which he considered an important historical event. He dwelt upon the success which had attended our arms in China, of which, he remarked, many doubts had been entertained by military authorities, and he congratulated the House upon the manner in which the expedition had been fitted out. In touching upon those portions of the Royal Speech which related to the state of the Continent of Europe, he expressed his belief that the Emperor of the French was actuated by a sincere desire for the maintenance of peace. At the same time, Italy was a source of anxiety, and considering the aspect of foreign affairs in general, he thought that impatience for a reduction of our expenditure should not prevent us from maintaining an attitude of watchfulness. After a few remarks upon domestic topics, he concluded by moving the Address.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Paget, who confined himself to subjects of home interest, expressing favourable anticipations of the results of the Commercial Treaty with France. On the subject of economy in the public expenditure, he declared his conviction, that though the people desired that the money raised by taxation should not be profusely squandered, to reduce the army and navy below what was necessary for the safety and honour of the country would be as unpopular as impolitic.

Mr. White said, although very reluctant to disturb the unanimity which generally prevailed upon these occasions, there were omissions in the Royal Speech, and he felt bound to move an amendment. Nothing was said about the question as to the respective functions of the two Houses, and the abandonment of one of the most precious privileges of the Commons. The Royal Speech was defective in relation to a neighbouring State, and to the warlike preparations there; and it made no mention of administrative or of Parliamentary Reform. With regard to China, he observed that the treaty of Tien-tsin could only be considered as a truce, since stipulations so extorted could not be enforced. He moved to add a paragraph to the Address on the subject of Parliamentary Reform.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Digby Seymour.

Mr. Disraeli, referring to the manner in which the Reform Bill of the last session had been treated by the supporters of the Government, thought they could not be censured for omitting the topic in the Royal Speech, and he was not displeased at the omission. Subjects had occurred since the House had met, however, which he thought justified inquiry of the Government as to the general state of our affairs and the policy we were pursuing. Secret diplomacy, we had been told, had been abandoned; yet, notwithstanding all this candour on the part of the Government the public mind was more perplexed and bewildered as to our policy. He wanted to know what was our policy; what was the real state of our relations with France? Had we formed, as had been suggested, new alliances, or attempted to form them, and, if so, on what principles? He had always upheld what was called the French alliance with this country; the wisest and most eminent statesmen had been of opinion that a cordial understanding between the two nations was most conducive to the peace of the world, and that it was practicable. But this cordial understanding depended upon two assumptions — that France was of opinion that, by the development of her resources, her power would be more securely ensured than by any increase of territory; and that the noble weakness of the French people—the love of glory—would be satisfied, in any international difficulty, by being consulted. But the policy of our Foreign Secretary had been contrary to that of France, and, as France believed, hostile to her interests. He proceeded to contend that Lord John Russell had pursued a policy in Italy contrary to that of France by supporting the unity of Italy, to which France is opposed. But had he obtained that unity?

"We hear — we know, that a powerful French army is strongly entrenched in the centre of Italy. We know that the contemplated capital of Italy is not in the possession of the Italians. In this age of jubilant nationality Rome is still garrisoned by the Gauls. (Laughter.) We know that Venetia is bristling with Austrian artillery and swarming with German and Sclavonian legions. We know that even the King of the Two Sicilies, deprived of his crown by universal and unanimous suffrage, unfortunately followed by frequent insurrections and martial law, is even at this moment in possession of the two prime strongholds of his kingdom. We know that in the south of Italy they have combined the horrors of revolution with the shade of conquest."

"But, granting that unity is obtained, on what terms will the Emperor of the French consent to it? It will not be the moral force of England but the sword of France that will have won it, and, when it is won, the Emperor will come forward as the natural head of the Latin race, the emancipator of Italy, at the head of a million bayonets. If the Minister sought that unity he ought to have interfered by material force and not by a puerile and declamatory diplomacy. Then we should have had grateful allies for our reward. Now, either we must fall back

upon the Treaty of Zurich, or meet a more dangerous situation —Italy united by the sword of France with its resources at the disposal of France." That was the result of the course the Government had pursued. Mr. Disraeli concluded by saying:—

"Great influences have been at work during the last year—influences more powerful than French emperors and British ministers. They had been slumbering in chaos; but you called forth those anarchical elements, one of which alone may be sufficient to produce a European war. What are these questions which are now agitating Europe, and from the agitation of which men shrank? You have the rival claims of priests and kings, you have the rights of races and the boundaries of empires—questions, one of which alone caused a war of thirty years. All these questions have now been called forth while Her Majesty's Government have been pursuing the phantom of an United Italy . . . . If the unity of Italy is to be effected, it can be affected only by a Power which occupies Italy in great force, not by a Power which has no force there whatever. That unity cannot be effected under such auspices without results dangerous, in my opinion, to the peace of Europe. That unity can only be effected in such circumstances by placing the Emperor of the French at the head of at least a million of armed men, and making him master of all the resources of Italy. I want to know whether, with the probability of such a result as that, with such dangers as these impending over Europe and more than Europe, inquiries and explanations have passed between the Governments of England and France as to the intentions and policy of the French Emperor. I want to know whether the Government can inform the House what is the exact state of affairs in that respect, what are the true relations of France with Italy, and what are the prospects on this all-important question which the Government can hold out to the people of England."

Lord John Russell admitted the right of Mr. Disraeli to ask for explanations, but told him he was not justified in complaining of want of information when the papers had just been laid on the table. He then stated the course pursued by the Government in the Italian question. "During the last year and a half, the Government have declared, over and over again, that the Italians should be allowed to settle their affairs as they thought best. Does Mr. Disraeli consider that a right or a wrong principle? He does not say whether he thinks it right or wrong; but he conjures up doubts which have no existence in fact. Mr. Disraeli has always derided opinions in favour of Italian independence. He has sounded the praises of Austria and the late King of Naples." Lord John gave a close narrative of the course of Italian affairs since 1859, to show that the Government had consistently upheld the principle that the Italians should be free to choose their own rulers, and again asked Mr. Disraeli to say whether he thought that a right principle, or whether, after the Treaty of Zurich, he would have employed force to reinstate the Grand-Dukes. France said that no

troops, Austrian or French, should be used to reinstate these rulers, and Austria declared she would not cross her frontier. Lord John then made this statement as regards the unity of Italy:—

"But now, as to the unity of Italy. We have declared that we have no wish that the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena should not return. I have stated with regard to Naples, both in this House and in my communications with the Government of the Emperor of the French, that, in our opinion, the happiness of Italy would be better secured by there being two kingdoms of Italy than one, and that if the King of Naples would have granted a constitution, we should have been glad to see two constitutional kingdoms in Italy. But still that was a question for the Italians themselves. It was for them to consider whether the prince, having hereditary right on his side, was a prince in whom they could trust, and they had the perfect right to regulate their internal affairs in such a manner as to secure their own happiness. Was that a wrong principle? We may have been wrong in our opinion that it would be better there should be two kingdoms in Italy, but we said that the Italians only ought to be the judges on that point."

Being extremely anxious to maintain peace, that the Treaty of Villafranca should be observed, and that the Italians should settle their own affairs, he wrote the despatch in August, 1860, recommending Sardinia not to enter hastily upon a war. But, without the knowledge of the Sardinian Government, Garibaldi sailed from Genoa, conquered Sicily, landed in the kingdom of Naples, and entered the capital, with a dozen companions, as Dictator. The question for the King of Sardinia then was, what he should do. Lord John Russell justified his intervention, on the ground of the anarchy that ensued on the arrival of Garibaldi. The extraordinary results of this invasion had shown that he was welcomed as a deliverer by the people of Sicily and Naples. But he could not found a solid power at Naples, and unless the King of Sardinia had stepped in, all would have been anarchy, and Italian independence would have vanished like a dream. He thought that the King could not have done otherwise than declare himself at once, and he justified the course which the Government had taken in consequence of this event, and of the views indicated by other Powers in relation thereto. The policy of non-intervention was concurred in by France; Her Majesty's Government entirely agreed with the Emperor of the French in this policy, and we were in close alliance with the other great Powers. With regard to the amendment, and the subject of Reform, he thought it was better for the Government not to bring forward a measure which, at the present time, must create disappointment, and occupy a great deal of time without leading to any satisfactory result. Upon this question, he always dreaded what persons would do by way of compromise. He had come to the opinion that, in order to carry a Reform Bill which would be of use to the country, there must be such an amount of pub-

lic opinion in its favour as would carry it through that House and the House of Lords. The country, however, had the matter in its own hands, and might declare that nothing would satisfy it but Parliamentary Reform; the Government were of opinion that their best course would be to give their attention to the various subjects indicated in Her Majesty's Speech.

Mr. Bright said he felt a grief which he could not express at what had fallen from Lord John Russell on the subject of a Reform Bill, and at the tone in which he had treated it. He asked the House to consider what was its position with regard to this subject—a question more important than the consistency of the conduct of any member of it. When the present Government came into power, pledges, public and private, had been given on the subject of Reform, of the most explicit character, and he asked the House whether it was right that the representation should be amended or not; and, if right, whether it was not better that it should be done now. The course which they were called upon to take upon this question, was not a safe course. If it was good for those entitled to a vote to be represented, it was not good for that House that they should be permanently excluded. The question could not remain as it was; it must be settled, and he believed that, in this session of all others, a moderate and useful measure of Reform, if the Government were in earnest, might pass both Houses of Parliament. He warned the House of dangers which, though regarded as remote, had overtaken statesmen of every country who had neglected them, and had overwhelmed many, and against risking the loss of their own self-respect as well as the respect of the country.

Mr. White's amendment having been negatived by 124 to 46, the Address was agreed to.

On the bringing up of the report on the Address the next day, Mr. S. Fitzgerald revived the discussion respecting the foreign policy of the Government, and drew a contrast between the tone of Lord J. Russell's two despatches in August and October. The object of the first, which was the maintenance of peace, he approved of, though he took some exceptions to its language. The second Mr. Fitzgerald compared to the devices of the French Convention, and declared that the doctrines laid down in it sanctioned insurrection. He asked for explanations regarding our relations with France and the state of Syria.

Lord J. Russell, in reply, vindicated the language of his despatches. He said that Mr. Fitzgerald must adopt one of two courses—either say there should be no interference by a foreign Power, or show that in this case Sardinian intervention was unjustifiable. It would be absurd to lay down a rule that all cases should be placed in the same category. Each must be judged by its own merits. He gave several instances of interventions that had taken place, viz. in Greece against the Sultan—in Belgium against Holland—in England against James I. Were these instances to be condemned? It was unjust to say that the

despatch of October contained a general declaration in favour of insurrection. Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Fitzgerald had both evaded the facts. The latter said he could not discuss the general bearings of the Italian question: but in his (Lord J. Russell's) opinion, the rights and wrongs of the Italian people formed the whole matter in question. Reviewing the history of Naples since 1821, showing how Austria had interfered to put down the Constitutionalists, how the exking had forsworn himself—how he broke faith with his ministers—the noble lord justified the revolt of the Neapolitans, who were seeking constitutional government. "Let me observe, further," added the noble lord, "that there are now in Europe, as there have been at various periods, three parties. There are those who are for despotism, there are those who are for disorder, and there are those who are for constitutional monarchy; and I say that it is not unbefitting the English Government to declare that when there is a contest among these principles they cannot favour despotism, they cannot show any countenance to disorder; but that with the cause of constitutional monarchy and of representative institutions, under the ægis of a king who can keep his word, they do feel sympathy, and that they are glad to see such a cause flourishing in a country which is so glorious for its ancient recollections, and so distinguished for the ability, industry, and activity of its sons, as is Italy. Therefore it was that when Russia and Prussia, and impliedly Austria and France, expressed their disapprobation of any attempt to establish an independent Italy, I thought that the voice of this country might be heard on the other side, and that it might be shown that one constitutional monarchy at least would be glad to see the Italians free themselves by their own exertions." The discussion then terminated.

One of the first steps taken by the Government in this session was with a view to remedy the evils so much complained of in recent sessions, arising from the slow progress of public business, and the uncertainty and irregularity of Parliamentary proceedings. The opinion was entertained in certain quarters that the procedure of the House of Commons was in some degree chargeable with these consequences; and with a view of investigating the truth of that allegation, the Government proposed to institute an inquiry into this matter in both Houses. Lord Palmerston, on the 7th of February, accordingly moved the nomination of a Committee of the Commons, to consider whether, by any alterations in the forms and proceedings of that House, the despatch of public business could be more effectually promoted. He observed that there had prevailed both in and out of the House an opinion that some of its forms might be dispensed with, so as considerably to accelerate the public business. He reminded the House that improvements of this kind had been made, observing, at the same time, that they ought to be very cautious in adopting such changes, as expedition was not the sole purpose for which the House met, the great object being the discussion

of measures. It was not for the Executive Government to propose any changes, but he threw out some suggestions which had been made by various members. He proposed that the Committee should consist of 21 members.

Mr. Horsman remarked, that the report of the Committee of 1838 contained two classes of recommendations, one of which, relating to the forms and proceedings of the House, had been adopted; but the other, applicable to the conduct and management of business by the Government—upon which the Committee observed its acceleration mainly depended—had been very much disregarded; and he proposed to enlarge the instruction to the Select Committee, so as to extend its inquiries, whether the business could not be accelerated by a more careful preparation of measures, their early introduction, and a judicious distribution of them between the two Houses, on the part of the Government. He moved to amend the terms of reference in the motion to that extent.

Mr. Disraeli said he could not support the amendment, which implied a censure upon the Government in the conduct of business. He was satisfied with the original motion, which contained all that the House could deal with.

Mr. Bright hoped the amendment would not be pressed.

Sir George Lewis objected to the addition proposed. He pointed out what he conceived to be the main defects in the arrangement of Parliamentary business, and the causes of its being thrown into arrear.

Sir J. Pakington was of opinion that as the business of the House had outgrown its forms of procedure, these forms might be safely and beneficially abridged, which would accelerate the progress of the business without encroaching upon the right of debate. After some further discussion, Mr. Horsman withdrew his amendment, and the motion was agreed to.

Earl Granville made a similar motion the next day in the House of Lords. It had been, he said, at first proposed to have a joint Committee of both Houses, but the Government had preferred the plan of separate Committees, having a power of mutual communication. The Earl of Derby cordially assented to the motion, and it was carried.

The Committees thus appointed pursued their inquiries at some length, and after a short period presented their reports. That of the Commons Committee recommended certain alterations in the arrangement of business, which were partly adopted by the House.

The most important changes were the substitution of Thursday for Friday as a Government night, and the adoption of Tuesday as a supply night. The last alteration was considered at the end of the session to have had a decided effect in accelerating business.

On the 14th of February, Lord Herbert of Lea, as Secretary of State for War, moved a vote of thanks in the House of Lords to the officers and men in Her Majesty's service who had been engaged in the recent operations in China. The noble lord gave a brief sketch of the organization of the expedition for avenging the defeat of the Peiho, and adverted to the ability which had

been displayed by the officers in command in embarking and landing their troops in the highest state of efficiency. On the 1st of August, the troops under General Grant landed in China and occupied the forts of the Peiho. They subsequently, after encountering unexpected hardships, advanced through a difficult country, the obstacles of which were much lessened by the gallantry of the Sikh cavalry. The Taku Forts were next attacked, and after a short but gallant resistance, carried in the most successful style. He deemed it necessary to dwell on these points, because, since the capture of Pekin and the signing of the treaty, people were inclined to forget the difficulties which had been overcome. Lord Herbert next referred to the action which took place before Tientsin, and vindicated Sir Hope Grant from the charge that he had forced hostilities on the Chinese at this period, when they were particularly desirous of peace. Between the military and naval services he was delighted to state that there had been the most cordial co-operation. In terms of indignation he proceeded to detail the horrible barbarities inflicted by the Chinese on the unfortunate gentlemen whom they had captured by a foul act of treachery. This atrocious crime necessitated some sort of punishment, one which should fall upon the instigators of it, and not upon an unoffending people, and the punishment selected had been the destruction of the Summer Palace of the Emperor. From these topics he passed to speak in terms of great approval of the commissariat and medical staff attached to the forces. It was the first time that a medical officer had been sent out solely for sanitary purposes, and the appointment had been productive of great benefits to the army. Already Her Majesty had expressed her sense of the services which had been rendered by the troops in China, and it now remained for their Lordships to express their approbation by giving their assent to the motion.

Lord Derby said that he felt it incumbent upon him to express his satisfaction at the perfect organization of the expedition to China, reflecting, as it did, the greatest credit upon the departments concerned with it, and especially upon their chiefs, Lord Herbert and the Duke of Cambridge. Although the campaign in China could not compare either in magnitude or in interest with late events in India, yet when he remembered how much had been done by a comparatively small force, how that force had passed through a thickly-inhabited country, advanced to the gates of the capital, and there dictated its terms of peace, he could not refrain from thinking such vast results achieved by such inadequate means read more like a page of romance than a fact of history. Having highly eulogized the various operations, he complained of the meagre information which had been laid before the House by the Government, and insisted that more papers should have been presented to their Lordships on the merits of officers whom they were about to thank for their services. No words, however, could be too high to mark their sense of Sir

H. Grant's and Admiral Hope's services. He should have been glad to have heard something concerning the reported differences of opinion between General Montauban and Sir Hope Grant, because he thought that the instance reported redounded much to the credit of Sir H. Grant, who, on his own responbility, and in spite of General Montauban's protest, determined to attack the North Fort. As to the forces engaged, whatever they had to do they did it well, gallantly, and successfully. He regretted that the navy had not, by taking a more prominent part at the scene of their former disaster, satisfied their own minds that they had avenged their old defeat. He then commented on the admirable discipline and subordination of the troops—qualities which had been proved by the kindly acts and friendly bearing of the population through which they had passed. He refrained from saying anything in reference to the treaty, as the motion before the House was one of a purely military character. As to the destruction of the Summer Palace, although he admitted that it was amply justified by the barbarities which had been practised by the Chinese, he thought that it was neither a necessary nor a politic act. In conclusion he cordially assented to the motion.

The Duke of Cambridge supported the motion, and observed that whenever it became unhappily necessary for this country to go to war, measures ought to be adopted on the largest and most complete scale in order to bring that war to a satisfactory and rapid conclusion. This course had been followed in organizing the late expedition, and the result had been the most perfect success. He warmly eulogized the services of the troops engaged, and the officers in command, for the energy and gallantry which they had displayed throughout the whole of the Chinese expedition. In conclusion, he vindicated the destruction of the Summer Palace against the strictures of Lord Derby.

Lord Clyde was understood to allude in terms of high praise to the conduct of Sir Hope Grant.

Lord Grey said, that although he was still of opinion that the war with China was unjust, yet, as our army and navy were not responsible for the policy of the Government, and as he was fully convinced that both services had done their duty most efficiently, he should support the present motion. He thought, however, that the whole question of the Chinese war demanded discussion, and declared his intention, if Her Majesty's Government did not afford an opportunity for so doing, of bringing forward a motion himself for that purpose.

The Duke of Somerset expressed his approbation of the services of the navy, and read a letter from Sir Hope Grant, in which that officer spoke in the highest praise of the efficiency of those very gunboats which last year the House had been informed were entirely rotten. He defended the destruction of the Summer Palace, and expressed his conviction of the necessity of that act. He trusted that after this exhibition of our power the treaty would be effectually carried out.

The Marquis of Bath protested against the destruction of the Palace as an unnecessary and barbarous act of demolition.

Lord Ellenborough dwelt in terms of eulogium upon the services of Lord Elgin, who, he said, had gone to China at much personal inconvenience, and whose conduct had been marked by firmness and decision.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to. On the same evening, in the House of Commons, Viscount Palmerston moved a similar resolution. "These brilliant services," he observed, "had been performed, under circumstances of considerable difficulty, with the greatest possible skill, gallantry, and intrepidity. Not a mistake had been made; there had been no deficiency in providing troops and stores, and in transporting them to the scene of operations, while the most perfect harmony had prevailed between the British and French forces. The obstacles, though great, had been overcome; the period of the services had been comparatively short, but the success had been complete, without a single check, in spite of the large number of Tartars and Chinese opposed to the allied troops." He gave a succinct narrative of the operations which had resulted in the ratification of the treaty; and with respect to the destruction of the Emperor of China's Summer Palace, Lord Elgin and Sir Hope Grant had thought very properly, he said, that this act was a fit retribution for the outrages committed by the Chinese, and the barbarous cruelties perpetrated upon captives taken in violation of the law of nations, and, although the commander of the French forces did not acquiesce in the act, Her Majesty's Government cordially approved their conduct.

Mr. Disraeli, in terms of high eulogium, seconded the motion.

Mr. Scully adverted to the destruction of the Summer Palace, and argued that no greater provocation had been given by the Chinese to us than to the French, who had not concurred in the act, and said that, if it was not justifiable, it was an act of barbarism and vandalism, of which the nation should disclaim the responsibility.

Sir J. Elphinstone, while warmly agreeing in the opinions expressed as to the brilliant services of the army, avowed that he doubted whether the treaty would be efficacious.

Mr. White took exception to Lord Palmerston's statement that the war had originated in the refusal of the Chinese to ratify the treaty of Tien-tsin. He contended that they had not refused to ratify it; that they had ratified the American treaty, and that the British Goverment had virtually acknowledged the ratification.

Lord J. Russell justified the destruction of the palace as a fit atonement for the barbarous treatment of the captives by the Chinese authorities. Lord Elgin was of opinion that if he had demanded the surrender of the perpetrators of the outrages, the Chinese would have had no difficulty in complying with the demand, and the lives of some miserable subordinates would have been sacrificed, while the real offenders would have escaped. The reason why General Montau-

ban and Baron Gros had not acquiesced in the act was, because they thought it would strike such terror into the Chinese that the treaty would be broken off.

The motion was then agreed to.

The ineffectual attempt of the Attorney-General, Sir Richard Bethel, in 1860, to carry through Parliament his comprehensive measure for the Amendment of the Laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, has been related in the preceding volume. On the withdrawal of that Bill, Her Majesty's Government undertook to introduce another for the same object at the earliest period in the ensuing session. In fulfilment of that engagement, the Attorney-General, on the 11th of February, moved for leave to bring in the altered Bill which he had prepared, expressing a hope that he had succeeded in so framing the measure as to entitle it to greater favour than his former Bill had experienced. He began by adverting to the confusion which now existed in bankruptcy between the judicial and admistrative functions of the law, and one object of the last Bill, as of the present, was to separate these two functions. Another feature of the late as well as the present measure was to restore to the creditors in bankruptcy the power of settling their own affairs. Another evil which the late Bill was intended to meet, was the vast expense of proceedings in bankruptcy, the various sources of which he pointed out: to reduce this expense was likewise an object of the present Bill. He enumerated other objects contemplated by the late Bill which were embodied in the present, and then proceeded to explain the alterations he had introduced into the present Bill. He proposed to adhere to the plan of appointing a Chief Judge, but to continue the Commissioners of Bankruptcy; to abolish the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, and to permit a majority of the creditors to remove the case out of the Bankruptcy Court into the County Courts. He next explained the course of proceeding proposed by the Bill. One great object was to enable a bankrupt's estate to be administered and worked out, without the necessity of going into bankruptcy at all, by a very simple mode of proceeding. He described the powers and functions with which he proposed to clothe the creditors and the official assignees respectively, and the nature of the discharge to be given to the debtor. He proposed to abolish the distinctions of the certificates given to bankrupts, and to set forth cases of misconduct which would warrant the judge, of his own motion, in either refusing the certificate or suspending the order of discharge, or committing the bankrupt to prison for a term not exceeding twelve months (unless the bankrupt desired to be tried by a jury), without any appeal from the sentence of the chief judge. These forms of procedure applied to trader-debtors. In the case of non-traders, he urged at some length the impolicy of the existing law in requiring a term of imprisonment before an insolvent could obtain relief from the court, a provision which was no advantage to the creditor or the

community, while it was the greatest injustice to the non-trader. It was, therefore, a boon to all parties to place the law of insolvency on the same footing as the law of bankruptcy. The difficulty was to specify the overt acts that would constitute insolvency, and he stated what he considered would be criteria of insolvency sufficient to cast upon a debtor the obligation of giving up his property to his creditors, who should not, in that case, be entitled to more than an equal distribution of the property possessed by the debtor at the time, and they should not be allowed to retain the power of pursuing him through life. He explained various other details of the Bill, and, in conclusion, expressed a confident expectation that the portion of it which provided for private arrangements by means of deeds of composition would be found most beneficial, ensuring economy and expedition.

Most of the legal members of the House, including Mr. Walpole, Mr. Malins, Mr. Mellor, and Mr. Roebuck, as well as Mr. Turner and other members representing commercial constituencies, expressed, with certain reservations, a favourable opinion of the scheme, which was accordingly then introduced in the form of a Bill. The further proceedings with respect to this measure will be related in a succeeding chapter.

On the 16th of March, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent died, full of years and honours, having enjoyed a large share of public respect, and seen, in the admirable qualities of her Daughter's character, and the unparalleled brilliancy of her reign, the realization of her highest maternal hopes. Immediately upon her demise, motions were made in both Houses of Parliament, that addresses should be presented to the Throne, "to condole with Her Majesty, and to express our sincere regret at that melancholy event; to assure Her Majesty that we shall ever feel the warmest interest in whatever concerns Her Majesty's domestic relations; and to declare our ardent wishes for the happiness of Her Majesty and of her family."

The Address in the Upper House was moved by Earl Granville, who said:—

"Your lordships are all aware that the Duchess of Kent, at a very early age, and after a brief period of domestic happiness with her second husband, the Duke of Kent, was left in this country the guardian of that illustrious Lady under whose rule we are now living. Since that melancholy event, with the exception of the loss of her eldest son, a few years ago, her life has been one of great prosperity and success. From the moment of her arrival in this country she enjoyed the greatest popularity among all classes of the people down to the close of her existence the other day. She had the gratification of seeing her first family gain general esteem and respect by their conduct, and of seeing one of her grandchildren distinguish himself, at the risk of his life, in the naval service of the country which she had adopted. She had further the satisfaction of beholding her

youngest brother profiting not only by his own ability in administration, but by the information as to constitutional government which he had acquired in England, to lead a friendly neighbouring country to the full appreciation of free and liberal institutions. The great historical event in the life of Her Royal Highness is her charge of the only child of her second marriage. In the twelfth year of Her Majesty's life, Her Royal Highness was unanimously chosen by Parliament as Regent of the country, in the event of the Sovereign's death while his successor was in her minority. Many of your lordships may recollect that admirable speech of Lord Lyndhurst, in which he dwelt on the manner in which, up to that time, her Royal Highness had conducted the education of her child, and pointed her out for the important and responsible duty which she was then called on to perform. Six years afterwards, she saw that daughter, at the early age of eighteen, not yet arrived at the years of womanhood, placed in the most difficult and responsible situation which any one of her age and sex could possibly occupy—the ruler of one of the greatest kingdoms in the world. In her Daughter's reign she beheld the beneficial effects of her previous education, and the influence of those personal qualities which she had fostered and developed. Soon after, she saw the Queen, of her own free choice, contract a marriage which has been of great advantage to this country, and which has led to a degree of domestic happiness not to be surpassed in any sphere of life. She saw her daughter reign for nearly a quarter of a century, during times of national glory and prosperity quite unexampled. She saw her bring up a numerous family in a manner that gives us promise of their emulating her own private and public life. She had the satisfaction of seeing her eldest granddaughter, by her excellent qualities, gain the attachment of a neighbouring ally, and give birth to a son who will probably one day become the Sovereign of that country. She had seen the other children of the Queen visiting various parts of the world, and strengthening by their personal behaviour that respect for the royal family of England which prevails so widely, and which, if I am not misinformed by my noble friend behind me, amounts in the colonies which are connected with us by every tradition of birth and history, to a feeling of the most profound veneration and affection. Her Royal Highness had lived beyond the period which the Psalmist tells us is allotted to the age of man, and showed in her last hours, when she was cheered by the presence of her family, singular patience and resignation under a most cruel malady. Your lordships cannot be unaware how strong were the ties which bound together the illustrious mother and Daughter, how deep are the domestic feelings of the Queen, and how few trials of this sort she has experienced."

Lord Derby spoke in terms of the highest praise of the Queen, who had so identified herself with the interests of her

people, that "any event in the slightest degree affecting Her Majesty's feelings must at the same time call forth the warm and cordial sympathy of the whole people. We rejoice," said the noble Lord, "in any circumstance which can add to Her Majesty's happiness. We regret that even the slighest cloud should for a moment overshadow her. We cannot, then, withhold the fullest tide of our sympathy and the expressions of our loyal affection at a moment when Her Majesty is visited by an affliction the very deepest which has yet befallen her, an affliction which involves all the purest, dearest, and deepest affections of our nature. I am satisfied that your lordships will give a cordial and ready support to the Address of Condolence."

Viscount Palmerston was the mover of the Address in the House of Commons. He said:—

"It is the usual lot of royal families, that mothers and daughters are separated at an early period of the life of the children. Marriage takes the daughter to another land from that inhabited by the mother, and, although that separation in no degree diminishes the strength of natural affection, yet, nevertheless, the habitual separation in some degree mitigates and prepares the more perpetual separation which the course of nature may bring about. But that has not been the case in the present instance. From the earliest infancy of Her Majesty, the mother and daughter have been perpetually together, and their daily intercourse has been that of mutual affection and reciprocal confidence. To the care and attention of the late Duchess of Kent we owe, in a great degree, that full development which we so much admire, of those great and eminent qualities by which our Sovereign is distinguished; while, on the other hand, the affectionate care of the Sovereign has enabled her to repay, by her kindness and attention, those advantages which the mother was able to confer in the earliest years of her Daughter's existence. Therefore, it is natural that this blow, however in the ordinary course of nature, has come upon Her Majesty with great and intense pain, and I am persuaded that this House will discharge a satisfactory duty in conveying to Her Majesty, by the Address I now propose, the expression of their respectful condolence, their devoted attachment and loyalty to the Crown, and the deep interest which they feel in everything that affects the happiness of Her Majesty in her domestic circle."

Mr. Disraeli seconded the motion, paying a tribute of respect to the Queen, as well as to her august mother. He added:—

"For the great grief which has fallen on the Queen there is only one source of human consolation—the recollection of unbroken devotedness to the being whom we have loved and whom we have lost. This tranquil and sustaining memory is the inheritance of our Sovereign. It is generally supposed that the anguish of affection is scarcely compatible with the pomp of power, but that is not so in the present instance. She who reigns over us has elected, amid all the

splendour of empire, to establish her life on the principle of domestic love. It is this—it is the remembrance and consciousness of this — which now sincerely saddens the public spirit, and permits a nation to bear its heartfelt sympathy to the feet of a bereaved throne, and whisper solace even to a royal heart."

The Address was voted *nem. con.*

CHAPTER II.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—*Disinclination of the Country for any change in the Representation—The Government resolve to postpone the subject—Attempts of Private Members to introduce Partial Reforms—Mr. Locke King renews his Bill to reduce the County Franchise to* £10 *—Debate on the introduction of the Bill—Remarks of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli—On the second reading, the "Previous Question" is moved by Mr. A. Smith—Speeches of Lord Henley, Mr. Adderley, Lord Enfield, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Bernal Osborne, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Disraeli, and other Members—On a Division, the Bill is lost by a Majority of* 19*—Mr. Baines proposes to reduce the qualification for Borough Members—After a debate, in which Mr. Cave, Mr. Leatham, and Sir John Ramsden take part, the House divides against the Bill—Mr. H. Berkeley renews his Annual Motion on the Ballot—His Speech—After a brief debate the Motion is rejected by* 279 *to* 154 *—A Bill is introduced by the Government to assign the Seats vacated by the disfranchisement of Sudbury and St. Alban's to other places. After much discussion and some alteration, it is passed through both Houses—Bill for taking the Poll at University Elections by means of Voting Papers—Introduced by Mr. Dodgson—Remarks of Sir George Lewis and other Members on the Measure—It is referred to a Select Committee, where it undergoes modification—Again debated in the House of Commons—Sir George Lewis, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Henley, and Sir W. Heathcote take part in the discussion—It is carried, after some opposition—The Bishops of Oxford and London raise some objections to the Measure in the House of Lords—The Earl of Derby vindicates the Bill, which is passed without a division—*CHURCH RATES—*Sir John Trelawny again brings in a Bill to abolish the Rate—Sir W. Heathcote moves the rejection of the Measure—Speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bright, Mr. Disraeli, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Walpole—The Second Reading is carried by* 281 *to* 266*—Mr. Newdegate proposes a scheme for a substitute for Church Rates, which, after some discussion, is withdrawn—On the third reading a great struggle takes place—Mr. S. Estcourt moves that the Bill be postponed for Six Months—Speeches of Mr. Cross, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Bright, Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Whiteside, and other Members—The Members, on a division, are found to be equal—The Speaker is called upon to give a casting vote—He states his reasons, and votes with the Noes.—The Bill is therefore lost.*

THE disinclination which the country had manifested to the subject of Parliamentary Reform in the preceding year, was assumed by the Government to be a sufficient

reason for abstaining, during the present session, from bringing forward any general measure for that object. The subject, however, was not left entirely untouched, for several private members attempted to promote amendments in certain branches of our electoral system. All their experiments proved, with one exception, unsuccessful, but it will be convenient to give a short account of the discussion which took place in respect of the several Bills that were introduced. Mr. Locke King, who had for several years attempted, with varying but always incomplete success, to achieve the reduction of the county franchise to a 10*l.* qualification, again introduced, at an early period of the session, a Bill for the same purpose. In moving for leave, on the 19th February, to bring in his Bill, the honourable member observed that, as there was no prospect of a Government Reform Bill this session, he thought this a suitable occasion to bring this question once more before the House, and to propose an instalment, and by no means an insignificant one, of reform, extending the county franchise to 10*l.* occupiers. He referred to the repeated admission by great authorities in that House of the principle of the measure, and even the limit he proposed, and he concluded, in the words of Lord John Russell, that the measure, if acceded to by the House, "would tend not only to improve but to consolidate our institutions."

Mr. Warner, who had given notice of a resolution, as an amendment to the motion, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider what changes it may be desirable to introduce with a view to amend the representation of the people," stated his reasons for proposing this amendment, in doing which he reviewed various schemes of reform proposed at different times, condemning the principle of a dead level of qualification and attempts at reform by isolated measures. "We ought to measure our strength," he observed, "before we begin our work, and remember that we are but the remnant of a great party"—a confession which was received with ironical cheers by the Opposition side of the House. The honourable member eventually withdrew his amendment, and declared that he should vote for the motion.

Mr. Griffith then moved, as an amendment, a resolution, "That considering that the object of the proposed Bill involves the practical adoption of a principle which has generally been considered as opposed to the spirit of our Parliamentary Constitution—namely, the uniformity of the county and borough franchise—it is not expedient to reduce the county franchise below 20*l.*"

Mr. Newdegate, referring to the conflicting estimates of the number of electors which this measure would add to the county constituency, and observing that of all changes this was the one respecting the effects of which the House was least informed, insisted that it would be most imprudent to adopt an isolated measure on this great subject. Instead of increasing the representation of the operative classes, it would aggravate the anomaly now complained of, diminishing relatively the representation of these classes by increasing that of the occupying classes.

Mr. Bentinck remarked that, although the pretence for the Bill was that its object was to extend the county franchise, its practical effect would be to inundate the rural districts with an urban constituency, and import into those districts the corrupt practices of certain boroughs.

Lord Palmerston said there were two things he did not mean to do—one was, to oppose the motion; the other, to argue the subject of the Bill. The first would be discourteous to the mover, and expose him (Lord Palmerston) to the imputation of a change of opinion upon the subject; and he could not enter into a discussion of the reasons why the Government had not proposed to introduce a Reform Bill this session. He could not assent to the amendment, because it would be anticipating a discussion that would properly belong to the Committee on the Bill. There was a time for waiting, it had been said, as well as a time for action. The present session, he thought, was a time for waiting upon this question, and not for action. Believing that measures of reform were of vast importance, and that they ought to originate with a responsible Government and not with private individuals, he regretted that some of his friends had thought it their duty to anticipate the action of the Ministers of the Crown, and they must take upon themselves all the responsibility of the future progress of their measures, allowing the Government to deal with them as they might think it their duty, from time to time, to do.

Mr. Disraeli said that, under the circumstances, he was not at all prepared to oppose the introduction of the Bill. He was, however, more strongly of opinion every day that, if there ought to be a measure for the reconstruction of Parliament, it should be large and comprehensive. If such a measure could not be passed, the inference was that there was no necessity for it; and, in a measure of such a character, all the responsibility of Ministers was required. He thought the proposed measure would have an injurious effect upon the country, and that the objections urged by Mr. Newdegate were well worthy the attention of the House.

Mr. Griffith having withdrawn his amendment, the motion was agreed to without a division.

The second reading of the Bill being moved on the 13th of March, a general debate took place, after a short introductory speech by Mr. L. King.

Mr. A. Smith moved the previous question, explaining his reasons for taking this course, instead of moving to defer the second reading for six months. The measure, he remarked, could not be considered by itself, apart from its consequences, one of which must be the division of the country, with reference to the county representation, into electoral districts. He pointed out other effects which it would have upon the balance of interests and upon the urban constituency, to the injury, he believed, of Liberal principles. He deprecated the discussion of these reform measures, which, he said, distracted the attention of the House, and diverted it from the regular business of the session.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Du Cane, who thought the

measure more inopportune and uncalled-for than at any former period, and noticed the absence of agitation and indignation meetings on the subject of reform, notwithstanding the provocative contained in the remark of Lord J. Russell upon the apathy of the country.

Lord Henley drew attention to some effects which the Bill would produce. It would, he said, increase the already enormous and ruinous expense of county elections, which practically limited the choice of the counties while it saddled families with debt and encumbrances; and it would increase the power of the great freeholders and destroy the influence of the smaller. He should, however, vote for the Bill.

Mr. Adderley argued that the question of reform must be treated as a whole or not at all; that the dealing with it in this manner, by isolated measures, was playing with this great question and with the interests of the country. The Bill contained no principle unconnected with the entire question. He admitted that the present county franchise was too high, but this question, which would be a very fair element in a general Reform Bill, would not justify him in voting for this measure.

Lord Enfield observed that both sides of the House were pledged to some extent to a reduction of the county franchise; the limit was a question open to consideration. He gave his cordial and hearty assent to the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. Hunt opposed the Bill, which, he said, would introduce a town element into counties. The question was too important to be dealt with in a fragmentary manner, and by the irresponsible hands of a private member. He objected to the Bill, moreover, on the ground of its intrinsic demerits.

Mr. Coningham considered that this treatment of the great question of reform was trifling with it. The bringing forward petty measures of details was bringing the great Liberal party into contempt. He should give no vote upon the question before the House.

Mr. Bristow supported, and Sir L. Palk, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. A. Egerton opposed the Bill.

Sir G. Lewis observed that the House had, on the first night of the session, confirmed by a large majority the decision of the Government, that it was not advisable that they should introduce this session an extensive measure for lowering the franchise in counties and boroughs. Although he felt that there were many advantages in proceeding gradually, still he thought experience would prove that the question of reform could be satisfactorily dealt with only by a more comprehensive measure than that submitted to the House. The "previous question" would not dispose of the Bill. His vote would be given for its second reading; at the same time he was of opinion that the present was not a favourable opportunity for bringing the subject under the consideration of the House.

Mr. B. Osborne supported the motion in a humorous speech. He said he was puzzled by Sir G. Lewis's speech, who admired Mr. King's Bill as much as ever, but thought it had not been in-

troduced at a favourable moment; giving his vote for the Bill, but damning it with faint praise. He (Mr. Osborne) should vote for the Bill, though he believed there was no better time for a moderate and well-considered measure of comprehensive reform, by a compromise which the country would accept and approve.

Lord J. Russell, after explaining the motives which had led him to advocate Parliamentary Reform, said he was disposed to concur with Mr. Disraeli, that any further amendment of the Constitution would be better done by some comprehensive measure; and he was further of opinion that no measure was likely to succeed which was not founded upon a due regard to the general interests of all classes. But it seemed to him that it was not necessary for the House to wait for a comprehensive measure. He concurred in the proposition contained in the preamble of this Bill, that it is expedient to extend the franchise to certain of Her Majesty's subjects who had not hitherto enjoyed it. This did not bind the House to any particular amount to which the franchise should be lowered, and he considered it to be his duty to give his vote in favour of the second reading of this Bill.

Mr. Disraeli said Lord John Russell, after admitting the general principle that this great question could be properly dealt with only by a complete and comprehensive measure, had made an exception in favour of the county franchise, but had not stated on what ground he justified the exception. He (Mr. Disraeli) objected to deal with the question of extending the suffrage in counties otherwise than by a complete and comprehensive measure, in connection with the borough franchise, and with all that affected the representation of the people in Parliament. He denied that this Bill was in any degree in harmony with the Bill of the late Administration, which provided for local government and for that protection to the land which was necessary to public liberty.

Upon a division, the previous question was negatived by 248 to 229, consequently the motion for the second reading could not be put, and the Bill miscarried.

A similar result attended a motion made by Mr. Baines, one of the members for Leeds, in support of a Bill introduced by him to extend the borough franchise in England. The debate took place on the 10th of April. Anticipating the objections which might be urged against his proposition, Mr. Baines urged the extreme difficulty of carrying through a great and comprehensive measure of reform, and adduced examples showing that it was practicable and useful to deal in detail with separate branches of the law, and even with distinct matters of Parliamentary reform. He met other objections founded upon the assumption that this was a question which should be left in the hands of the Government, and upon the alleged apathy of the country upon the subject, insisting that a time of calm was especially favourable for its consideration. He contended that the improvement of the population in industry, comfort, intelligence, and virtue had outstripped their rate of numerical increase,

and that the 6*l.* borough occupier of 1861 was as capable of properly exercising the franchise as the 10*l.* occupier of 1831. He discussed a variety of details relating to the number which his measure would add to the borough constituency, and the proportion which would consist of the working classes, with the view of banishing any alarm that might be felt at the admission of those classes to the franchise; and, reverting to the subject of the advancement of the people during the last thirty years in all the elements of social and material improvement, he stated facts which demonstrated the extraordinary impulse given to education among the working classes, and their appetite for knowledge and for literature of a purer quality. He dwelt upon the enormous increase in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of the publications of the Religious Tract Society, as a fact of peculiar significance bearing upon this question. To the evidence of capacity for political trust in the working classes, derived from their education and reading habits, he added proofs of their providence and temperance, and of the moral result in the diminution of crime; and he maintained that they would be independent in the discharge of the trust.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. Digby Seymour, who argued that the Bill was simply a return to the first principles of the Constitution, and a necessary supplement to the Reform Act.

Mr. Cave moved the previous question. He did not propose, he said, to negative the principle of the Bill, because the admission of the working classes to the franchise had not been objected to by his side of the House; but he was opposed to the Bill for these among other reasons—that such a measure should be brought forward with the authority and on the responsibility of an united Cabinet, and that it was introduced at a most inopportune time. Whatever might be the abstract merits of this measure, it was not, in his opinion, presented in a form which ought to command the concurrence of the House.

Mr. A. Smith seconded this amendment.

Mr. Leatham, after a few strictures upon the conduct of the Government in relation to the question of reform, accused the Conservative party of inconsistencies in their arguments on the subject of the borough franchise, citing examples from the speeches of Mr. Disraeli, the organ of the party, and of other members. Their objection to the admission of the working classes was, he said, that they would swamp the constituency; he contended, however, that the same diversity of political opinion existed among the working classes as in others; but, granting an identity of feeling, he ridiculed the idea of their overpowering the other classes of the constituency.

Sir J. Ramsden observed that the motion and the amendment raised two distinct questions—first, as to the abstract merits of the measure; and secondly, whether it was expedient at the present time, after the determination of the Government not to attempt the question of reform this session, a determination which had been generally

approved. The amendment pronounced no condemnation of a 6*l.* franchise, and the question was whether the Government having determined, with the approbation of the House, not to introduce a measure of reform this session, any private member might undertake the task. He thought the conclusion at which Mr. Cave had arrived, recommended itself by considerations of consistency and common sense, and that to adopt the motion for the second reading of the Bill would be practically to affirm that legislation on this subject was possible and desirable, and that the Government were wrong in not undertaking it. He should, therefore, vote for the previous question.

Mr. Lawson supported, and Mr. Black opposed, the Bill.

Mr. Stansfield said the opportuneness of the measure depended upon the position of the question of reform before Parliament. He reviewed the subject in its various phases, and the manner in which the leading members on either side of the House were affected by it, and concluded that the promoters of the present Bill were justified in asking the House to sanction it.

On a division, the previous question being carried in the negative, the Bill fell to the ground.

Another abortive attempt to alter the electoral system, was the repetition of Mr. H. Berkeley's annual motion on the ballot. The motion for leave to bring in a Bill for this purpose was made on the 23rd April. The debate was short, and the subject too much exhausted to admit of novelty in the arguments. Mr. Berkeley, in introducing his motion, cited the opinions of several gentlemen of experience in electoral proceedings at home or in Australia, which were more or less in favour of vote by ballot as a protection against intimidation and a cure for bribery, and he mentioned instances of oppression on the part of landlords which the ballot might have prevented. He expressed little confidence in the success of his motion, being conscious that the feeling of the House was opposed to him.

The motion was seconded by Sir Charles Douglas, and disposed of speedily by a division, which gave—

For the motion . .	154
Against it . . .	279
Majority . .	125

The only Bill, introduced, in this session, by the Government which proposed to alter the representative system was one brought in by Sir George Lewis, the Home Secretary, for the purpose of assigning the seats which had been vacated by the disfranchisement in former years of the boroughs of Sudbury and St. Alban's to other places. The intentions of the Government, which were afterwards modified by the decision of the House of Commons, were explained by Sir G. Lewis, in his motion for leave to introduce the measure. The right honourable gentleman stated that the two boroughs had been disfranchised by the Acts of 1844 and 1852, and the Government had deemed it advisable that the four seats should no longer remain vacant. They proposed, therefore, to assign two of the seats to the two largest counties—namely,

the West Riding of Yorkshire and South Lancashire. Of the other two seats they proposed to give one to Chelsea and Kensington, and the other to Birkenhead, the most populous of the unrepresented towns. He explained the reasons which had induced the Government to suggest this distribution of the seats, and he left the House to decide whether this was a reasonable proposal.

In the discussion which ensued, much variety of opinion was elicited. Mr. Bentinck objected to the measure, claiming all the new seats, if any were to be given, for the counties. Mr. Stirling put in a claim for Scotland, and urged that a Scotch University ought to be represented in that House. Mr. Maguire thought that of the four seats two might well be assigned to Ireland and two to Scotland. Mr. Ayrton spoke with some contempt of the measure, as the only fraction of reform offered by the Government. He at the same time controverted Mr. Bentinck's argument in favour of giving increased representation to the counties. Mr. Knightley supported Mr. Bentinck's views.

Lord Palmerston said the Government did not propose this measure as a substitute for a Reform Bill. They had stated their reasons why they had not felt it to be their duty this session to introduce a comprehensive measure of reform; but they did feel it their duty not to permit these four seats to remain vacant any longer, and he thought the arrangement they had proposed was as fair as any other. He did not think there was any case for an addition to the representation of Scotland or Ireland.

On the second reading of the Bill there was again considerable debate. Mr. Bentinck renewed his claim on behalf of the English counties; Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Cumming Bruce, and other Scotch members, advocated those of the Scottish Universities; and objections were urged from many quarters against giving an increased numerical strength to metropolitan constituencies.

The second reading of the Bill, however, was agreed to, it being considered that the amendments, in regard to the places to be enfranchised, would be better discussed in Committee.

The committal of the Bill met, however, with a preliminary opposition from Earl Jermyn, who moved that it be deferred till that day six months. The noble lord argued that the borough of Sudbury had received hard measure; that it had been made a scapegoat; and that, unless the Legislature were prepared to act upon some broad and comprehensive principle, dealing with the whole subject of bribery and corruption at elections upon some definite and well-considered basis, not with isolated cases, its proceeding in this matter would become a laughing-stock and a mockery, instead of a warning. He thought it not unreasonable to ask the House to pause before it immolated these unfortunate boroughs, others not a whit more worthy being suffered to retain the right of representation. He did not oppose the Bill further than by proposing to delay it till the House had discussed the question, what should be the practice in future in cases of

gross and systematic corruption.

Sir G. Lewis observed that the motion of Lord Jermyn was an appeal for a rehearing of the question as to the disfranchisement of Sudbury, and he (Sir George) was not prepared, after what had passed, to consent to rehear it. If Sudbury was to be restored to the representation, he did not see why Grampound should not be re-enfranchised. Nothing could be more notorious than the long-continued corruption of Sudbury.

Mr. Stirling, though he thought the House was indebted to Lord Jermyn for raising this discussion, should support the Bill, because, though imperfect, it was a step in the right direction. Sudbury and St. Alban's, however, had, in his opinion, a title to complain that other offending boroughs—such as Gloucester and Wakefield—were spared.

After some remarks by Colonel Dunne, Mr. Scully, and Mr. Parker,

Sir H. Willoughby thought the House was about to enter upon a controversy as to the claims of different constituencies, full of danger, and that it would be infinitely better that the selections should be made by the Government on their responsibility.

A division took place on Lord Jermyn's motion, which was negatived by 338 to 44.

Mr. Collins then proposed in committee that two of the four seats should be given to the West Riding of Yorkshire, resting his argument upon various statistical grounds in favour of that great constituency.

Sir G. Lewis objected to this amendment, which, after some discussion, was rejected by 118 to 81.

Colonel Dunne then moved that one of the seats be assigned to the county of Cork. This amendment, also, being opposed by the Ministers, was negatived by 228 to 67.

Mr. Bazley proposed to add another member to Salford, but on objection taken, withdrew his motion. Upon the clause by which it was proposed to constitute the parishes of Chelsea and Kensington into a new borough, Mr. Knightley raised a question, by moving the omission of those words. Upon this motion, a debate of some interest took place—a strong objection to the increase of metropolitan members being manifested by the House.

Sir G. Lewis observed that Mr. Knightley, having made no counter proposal, had adopted hardly a fair way of putting the question before the committee. He should, therefore, merely state the ground upon which the Government had proposed to assign one of the seats to Chelsea and Kensington, which was mainly the great increase of the population of the metropolis.

Mr. Disraeli pointed out very serious errors in the figures stated by Sir G. Lewis, which, he observed, destroyed the only argument in support of the proposal of the Government.

Sir J. Graham, who had given notice of an amendment, in the event of "the parishes of Chelsea and Kensington" being left out of the clause, to insert "the University of London," said, considering the population and wealth of the two parishes, he should support the proposition of the Government, believing that Chel-

sea and Kensington had the prior claim.

Mr. Walpole supported the amendment, which he vindicated as a fair proposition to be made in the first instance.

A division being called for, Mr. Knightley's motion was carried, the numbers being:—

For the Amendment .	275
Against it . . .	172
Majority . . .	103

The question next arose as to the filling up of the blank caused by the adoption of this amendment.

Mr. T. Duncombe moved, that the borough of Barnsley be inserted, to which Sir G. Lewis objected, that by so doing, all the four seats would be given to a limited area. Mr. Scully again urged the claims of Cork. Mr. Ayrton complained that the Government embarrassed the Committee by allowing the seat to be scrambled for. They should declare their intentions and adhere to them.

Sir G. Lewis said the difficulty into which the Committee had fallen was not created by the Government; it had arisen from the form of the motion adopted by the Committee, to omit certain words in the clause without proposing to substitute any others. The Government would be prepared to support the proposition to assign a third member to Middlesex, when that proposition (of which notice had been given) should be made.

After a desultory debate, the Committee divided on a motion by Mr. Knightley to add another member for the County of Middlesex. This was rejected by 236 to 186.

Lord Palmerston then suggested that the Committee should agree to one of the seats being allotted to Birkenhead, and he should propose to give two to the West Riding, and to divide that great constituency into two parts. The proposition, so far as related to Birkenhead, was then carried by 163 to 26.

Mr. T. Duncombe at the last sitting on the Bill objected to it as it stood *in toto*. He moved that it be deferred for three months. This motion was supported by Mr. Scully and Mr. Coningham. Mr. Dent and Mr. Hadfield spoke on the other side.

Lord J. Russell thought Mr. Duncombe had made out no case for the rejection of the Bill. He denied that it could be considered as a new Bill. The propositions of the Government as to the disposal of three out of the four seats had been assented to by the House, which had rejected their proposal as to the fourth. They now proposed to give that seat to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and to divide that Riding.

Lord Fermoy upbraided the Government with want of manliness in not standing up against a majority in that House got together to act on different views and principles, and in not appealing to the people.

Mr. Duncombe's motion was then rejected, on a division, by 204 to 28.

Mr. Stirling next moved to leave out Clause 1, giving an additional member to the Southern Division of Lancashire, and, in lieu thereof, to insert clauses empowering the Universities of Scotland collectively to return one member to Parliament. He proposed that the franchise should

be exercised by the members of the General Councils of the Universities, a constituency that would number 3508, comprising, he said, a variety of classes, with a slighter infusion of the clerical element than the constituencies of Oxford and Cambridge, and who would be likely to return members worthy to sit beside the representatives of those Universities.

Sir G. Lewis said the motion called upon the House to rescind a decision come to after discussion and a division. Although the constitution of the Scotch Universities had been altered, and a system was at work by which they were gradually acquiring a body capable of exercising the franchise, it was not at present desirable, in his opinion, to give them this right. At some future period their claim would be entitled to be fairly considered by the House; but, at present he thought they would not be justified in giving it a preference over that of South Lancashire.

Mr. C. Bruce supported the amendment.

Sir J. Graham said he had given notice of a motion to bring before the House the claims of the London University; but, having consulted the authorities of that University, he, with their concurrence, abstained from obtruding its claims upon the House. Those claims had been favourably considered upon former occasions, and he hoped that, in future cases of disfranchisement, justice would be done both to the London University and to the Universities of Scotland. Upon the present occasion, however, there being only four seats to be disposed of, and three having been already appropriated, he should give his support to the proposal of the Government for the disposal of the remaining seat.

After some further discussion, the amendment was withdrawn.

Sir G. Lewis then proposed the necessary clauses for dividing the West Riding into two parts, giving two members to each division, thereby appropriating the seat originally designated for the metropolitan borough, to the West Riding. After some objections from Mr. Baines, these clauses were agreed to.

The Bill having, not without some vicissitudes, reached the House of Lords, the second reading was moved there by Earl Granville on the 29th of July. The noble earl, in a short speech, explained that the object of the measure was to transfer two of the forfeited seats to the West Riding of Yorkshire, one to East Lancashire, and one to Birkenhead.

Lord Stratheden thought that so important a measure should not be discussed at this late period of the session, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

Lord Derby did not see the necessity of referring the Bill to a Select Committee, as it was a very plain and straightforward measure. He thought the Government had done right in conferring a seat on Birkenhead, and that, in distributing the other seats, they had acted as fairly as the circumstances allowed. He trusted hereafter that Her Majesty's ministers would not require Her Majesty to pledge herself in the speech from the throne to a measure of reform, unless they had full confidence

that they would be able to carry the measure they brought forward. He also wished it to be clearly understood, that neither this nor any future Government was under any pledges to introduce the reform question, unless they in their discretion determined so to do.

Lord Granville opposed the amendment, and stated that the Government, though dissenting from the notion of finality, thought it would be wrong to pledge themselves to the introduction of any measure of reform which they did not feel perfectly assured of carrying out.

The amendment was then withdrawn. After an unsuccessful attempt by Lord Stratheden to give an additional seat to South Lancashire, the clauses were agreed to, and the Bill passed.

A novel experiment in the conduct of Parliamentary Elections was embodied in a Bill introduced by Mr. Dodson, which, although of limited application, involved a principle of some importance. The object of this Bill was to facilitate Elections for the Universities by permitting voting papers to be used and sent by the post. The subject came on for discussion in the House of Commons on the 24th April, when Sir G. Lewis, on behalf of the Government, stated his view of the general character of the Bill, and the reasons which occurred to him for and against its object. The Universities, he remarked, were in a peculiar position in regard to the election of their representatives. The electors were not united by any local ties, except so far as they were resident members of the Universities, and it could not be said that they had any common character. There were obvious objections to making the rule universal, which did not apply to the Universities; but its effect would give their constituencies a much more clerical character than at present. If the Bill passed, this would be the first time such a mode of voting was adopted, so that there existed no authoritative model for the details of the Bill, which should, therefore, be well considered, and he suggested whether it would not be more convenient to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

Mr. Walpole was in favour of voting by proxy for members for the Universities: at the same time he thought that strict precautions must be adopted to prevent abuse. He suggested various alterations which could, in his opinion, be well considered in a Select Committee.

Mr. Warner entertained objections to the Bill which he thought would greatly change the University constituencies.

Mr. Denman and Lord Enfield supported the measure.

Mr. S. Estcourt did not apprehend that the voting by proxy would too much increase the clerical element in the constituencies.

Mr. Henley observed that the Bill would lay a foundation for an extension of the principle of proxy-voting; the details, therefore, should be very carefully framed.

Sir W. Heathcote thought the reasons offered for referring the Bill to a Select Committee unanswerable. In his opinion, the interference which the mode of voting by proxy papers would

cause with the power of the resident electors had been overrated; the outlying voters would be equalized.

After some further debate, it was agreed to appoint a Select Committee to consider the Bill. It emerged from the Committee at the latter part of the session, considerably modified in its details, but unaltered in principle. When it again came on for discussion in the whole House, Sir George Lewis expressed much hesitation as to the policy of the change proposed.

He said the proposition was of considerable importance, because it introduced a new system of voting in universities, which might also, whenever established, be regarded as a precedent in large counties, or even boroughs. The objections to the Bill had not been satisfactorily answered. It had been shown to depart from the established principle that a man was master of his own vote, as by forwarding duplicate or triplicate proxies, the absent elector might transfer his power of voting altogether, as the person whom he entrusted with his proxies might not only give the vote to which candidate he chose, but even withhold it altogether. He would be in the position of a peer, to whom was delegated the absolute right of decision, without any reference to the opinion of the absent lord, even expressed after the signature of the instrument. But a peer was limited to a certain number of proxies, while under the Bill a university elector might hold an indefinite number. The principal of a college, or the leader of a religious party, might easily get fifty or sixty, or even more, proxies placed in his absolute discretion, and by withholding them until the last moment, he would practically become arbiter of the election, and exercise a power approaching to nomination, which it had always been the object of that House to put down. Besides, in the nomination it was not the etiquette to canvass, and many voters were likely to be influenced by arguments, representations, explanations as to facts, and the effect of this Bill would be to practically call upon voters residing at any considerable distance to antedate their vote by several days, during which time a change of opinion might have been effected.

Mr. Roebuck said the difficulty of a plurality of voting-papers might be got rid of by enacting that the voter should only be allowed to sign one paper; and if he wished to revoke that, he should come up and vote in person. The holders of a proxy should also be compelled to put it in; and even if he collected a number, he would have no greater influence than was exercised now by a man who influenced a number of his friends to vote as he desired.

Mr. Locke thought that if voting-papers were used at all, they should be sent direct to the Vice-Chancellor. If the Bill was passed as it stood, the resident leaders would return whom they pleased.

Mr. Hunt proposed to obviate the difficulties which appeared on consideration of the Bill as to proxies, by providing that every other voter should declare before a magistrate that he had only signed one proxy paper, and that his personal vote should super-

sede his proxy if the latter had not been already tendered at the poll.

Sir W. Heathcote suggested that it would be better for the Bill to stand over till next year for further consideration.

Mr. Lowe agreed with Sir G. Lewis that the effect of the proxy system would be to create a resident oligarchy, who would decide the election.

After a reply from Mr. Dodson and two divisions, which resulted in considerable majorities in favour of the Bill, it passed through the House.

In the House of Lords the Government, though understood to regard the measure with no favour, did not offer any obstacle to it. The Bishop of Oxford, however, stated his objections to the principle. He said that the University members were intended to represent that body generally, and not merely the clergy, to whom this Bill would give a pre-eminence in the elections. He thought, too, that the system of proxies would throw into the hands of a few residents the votes of a number of non-residents, which they might either withdraw or present at their option. This he considered very objectionable.

The Earl of Derby thought that the bishop's arguments were contradictory. He had objected to the Bill because it gave too much predominance to non-residents, and also because it would empower residents to hold the balance in their hands. These arguments were inconsistent. He must remind their lordships that the Universities were themselves representative bodies, and one interest which they represented was that of the Established Church. The residents might be an important and useful element, but they were not the whole body.

The Bishop of London opposed the Bill, which he thought would give an undue preponderance to the country clergy over the resident members of the Universities.

The Bill was finally passed without a division.

The question of Church-rates, the subject of long and vehement contention both in Parliament and throughout the country, was again raised in the present session by the member who had on former occasions attempted to effect the abolition of the rate, Sir John Trelawny, but without even so near an approach to success as in former years. On the 27th February the hon. baronet moved for leave to bring in his Bill, which was confined, as before, to a simple extinction of Church-rates. After some remarks upon the causes of the diminution of the majority in favour of the Bill of the last session, he referred to the negotiations he had entered into ineffectually to bring about a compromise upon this question, and recommended the opponents of the Bill to accept the proposal he now made, since, if they rejected it, they would strengthen the party acting for ulterior ends, whereas by passing the Bill that party would lose a grievance. He argued against the justice and policy of the rate, throwing doubts upon the validity of its origin, and contended that the concessions made by its defenders had thrown overboard the principle that Church-rate was inseparable from pro-

perty, and had reduced the question to one of expediency. As it was impossible to stand still, and to make the law more stringent might be inconvenient, and in large towns perhaps dangerous, as the palliatives which had been suggested would not heal but irritate the sore, the only effectual remedy which would settle the question before it went further was the passing of this Bill.

The motion was seconded by Lord Fermoy.

Sir W. Heathcote denied that concessions made in order to get rid of difficulties and animosities arising from Church-rates could be said to be a surrender of its principle. Sir J. Trelawny had argued that the abolition of these rates would strengthen the Church of England; but many of his supporters regarded this Bill but as a means to an end, and had avowed that it was considered as a step to the severance of Church and State, so that the scheme was understood by them as one of unmitigated hostility to the Church of England. He did not desire that things should remain as they were, and, not deterred by the objection that he was departing from the principle, he was prepared to consent to exemptions from the rate, and two Bills for that object were now before Parliament. He put it to the Government whether a time had not arrived most favourable to a conciliatory arrangement of this question, and he appealed to his own friends whether it was not their duty to consider, as practical men, what was calculated to restore and establish peace. He moved, as an amendment, that the second reading of the Bill be deferred for six months.

Mr. Packe seconded the motion.

Mr. Marsh was in favour of some compromise upon this question. He thought that such a settlement might be based upon the report of the Lords' Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that there seemed to be on both sides a growing persuasion that it would be for the credit of the Legislature that this question should be settled. He confessed that he remained of the opinion he had always held, and he should refuse to vote for the second reading of this Bill. If, on the one hand, there was a strong sentiment in favour of the abolition of Church-rates, on the other hand, when the advocates of the rate came forward by thousands and tens of thousands, asking Parliament to be allowed to continue to pay them, it showed a strength of principle and purpose which Sir J. Trelawny would do well to take into his consideration. To get at the merits of the Church-rate question, it must be divided into two questions, as respected two portions of the country. In populous parishes it might be in practice bad, and he would abandon the principle of the rate there; but in rural parishes, where the rate was paid with as much satisfaction as any other public charge, why was this ancient law to be abolished? What paid the charge in rural parishes? The land; and it was proposed to force 250,000*l.* a-year upon the proprietors of land. If the law of Church-rates was an old and a good law—if it provided for Divine ordinances for the benefit of the poor, amount-

ing to a large majority of the population, it was too much to say that we were to abolish such a law to meet, not the scruples, but the convenience of individuals. He suggested that the Legislature should begin by converting the power of the majority of the parish into a right, firmly maintaining the right of the parish to tax itself, giving to those parishes where the ancient Church-rate had lapsed the power of raising a voluntary rate.

Mr. Bright observed that, as Mr. Gladstone proposed virtually to abolish Church-rates, he should begin by voting for the Bill. He denied that the evils which Mr. Gladstone supposed likely to happen, if this Bill passed, would happen; but, if so, what a deadness would it argue in the population towards the Established Church? What did the Dissenters object to? They felt that this was a struggle for supremacy, a supremacy asserted on the part of a great establishment which was as much political as religious. Mr. Bright denounced the practice of the sale of livings in the Church, enlivening the debate by some details upon the subject, which he acknowledged would be very amusing if they were not very shocking, and he asked whether such things could be pointed out in the Nonconformist churches of England and Wales. He glanced at other matters, — in particular the recently published "Essays and Reviews,"—as indisposing the Dissenters to acknowledge the Church of England to be supreme over them. That Church was, he said, a divided Church, and he asked whether it was worth while to take the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any other proposition based upon ignorance of the state of feeling among the Nonconformist population of England. Any attempt to settle this question that left Church-rates unrepealed would be a failure.

Mr. Disraeli said this Bill was an assault on the independence of parishes and on the integrity of the Church; and on what ground? The law of Church-rate was no real grievance to Dissenters, who, if a majority in the parish, could resist its imposition, and, if in the minority, would yield to the opinion of the majority—a principle upon which our whole social system was based. It was impossible to say that any class was aggrieved by a law ancient in its character and founded upon a popular principle. The speech of Mr. Bright, he remarked, consisted of two parts—one of irrelevant observations discrediting the Church of England; the other part accepting and recognizing the views of the Liberation Society, well aware of the purposes of those who were at the bottom of this movement. The Church of England was a part of our national institutions, and a barrier against that centralizing supremacy which had been in all other countries so fatal to liberty. It was because this Bill was repugnant to these principles that he should offer to it an uncompromising opposition.

Lord J. Russell observed that this was a question not of mere abstract right, but what was most beneficial to the Church. He did not think the exemption of Dissenters would effect a settlement of this question. It seemed to him that in assenting to such

a plan the value of a national Church would be overlooked. He did not see why those who differed from some of the opinions of the Church of England should not still regard it as a great national benefit. Great difficulties would likewise be met with in carrying a law of exemption into effect. He did not believe that the taking away 250,000*l.* a-year from the Church of England would cause our ancient parish churches to fall into decay; he believed that voluntary contributions would be forthcoming to maintain them. If so, it was, in his opinion, a great advantage to the friends of the Church to get rid of a cause of difference between them and the Dissenters. By rejecting this Bill agitation would not be allayed, and he did not think that the prosperity of the Church of England depended upon the maintenance of Church-rates.

Mr. Walpole said this question was not one of a particular grievance, for which a remedy was to be obtained, but simply whether Parliament should take away what Lord J. Russell had formerly maintained to be an obligation cast upon owners of property in England, without providing a substitute or an equivalent; Lord John had suggested only voluntary contributions, which never could be and never would be a substitute.

Sir John Trelawny having replied, the amendment was negatived on a division by 281 to 266, and the Bill was read a second time.

On the order of the day for going into Committee being moved, Mr. Newdegate moved an amendment, for the purpose of taking the sense of the House on a scheme for substituting for the present Church-rates a charge upon all landed property, for the occupancy of which Church-rates had been paid for the preceding seven years. Such charge to be levied with the county rate and with a power to the occupier to deduct the amount from his rent. He further proposed that the sum thus raised, which should exceed 2*d.* in the pound, should be paid over by the Clerks of the Peace to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty as trustees of the fund. To this many objections were made. Sir G. Lewis objected that it would impose a tax even more stringent than the present Church-rate, by making the payment a compulsory charge on the land. Mr. Steuart, Lord Enfield, Sir John Trelawny, and Mr. Selwyn also took exceptions to Mr. Newdegate's plan, and many members urged that it should be withdrawn, to which the honorable mover eventually acceded. Another amendment, moved by Mr. Cross, to extinguish the rate in all parishes in which it had not been levied for a period of seven years, shared the same fate, and the Bill passed through Committee.

The principal struggle took place upon the third reading. The opponents of the measure, encouraged by the decreasing majorities in its favour, were known to be collecting their strength, and a close contest was anticipated. The motion was made by Sir John Trelawny on the 19th of June. The honorable baronet dwelt upon the evils which resulted from leaving this question unsettled, and warned those who opposed the Bill of the

responsibility they incurred in losing this opportunity of terminating the contest.

Mr. Collier reviewed the proposed Bill of Mr. Estcourt, and stated his objections to what he termed his scheme for stereotyping Church-rates, which changed the incidence of the tax, making it not a personal charge, but a charge upon the land; and, so far from being a measure of relief from Church-rates, it would render them permanent. There was, in his opinion, only one way of dealing with this tax—its abolition.

Mr. S. Estcourt, after replying to the objections offered by Mr. Collier to his proposed scheme, said he objected to Sir J. Trelawny's Bill on two main grounds. In the first place, it prohibited parishioners from exercising a mode of local self-government coeval with the earliest period of our legislation, putting an end to an old common law right. This was an inherent vice of the Bill. Then, in the next place, the Bill, in its present stage, stood in the way of a practical solution of the question, precluding every attempt at compromise, and shutting the door against an amicable arrangement, which it was desirable to keep open to the last. Without discussing the scheme he had offered ineffectually as a compromise, he adverted to what he considered to be the principle upon which an arrangement should be based. The only safe course was to depart as little as possible from the old principle of Church-rate. Allow every man to exempt himself personally from an obligation to support a Church of which he was not a member, and adopt this principle in the form least offensive. The Bill now before the House prevented any such arrangement and all mutual concessions; it was, therefore, better that it should be stopped, and he moved to defer the third reading for three months.

This amendment was seconded by Lord R. Cecil, who congratulated Sir J. Trelawny upon his having disconnected himself from the Liberation Society, the object of which was the destruction of the Church of England. He denied that this Bill was one of liberty or of enfranchisement; it was, he said, a Bill of disfranchisement and of pains and penalties.

Mr. H. Lewis supported the Bill. He believed, he said, that a conscientious principle was involved in this question; but, in voting for the Bill, he was convinced that it would confer a great boon upon the Church of England, which ought to live in the hearts and affections of the people, and never could, so long as they were vexed by the miserable bickerings caused by Church-rates.

Mr. Cross said he should assume that a great majority of the House and the country desired a settlement of this question. As to the kind of settlement, opinions differed. Some were for a total abolition of Church-rates; others would have no surrender. He concurred with Mr. Estcourt that the only practical way of settling the question was by personal exemption; and he proposed that all persons who objected to pay Church-rates should have an opportunity of saying so, and be exempt without declaring themselves to be Dis-

senters. The Bill stood in the way of a measure to carry out this settlement, and he should support the amendment.

Sir G. Lewis observed that the objection to Church-rates was a conscientious objection, which he believed to be sincere, and it was impossible to offer a valid argument against a conscientious objection. On the other hand, it was urged that by the abolition of Church-rates the essence of an Established Church would be annihilated. This objection, he thought, after what had been done in Ireland, had not sufficient weight. He was prepared to vote for the third reading of the Bill. At the same time, he was quite ready to enter into a discussion of other proposals. His objection to the proposal of Mr. Cross was that it would reduce a Church-rate to a voluntary contribution, depriving it of the character of a rate, the principle of which was, that it should be general and compulsory, while it would concede the whole doctrine upon which the Bill was founded. He (Sir George) would propose a plan which would begin by laying the charge upon those who were members of the Church, and who testified the same by attending the church. Some objection might be made to the term of "pew-rents," but it seemed to him that a rate might be so imposed, that it should be compulsory, and that it would provide a sufficient fund for maintaining the fabric of the Church.

Mr. Newdegate vindicated a proposition he had before made for a substitute for Church-rates, and opposed the third reading of the Bill. Mr. Buxton approved of Mr. Cross's plan.

Mr. Bright said all the plans which had been proposed did not hit the grievance. The object was to get rid of every shred of what the Dissenters regarded as the supremacy of the Church of England in relation to this particular question; to place the Church and other sects in that respect upon an equality. The resistance to Church-rates was not grounded upon the amount; there must be something deeper in the matter than money. He was going, he said, to vote for the third reading of the Bill; but he was ready to assent to a compromise by which the compulsory power of levying the rate should be withdrawn and the term of total abolition delayed.

Mr. Stansfeld observed that this question was one of policy rather than of principle. It was totally distinct from that of a separation of the Church from the State. No scheme of compromise had been, or could be, proposed that would not be objectionable and degrading to Dissenters; and he believed that all attempts would be vain, mischievous, and dangerous.

Mr. Whiteside accused Sir G. Lewis of inconsistency, professing himself utterly unable to reconcile his logic with his vote. He denied that this was a question of policy merely; it was a question of principle. An aggressive movement was made against the Established Church, and the opposition proceeded from a desire to maintain the old principles of the Constitution.

Upon a division taking place a singular result appeared. There were—

Ayes . .	274
Noes . .	274

The Speaker was consequently called upon to give a casting vote. The right honourable gentleman, amidst great anxiety and profound silence, stated the grounds upon which he should give his vote, as follows :—

"If the equality of voices had arisen in an earlier stage of the Bill, I should have had no difficulty in the course to be pursued; because, guided by a rule which has been established by many able men who have preceded me in this chair, I should have desired so to vote as to give the House another opportunity of deciding the question for itself, rather than to have taken that decision into my own hands. But that rule does not now prevail on the third reading of a bill. We have now reached the third reading of this Bill, and I find that the House hesitates, and is unable to express a decision or to give any determination whether this law shall stand or shall be changed. As far as I can collect the opinion of this House from the course of the debate, I think the general opinion of the House is in favour of some settlement of this question different from that which is contained in this Bill—and I think I shall best discharge my duty by leaving to the future and deliberate determination of this House whether a change in the law should be made, if the House should think right so to do, rather than by taking upon myself the responsibility of that change. I therefore give my voice with the 'Noes.'"

Much cheering from the Opposition side of the House followed this announcement. The Bill was thus lost, but it is probable that the decision here given only anticipated the rejection which it would have encountered in the House of Lords, had it been suffered to go up to that assembly.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE.—*The Annual Budget is brought forward by Mr. Gladstone on the 15th of April—His Speech and Financial Propositions: remission of 1d. on Income Tax and Repeal of the Paper Duty—Remarks of Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Robert Cecil, and other Members—The Motion for going into a Committee on the Budget leads to protracted Debates—The proposed Repeal of the Paper Duty excites much Opposition from the Conservative Party—Speeches of Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Bentinck, Sir S. Northcote, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. B. Osborne, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Bright, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston—No Division takes place, and the House goes into Committee—Further objections urged at this stage by the Opposition —Mr. Hubbard proposes a Resolution, which is withdrawn—On the Proposition to renew the existing Tea Duties, Mr. Horsfall moves, as an Amendment, to reduce the Duty to 1s.—A Debate ensues, in which the Marquis of Hartington, Sir S. Northcote, Sir George Lewis, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord Palmerston take part—The Resolution of the Government is passed by a Majority of 18—The other Resolutions are carried, the remission of the Paper Duty exciting strong protests from the Conservatives — The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces his intention of including all the financial arrangements of the Budget in a single Bill—Objections taken to this mode of proceeding—Mr. McDonough argues against the form of the Bill on Constitutional grounds—He is powerfully answered by Sir James Graham—Sir William Heathcote, on behalf of himself and Mr. Walpole, expresses dissent from Mr. McDonough's views—Mr. Rolt, Mr. Whiteside, Lord R. Cecil, and Mr. Horsman support the objections to the Bill—Mr. Puller, Mr. Mellor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Palmerston justify the course taken by the Government—The Bill is read a second time and committed—Further discussions on the Paper Duty—On the 4th clause repealing that impost, a warm and protracted Debate arises —After Speeches from the leading Members on both sides, a Division takes place, which exhibits a Majority of 15 for the Government—The result is hailed with acclamation by the Ministerial party—The Bill goes up to the House of Lords—Earl Granville proposes the Second Reading in a temperate Speech—The Duke of Rutland moves the rejection of the Bill—The Earl of Derby strongly condemns the Budget, and disapproves of the mode of proceeding by a single Bill, but advises the withdrawal of the Amendment—Speeches of the Duke of*

Argyll, Earl Grey, and Lord Monteagle—The Duke of Rutland withdraws his Motion, and the Bill is passed, nem. con.—*Various motions for financial reductions and enquiries—Mr. Hubbard moves for a Committee to enquire into the means of mitigating the inequalities of the Income Tax—The Motion is carried against the Government by a majority of* 4, *but the enquiry by Committee leads to no result—Mr. W. Williams moves a Resolution in favour of assimilating Probate Duties on Personal and Real Estate—Negatived by* 167 *to* 51—*Mr. Dodson brings forward a Motion for the Repeal of the Hop Duty—The Motion meets with some support, but it is resisted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and rejected by* 202 *to* 110—*Mr. H. B. Sheridan asks the assent of the House to a proposition for Lowering the Duty on Fire Insurance—The Motion is opposed by the Government, and thrown out by* 138 *to* 49—*Mr. Arthur Mills proposes the Appointment of a Committee to enquire into the Colonial Expenditure of Great Britain —After some show of objection, the Government gives way to the wish of the House, and concedes the Committee.*

THE annual statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was awaited this year with great anxiety, and the financial debates which arose from it furnished at once the keenest occasion for party struggles, and the subjects of most exciting interest to the public. On the 15th April Mr. Gladstone made his statement to the House of Commons, compressing his exposition within a rather smaller compass than in some preceding years. It was marked, like his former Budget speeches, by great lucidity and argumentative power. The right hon. gentleman began by observing that the retrospect was unfavourable, and that whatever might be thought of the legislation of the past year, it was no ordinary year of the financial policy of this country; and he then proceeded to lay bare to the view of the Committee the material facts exhibited by the financial history of the year. The expenditure estimated and provided for was 73,664,000*l.* The actual amount was 72,842,000*l.*, being less than the estimated expenditure by 822,000*l.* The revenue of 1860-61 amounted to 70,283,000*l.*, showing a decrease of 806,000*l.* as compared with the revenue of 1859-60. Last year taxation had been remitted to the extent of 2,900,000*l.*, while new taxes had been imposed nearly to the same amount; and there had been temporary resources last year which reduced the absolute diminution to 500,000*l.* The expenditure having been 72,842,000*l.*, and the revenue 70,283,000*l.*, there resulted a deficiency of 2,559,000*l.* But, allowing for drawbacks on stocks belonging to the accounts of the former year, and for other deductions, the real difference was 855,000*l.*, which he thought, under the circumstances, not an unfavourable state of things. He then showed the result of the actual receipt of the revenue in its details, compared with the estimated amount. The Stamps, Taxes, Post-office, Crown Lands, and miscellaneous sources, which had been estimated to produce 27,457,000*l.*, had actually yielded 27,542,000*l.*—a difference of only

85,000*l.* From the new duties imposed he had expected to receive, at first, 900,000*l.*, an amount ultimately reduced to 590,000*l.*, and he showed the result in the returns of the Customs and Excise. The Customs, which had been estimated at 23,430,000*l.*, had actually produced only 23,305,000*l.*,—a difference of 125,000*l.*, arising principally from the fact that the operation of the changes in the Customs had been affected by the diminution of consumption, owing to causes to which he had previously adverted. The result of the change in the duties on wine,—which, of all other Custom duties, was the most difficult to make, and the slowest in working out a result,—was, however, he observed, the only one of the changes which had escaped the unfavourable circumstances of the year. The loss on the wine duties (that was, the relief to the consumer,) he had calculated at 830,000*l.*, whereas the actual loss had been only 493,000*l.* He expressed his conviction that this change would be effectual for its main object; that the inconveniences were few compared with the advantages attending it. The Excise duties had been estimated at 21,361,000*l.*; the actual amount was 19,435,000*l.*, showing a difference of 1,926,000*l.* This difference arose on three articles—namely, hops, on which there had been a deficiency of 300,000*l.*; malt, 800,000*l.*; and spirits, 900,000*l.* These deficiencies represented the real sources of the failure of the Excise duties. With regard to the spirit duties, the main cause of the failure was the material reduction which had taken place on duty-paid stocks, but he was convinced that the experiment was likely to be successful in a fiscal point of view, as well as useful in a moral aspect; it had not led to the evil of illicit distillation. After stating the balances in the Exchequer, and the application of 1,000,000*l.* to the payment of Exchequer bonds, and of a portion of a second 1,000,000*l.*, which he had been allowed at the close of last Session to borrow, which had made an addition of 461,000*l.* to the debt, Mr. Gladstone reviewed the existing condition of our finances, compared with the year 1853, pointing out what he characterized as the enormous and inordinate growth of the expenditure, and suggesting that there was some relation between this increase of expenditure and the diminished elasticity of the revenue. He then adverted to the effects of the Commercial Treaty with France, and to the general improvement of our import trade. Dividing the imports into three classes,—first, those untouched by the legislation of 1860; second, those on which taxation had been reduced; and, third, those the duties on which had been repealed,—he showed that while the amount of the first class had been nearly stationary, the imports in the second class had increased 17⅓ per cent., and those in the third 48½ per cent. He proceeded then to give an estimate of the finances of the year 1861-62. The total expenditure for the year he estimated at 69,900,000*l.*, or, in round numbers, 70,000,000*l.* The revenue, including the duplication of the duty on chicory, certain alterations and modifications of the

stamp duties, and the duties on licenses, and 750,000*l.* which he expected to receive from China, he estimated at 71,823,000*l.*, assuming the continuance of the tea and sugar duties and an income-tax. This sum, he remarked, was the largest estimate of revenue ever proposed to the country. Comparing it with the estimated expenditure of 69,900,000*l.*, there would appear an estimated surplus of 1,923,000*l.*; and he then stated how the Government proposed to dispose of this balance, remarking that it was not a balance they possessed; the income-tax had actually expired, and the tea and sugar duties would soon expire, and they had to ask the House to renew these taxes in order to adjust the expenditure with the revenue. The Government, he said, had come to the conclusion that they could not expect to be allowed to keep in hand this surplus revenue, and they proposed to apply a portion to the remission of taxation by the reduction of the tenth penny of the income-tax and the repeal of the paper duty. With reference to the comparative merits of direct and indirect taxation, he observed that Parliament had not committed itself to a condemnation of the latter; it had not decided to root up, but to prune the tree. He would not altogether abandon the hope of getting rid of the income-tax altogether, but he considered this a question of expenditure. If the country was content to be governed at a cost of 60,000,000*l.*, he did not see why the tax might not be dispensed with; but if there was to be an expenditure of 70,000,000*l.*, there must be an income-tax. The remission of 1*d.* of the income-tax, reducing the 10*d.* to 9*d.* and the 7*d.* to 6*d.*, would cost for three-quarters of a year 850,000*l.* With respect to the paper duty, the Government believed that, happily, the time had arrived when this question might be entertained without the revival of the painful discussions of last year. Considering the yet unredeemed pledge under a resolution of the House, the difficulties attending the existing law, the declaration of the department which collected the tax, and that the proposal for its repeal had received the sanction of a large majority of the House last year, the Government believed that this proposal would receive the approval of the Committee. The financial result for the year would be as follows:—The balance of revenue would be 1,923,000*l.* The 1*d.* taken off the income-tax would reduce the amount of the tax by 850,000*l.*; the repeal of the paper duty would occasion a net loss in the year of 665,000*l.*, making together 1,515,000*l.*; so that there would still remain a moderate surplus of 408,000*l.* With respect to the minor charges on trading operations, of which complaints had been made, the Exchequer was not in a condition at present to surrender the sum they amounted to. He proposed to re-enact the tea and sugar duties for one year, and he explained the form of proceeding by which it was intended to bring the several questions before the House by a series of resolutions, one as to the income-tax, another for the continuance of the tea and sugar duties, and a third for the repeal of the paper duty.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone spoke of the general financial

condition as satisfactory; declared that the spirit of the nation had not declined; and that if there was any danger it lay in our recent tendency to unbounded excess in expenditure. There had been a tendency to break down all limits. It was not only a pecuniary waste, but a great political and moral evil, which stole on, unseen and unfelt, until it reached an overwhelming magnitude. Deprecating rash reductions, he hoped they would grapple with public expenditure. "For my own part, I say that if this country will but steadily and constantly show herself as wise in the use of her treasure as she is unequalled in the production of her wealth and moderate in the exercise of her strength, then we may well believe that England will, for many generations yet to come, continue to hold her foremost position among the nations of the world."

A desultory discussion ensued. Sir Stafford Northcote maintained that his party were right in the last year when they declared that the Budget did not make sufficient provision for the wants of the country. Mr. Dodson urged the importance of repealing the hop duty. Mr. Hadfield wished to relieve fire insurance. Mr. Ball desired a relief for malt. Mr. Glyn approved generally of the proposed measures. Mr. Cave thought that a reduction of the duties on tea and sugar would be preferable. Mr. B. Osborne congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his skill and courage in combining the remission of the paper duty with the penny of income-tax. Mr. Bentinck complained that nothing was done for the agricultural interest. Lord Robert Cecil took exception to Mr. Gladstone's remarks on the excessive public expenditure. He said that a Chancellor of the Exchequer was bound to protest in the Cabinet, and if he cannot carry his views, to resign. If he did not do so, he was bound not to discredit the estimates. After some remarks from Mr. Gladstone, the further discussion was postponed.

The motion for going into a Committee of Ways and Means on the propositions of the Budget was made on the 22nd of April, but it led to long and animated debates, which were continued for several nights by adjournment. It was evident that much resistance would be made by the Conservative party to some parts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial scheme, and especially to the remission of the paper duty, which was objected to on several grounds by the leading members of the party. The opposition was commenced in an able and temperate speech by

Mr. T. Baring, who observed that it was most desirable at the present moment that the House and the country should perfectly understand our financial position, and that it was neither satisfactory nor safe to meet a deficiency by expedients which were practically an increase of the national debt, asked whether it was wise to remit taxation when the remission would not make the taxation reproductive by means of increased consumption, and when the taxes could not be reimposed when once removed. If there was any time when prudence in dealing with our finances was especially neces-

sary, looking at the future, now, he thought, was the time, when even over-caution was a virtue. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken credit in his estimate of the year's revenue for a payment of 750,000*l.* from China; but would it not be wise to await the actual payment of that sum, the delay of which would at once convert the estimated surplus into a deficiency? He urged the House to pause in the removal of any duty which would not give an impulse to the revenue, unless there was a great reduction of the expenditure. Yet the Chancellor of the Exchequer, besides throwing off a penny of the income-tax, proposed to repeal the paper duty. If, as he had told them, he could dispense with 2,000,000*l.*, the next consideration was how taxation could be so remitted that the remission, while it improved the prospects of the revenue, would stimulate trade and increase the comforts of the people, which would be the effect of a reduction of 5*d.* per lb. in the duty upon tea. If he (Mr. Baring) was asked to say whether the Budget was safe, politic, or even honest to the country, he should be obliged to answer in the negative.

Mr. Baxter, in reply to Mr. Baring, defended the Budget, which, he maintained, was based upon moderate and reasonable calculations; indeed, competent persons, he said, were of opinion that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had under-estimated the revenue for 1861-62. He thought, however, that the expenditure ought to be greatly, though gradually diminished.

Lord Robert Montagu and Mr. Stanhope disputed the existence of a real surplus as claimed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They strongly opposed the repeal of the paper duty, and contended that a reduction of the tea and sugar duties would be more beneficial to the community.

Mr. Dodson saw no reason why he should distrust the calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the current year, those of last year having turned out remarkably correct. Mr. Baring had suggested that the receipt of the 750,000*l.* from China was uncertain, but he (Mr. Dodson) thought it was as safe a portion of the revenue as any. With regard to the disposal of the surplus, he was not inclined to quarrel with the repeal of the paper duty, which would be a great benefit, but the question was one for consideration in the Committee.

Mr. Baillie contended that dependence could not be placed upon the surplus of 1,900,000*l.* claimed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was made out, he said, by a process analogous to the raising of money to pay off debts. He objected to the repeal of the paper duty, which would not benefit the community, which the great body of manufacturers did not want, and which would be an advantage only to one small but powerful class—the proprietors of the penny newspapers.

Mr. W. Ewart approved the repeal of the paper duty, observing that when excise duties were taken off, the aggregate amount of that branch of the revenue increased. He insisted that it would be a commercial benefit and a literary benefit, and that it would heal the dissensions be-

tween the two Houses of Parliament. The Budget was, in his opinion, a wise and sensible one.

Mr. Norris and Mr. Black urged the expediency and safety of taking off the paper duty. The former stated on behalf of the paper makers that they were prepared to consent to the removal of the tax; and the latter urged that the public, who now paid a great deal more than the Exchequer gained by the duty, would be much benefited by the repeal.

Mr. R. Long and Mr. Longfield strongly opposed the propositions of the Government.

Mr. Bentinck, representing the doctrines of the Protectionist party, made a running commentary upon the financial speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom he accused of carrying the principles of Free Trade to an extravagant length. He observed that it had not been shown that the great mass of the people would be benefited by the repeal of the paper duty, whereas the remission of the war duty on sugar would be a positive boon to the poor. He asked what those who called themselves the friends of the people were about; why they were prepared to support the financial arrangements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? He could conceive but two possible objects for this part of the Budget; one was, to reclaim the wavering allegiance of a certain portion of the supporters of the Government; the other was, to defy, he would not say insult, the other branch of the Legislature. He denied that there was any surplus, but if it was real, it would not be possible for the Chancellor of the Exchequer in another year to fall back upon any resource but a large increase of the income-tax.

Sir Joseph Paxton cordially supported the repeal of the paper duty.

Sir S. Northcote observed that the Budget had its political side and its financial side; the discussion had turned on the latter, and to that side he should confine himself. He concurred with Mr. Stanhope that there was no real surplus; that, taking the revenue as it stood without the reimposition of duties, there was a large deficiency to be dealt with. He proceeded to establish this position by a minute examination of the financial speech and of the accounts laid before the House, and contended that we had added to our debt last year 1,257,000*l.*, besides a large reduction of the balances in the Exchequer. Before revenue was thrown away, the House, he observed, ought to know what the balances were, which at this time should be strong; and other matters, both of expenditure and revenue, required a strict scrutiny. He entered into calculations regarding the finances for 1862–63, which, he argued, would leave a deficiency of revenue to the amount probably of 900,000*l.* In the conditions of our trade (many branches of which, he said, showed a marked decline), and in the state of foreign affairs, there might be reasons for a provisional Budget like the present; but this was not a time for introducing into it the surrender of a large amount of revenue, and he urged the House not to commit itself irrevocably to such a proposition, since it must contemplate the possibility of further demands.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald, after noticing the silence maintained by the Government during this debate upon topics which required and demanded explanation, proceeded to discuss the financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, he contended, had not dealt fairly and candidly with the House. He pointed out examples of what he considered to be unfair and deceptive statements, and questioned the accuracy of Mr. Gladstone's estimates of the expenditure for the current year, and his anticipations of the revenue. He could not understand the grounds upon which he had calculated that he would receive the sum of 750,000*l.* from China, inferring from papers which he read, and from the stipulations of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, that not one farthing of this sum could come to the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. With regard to the paper duty, he denied that the House was pledged to its repeal either by its resolution or by the Bill of last year; but it was deeply and solemnly pledged to repeal the income-tax and the tea and sugar war duties, and, if there was a real surplus of revenue, it should, he contended, be applied to the remission of duties that would relieve the great bulk of the people.

Mr. M. Gibson said the calculations of the revenue in the Budget had been honestly made, founded upon estimates of the probable yield of the revenue by men of experience and judgment. He complained that none of the opponents of the Budget had suggested any substitute. The Government had done what they had been told it was their duty to do; they had provided adequately for the public service, they had been alive to the necessity of upholding the public credit, and they had proposed a remission of taxation that would, in their opinion, be most beneficial to the general interests of the country. With respect to the 750,000*l.* expected from China, Lord Elgin and Baron Gros had told the Government that a sum of about 1,000,000*l.* would be paid during the financial year, which would be paid rateably to the Government and to the merchants, and, basing their opinion upon the statements of the only persons who were fit to guide them, the Government considered that at least 750,000*l.* would be received by the British Exchequer. He read returns of trade in order to show that there was no ground for indulging gloomy anticipations; and said that, believing that they had a surplus of revenue, the Government were bound to propose some remission of taxation, and were they to pass over the paper duty? Were they to ignore all that had taken place with reference to this tax, and consider that the House was not in earnest last year? He contended that, if there was a remission of taxation, it would be impossible to overlook the paper duty, and that the Government had taken a bold, consistent, and honourable course. It had been said that the repeal of this duty would benefit only cheap newspapers; but he insisted that it was a landed as well as a commercial question—that the agricultural interest would experience a relief by the removal of a tax which checked the ex-

pansion of the manufacture of paper.

Mr. Moffat had very great doubts as to the accuracy of the estimates in the Budget, and whether there was a surplus of revenue. He dwelt with much force upon the glaring failure of the small taxes upon commercial operations imposed last year, as affording ground for the doubts he had expressed, and suggested other reasons for questioning the existence of a surplus. Of the 750,000*l.* expected from China, he believed, if justice was done, not 100,000*l.* would find its way into the Exchequer. If taxation was to be remitted, it was, he said, the duty of the Government to prove that there was a surplus.

Mr. Whiteside, after noticing the ingenuity displayed in the Budget in the contrivance of a machinery to get rid of the paper duty, and to exhibit an imaginary surplus, urged the injury which the Irish distillers had sustained by what he termed the rash project of the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarding the spirit duties. As to the duty on paper, Mr. Gibson had relied upon an abstract resolution. But the House was oppressed with abstract resolutions; there had been one on the subject of reform. Supposing the existence of a surplus, the income-tax had been stigmatized by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as an immoral tax, which could not be said of the paper duty; why, then, should the former be retained and the latter remitted? So with the war duties on tea and sugar—reason and humanity recommended their repeal rather than that of the paper duty. He adopted the character of the Budget given by Mr. Baring, that it was not an honest Budget; he trusted that this sentence would be acted upon by the House, and he was confident that the decision would be approved by the country.

Mr. Haliburton denounced in very strong language the manner in which the poor were imposed upon by delusions and falsehoods on the subject of the expenditure necessary for the defence of the country. He asked whether any person could imagine that the tea and sugar duties and the paper duty stood on the same footing. To call this duty a tax upon knowledge, he said, was cant.

Mr. Osborne remarked that the Budget, like all Budgets, dealt in anticipations. The Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated his revenue at 71,823,000*l.*, and his expenditure at 69,900,000*l.*, which left a surplus of 1,923,000*l.* Did the House believe the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or those of persons who had not his means of information? He believed there was a surplus of 1,923,000*l.* Then, ought there to be any remission of taxation? No Chancellor of the Exchequer would be able, with such a surplus, not to remit any taxes. Then, what taxes? The first ought to be the income-tax. What next? Let the House look at the position into which the question of the paper duty had got. The honour of the House of Commons was, in his opinion, pledged upon this question; he should take the first opportunity to settle it, and should give his support to the Government in their proposal to repeal the paper duty.

Mr. Maguire said he should

confine himself to the subject of the paper duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated, on his responsibility, that there was a surplus, and the question was whether this was a time for the repeal of that duty. The paper manufacture was a most important one; it was in an embarrassed condition, and he contended that the House was bound by the promise made to the trade. He showed the pressure of the duty upon the manufacture of paper, which was almost crushed by it in Ireland. The abolition of the excise duty upon paper would be one of the greatest boons conferred upon the country, and the obligation upon Parliament to repeal it was strong.

Mr. Horsfall said he would assume that there was a surplus, and, considering its appropriation, they should look at the general taxation of the country, distinguishing between the ordinary taxation and the extraordinary, imposed to meet the extraordinary exigencies of the State; and he believed that honesty required that the latter should be the first removed.

Mr. Horsman remarked that it was a matter of great regret that the question of the paper duties and the difference with the House of Lords should have been brought on again. He was not prepared, he said, for the repetition of the acknowledged folly of last year, the repeal of the paper duties being now combined with an affront to the House of Lords. The several resolutions to be submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means were to be embodied, not, as last year, in separate Bills, but to be contained in one Bill, and sent to the House of Lords in that new form, to deprive that House of the right of independent judgment, and to give them no power but of accepting or rejecting the financial policy of the Government as a whole. There were war taxes on tea and sugar, and these were to be retained; and if a penny war tax was taken off the tax on incomes, and a duty remitted that was not a war tax, instead of a boon conferred upon the country, a gross injustice was perpetuated. Adverting to our expenditure, in the present state of affairs abroad, he thought it extremely difficult to reduce it, and he put it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say whether any part of our military expenditure was unnecessary or avoidable; if so, how could he reconcile it with his duty to support it? Estimates were increasing throughout the continent of Europe. There was no use in disguising the fact; "We are arming against France" was the universal cry of all nations. Having dwelt very pointedly upon what he considered to be the aggressive policy of the Emperor of the French, which, he said, kept the world in arms, he observed that, taking the resolutions to be proposed to the House as a whole, there were two points for consideration—first, as to whether there was a surplus of revenue; and secondly, the application of the surplus. The first resolution referred to the income-tax, and considering the nature of this tax, and the pledges given to the House regarding it, he hoped the Committee would not let it pass as a mere matter of form. With respect to the tea and sugar duties, there were high duties, he

observed, upon other articles consumed by the operative classes, and the Committee must have a better reason for continuing those high duties, which diminished the comforts of those classes, while the paper duties were remitted. On the subject of the resolution repealing these duties, he noticed the conflict of figures in which the question of a surplus was involved, indicating more than a doubt as to the existence of any excess of income over expenditure. In conclusion, he reiterated his objections to the form in which the resolutions were intended to be presented to the House of Lords, and expressed a hope that a majority of the House would still be found true to the principles it had adopted last year.

Mr. Bright complained that Mr. Horsman had endeavoured needlessly to revive a subject which it was obvious that there was no wish on the part of many members to have imported into the question before the House. As to his objection to the combination of the resolutions in one Bill, Mr. Horsman, he said, would find in the journals of Parliament, no further back than 1801, 1802, and 1803, that the House of Commons had repeatedly, and almost constantly, taken the very course the Chancellor of the Exchequer had recommended. On the question of a surplus, his creed was, he said, always to believe a Chancellor of the Exchequer when he admitted a surplus; he assumed, therefore, that the surplus was a real one; the question then was whether the remission of duties was judicious and fair to the various interests of the country. The proposed remission went half to direct and half to indirect taxation; and he asked why there should be so much hostility to a particular remission, and whether it was worth while to assail a Chancellor of the Exchequer on this ground merely to gain a party triumph. It had been said that a preference should be given to tea and sugar; but those who said this did not know the real incidence of these taxes. He was as great an enemy to the tea and sugar duties as any one; he believed, however, that the remission of the paper duties would give a greater relief to the industrious classes than the reduction of the war duties on tea and sugar. Mr. Fitzgerald had asserted that this was a political Budget, framed to conciliate him (Mr. Bright); but, though he admitted it was his Budget, because he approved it, the question was whether, in adopting the policy he had recommended, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had gone beyond his duty. He believed it was a Budget just for the Parliament to pass, and which would be beneficent to the people; he therefore gave it his hearty support.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would be his duty to deal principally with the statements which impugned the figures he had submitted to the House; other matters which had been imported into the debate he should pretermit. At the same time, he could not help remarking upon the transposition of the constitutional duties of the Government and the House which had appeared on this occasion. The Government said they had a surplus of 2,000,000*l.*, and

they proposed to surrender 1,500,000*l.* of taxes, and this proposition had caused a number of members to rise up in arms. According to the doctrine of the Constitution, it was the duty of the Government to take care that too little was not asked for the public service, and the duty of the House to see that it did not grant too much. After replying to a few preliminary objections, he proceeded to consider the two questions—first, whether there was a surplus, and, secondly, how it was to be dealt with; remarking that the opponents of the Budget were not agreed upon either question. Upon the first, he observed that it had been said it was the interest of the Government to make out a surplus; but there were others who had an interest in showing there was none; there were prophets last year who were as much pledged to a negative as he was to an affirmative. He then went through, in detail, the calculations upon which the arguments against a surplus were founded, pointing out their inaccuracies, and justifying his own calculations. He insisted that the estimate of the amount to be received from China was a sound one, and he demurred to the doctrine that the merchants were to be paid first. The estimates of the inland revenue had been framed with the concurrence of able and experienced officers, and he showed the cautious manner in which the produce of the income-tax had been computed. He remarked that the estimates were based upon the expectation of an ordinary season and ordinary circumstances, and he never had a stronger conviction than that there was likely to be an excess over the estimated revenue. With regard to the second question, how the surplus was to be disposed of, he balanced the claims of tea and sugar on one hand and paper on the other. The reduction of the duties upon articles of popular consumption, he observed, was not the first object kept in view by Sir R. Peel in 1842, but the liberation and extension of trade; this principle lay at the root of our reformed financial policy, and had governed almost every Budget. In asking the House to consent to a resolution for the repeal of the paper duties, which would close the controversy of 1860, the Government had done that which would be approved, he believed, by those who brought a candid mind to the question before the House.

Mr. Disraeli complained that the House had not been treated with frankness and candour by the Government, and warned the House to proceed with more caution than in respect to the last year's Budget. The deficiency of last year appeared, he said, to have been supplied by increasing the liabilities and diminishing the resources of the country, by diminishing the balances in the Exchequer, and increasing the debt. Addressing himself to the question of a surplus, he observed that, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer confessed a surplus, it was not the business of the House to prove he was mistaken. It was founded upon estimates of the great branches of the revenue, and he (Mr. Disraeli) made it a

rule not to question those estimates. They had, therefore, to deal with a surplus, though the mode by which it was arrived at was very peculiar, by the retention and renewal of war duties. The proposal was to repeal the duty on paper. He examined what he termed the pedigree of this question. It had been assumed that the House was pledged to repeal this duty; but he contended that it was not so pledged. The object of the motion of 1850 was to free the press from the taxes on knowledge, and that object had been accomplished; the result had been a vast multiplication of cheap newspapers, and the duty on paper then became a financial question. The alleged pledge of 1858 was, he contended, no pledge at all. There was an understood condition that the war duties should be first removed. We had now an income-tax of 9*d.* and war taxes on tea and sugar; and if war taxes were left upon the people in time of peace, what prospect was there, that if an appeal were made to them hereafter, they would come forward and bear their share of the public burdens? The Chancellor of the Exchequer had suggested that the expenditure called for by the country was an obstacle to the repeal of the war taxes; but it was not the country nor the House that forced this expenditure upon the Government. He claimed for the House the privilege of expressing an opinion as to the distribution of a surplus of revenue for the relief of their constituents. The Opposition had shown no desire to embarrass the Government in their financial plans, but had supported the Ministers of the Queen. Was the Minister, he asked, who had been so supported under difficulties, to grudge the House of Commons the power of considering how best the interests of their constituents and of the country could be served? He never could believe, he said, that the Minister would make so great a mistake. In the discharge of his duty, he would indicate the course which he would recommend the House to take. He should offer no opposition to the resolution as to the income-tax. With regard to the next resolution, for the renewal of the duties on tea and sugar, he proposed to direct his opposition to the war tax upon tea, and he prayed that the decision of the Committee of Ways and Means might be for the advantage of the people of this country and the maintenance of its commerce.

Lord Palmerston said the only question, now that the surplus was admitted, was how it should be disposed of, and the proposition of which Mr. Disraeli had given notice was a fair question for consideration. He preferred the repeal of the duty on paper, which, in his opinion, was recommended by, among other considerations, its bearing on the relations between the two Houses.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, when, after considerable discussion, the resolution imposing the income-tax was agreed to without a division.

The next step to be taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to move the continuance of the existing tea and sugar duties. But, previously to this, a pre-

liminary discussion was raised upon a resolution proposed by Mr. Hubbard, who moved an amendment to the effect that it was not expedient to remit taxation to such an extent that the annual produce of the remitted taxes should exceed the estimated surplus revenue in the Budget for the current financial year. He said that his object in proposing this resolution was to arrest the course of extravagant finance, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer invited the House to enter upon, and which exceeded the limits of the present year, and plunged into an unknown future of speculation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer urged with great force the obvious objections to the adoption of such an abstract resolution as that which Mr. Hubbard proposed; and on Mr. Disraeli recommending that it be withdrawn, Mr. Hubbard consented to withdraw it. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to move a resolution to continue, until the 1st of July, 1862, certain duties on tea, sugar, and other articles of the same class as sugar, which, he observed, were called popularly, though not accurately, war duties, as they had been imposed in time of peace. There were, he remarked, two questions — the absolute merits of the tea duty, and its claims to remission in comparison with those of the paper duties. He repeated that, in remissions of duty since 1846, the object in view had been less the benefit of the consumer than the abolition of protection and the liberation of trade. Adverting to the motion of which Mr. Horsfall had given notice, to reduce the duty on tea after the 1st of October next to 1*s.* per lb., he showed the destructive effect it would have upon the surplus by the loss of 950,000*l.*, and he referred to examples, to prove the influence of postponing duties in paralyzing the revenue and diminishing consumption; the consumer having to wait long before he derived benefit from the remission. He admitted that the reduction was desirable, but he ridiculed what he termed the absurd and inflated representations as to the effects of the change. He then discussed the relative merits of the proposed reduction compared with the repeal of the paper duties. He argued that the remission of duties, although non-recuperative, was in perfect harmony with the views of the late Sir Robert Peel, who desired to augment the means of employing labour. The reduction of the duty on tea would, no doubt, give an impulse to labour, but it would be foreign labour, that of the Chinese; whereas the remission of the paper duties would stimulate British labour in the manufacture of paper and the produce of agricultural fibre, while the removal of the excise regulations would relieve the trade from restrictions that operated as a check upon it by stinting and repressing enterprise.

Mr. Horsfall said the question raised by his amendment was this—would the House re-impose the duty of 1*s.* 5*d.* on tea to enable it to remit the duty on paper, or reduce the tea duty to 1*s*, retaining the paper duty. The House, he observed, had pledged itself to reduce the tea duty to 1*s.* long before any pledge was given in regard to

the paper duty, and a Committee had recommended a considerable reduction of the duty. He controverted the statements of Mr. Gladstone as to the effects of the reduction he proposed, maintaining that there was an ample margin for it, assuming the estimated surplus, and that the increased consumption would make up the loss of revenue in three or four years. In every large town in England he believed it would be said by nine out of ten, if not by ninety-nine out of a hundred, "Give us the duty off tea, and not off paper." He moved to amend the resolution by reducing the duty on tea on and after the 1st of October to 1*s.* per lb.

The Marquis of Hartington supported the resolution of the Government, chiefly on the ground of the expediency, after the proceedings of last year, of settling finally the question of the paper duty. Mr. P. Hennessy stated facts to show the prosperous state of the paper-makers in Ireland. He preferred the reduction of the tea duties to the repeal of the paper duty. Lord Holmesdale supported the same view. Mr. Paget and Mr. Norris contended, upon commercial grounds, that the measure proposed by the Government would confer the greatest advantage on the public.

Sir S. Northcote said the question had been argued as if we were in possession of a surplus; but he contended that a surplus must be made. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to put on one tax in order to take off another; the resolution reimposed the war taxes on tea and sugar, the cessation of which Parliament had decreed, thereby disappointing the expectations of consumers of tea for the benefit of a particular interest. The argument that the reduction of 5*d.* per lb. in the duty upon tea would not reach the consumer was a most extraordinary one from the lips of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, since it was at variance with his recorded opinions. Good faith, he contended, demanded the reduction of these duties. Parliament was distinctly pledged to the working classes to reduce them, and the course proposed by the Government, instead of wiping out the memory of the controversy with the other House, would revive the recollection of it. In discussing the question as to the choice of duties to be remitted upon financial grounds, he examined and replied to the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, insisting that there never was a fitter time for diminishing the duty on tea, thereby profiting by the opportunity now offered of enlarging our trade with China. The real preliminary question, he said in conclusion, was, whether these war duties should or should not be repealed.

Sir G. Lewis observed that Sir S. Northcote had argued that the surplus was ideal because the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to renew taxes. But the basis of his calculations was that existing taxes were to be continued, and thence resulted a surplus of nearly 2,000,000*l.* The cobweb logic of Sir S. Northcote was thus at once got rid of. The question, then, was how the surplus should be applied to the remission of taxation; Government had been accused of showing un-

due favour to indirect taxation; and it would have been more reasonable, he thought, for the other side, and more in accordance with their principles, to propose a further reduction of the income-tax than their new-fangled policy. The Government, he argued, were not absolutely pledged to reduce the duty on tea; it was open to them to retain the duty of 1*s.* 5*d.* for another year.

Mr. Disraeli, after remarking that he never had heard a question put more fairly and completely before the House than in the speech of Sir S. Northcote, attacked the doctrines propounded by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had, he said, suddenly reverted to the old original opinions advocated on that side of the House, arguing, as he did, that the reduction of duties did not benefit consumers. He reminded Mr. Gladstone of the fiery language in which, in 1857, he demanded the reduction of the tea duty, and the logic—not "cobweb"—by which he enforced the obligation of abolishing these war duties, on the ground of pledges given, and because it was "important to the political institutions of the country." This was his (Mr. Disraeli's) answer to the opinions which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had delivered that night, at variance with the policy he had of late promoted. The views of the Opposition had been represented as new-fangled; but he maintained that they were in unison with the policy they had pursued in relation to those war duties when in power. If there was to be a remission of taxation, it was the duty of the House to consider well whether they would forego a great opportunity of supporting and stimulating the commerce of the country, or take a course which, at best, would attain petty results and not further any Imperial interest.

Lord Palmerston complained that Mr. Disraeli had had recourse to a mode of attack that savoured of personality. A surplus, he observed, was now admitted, and he first considered the arguments in favour of a reduction of the tea duty. This duty was not high; it was much lower than at any former period; the price of the article had fallen considerably; the consumption had increased, and the supply was augmenting. On these grounds, there was not a case of such urgency as to lead the House to select tea in preference to every other article. On the other hand, the excise duty on paper was oppressive to the trade; resolutions had been adopted condemning the duty, a Bill had passed that House abolishing it, and they had now an opportunity of settling, with the consent of the other House, a question which, if left unsettled, might be productive of differences between the two Houses hereafter.

Upon a division, there appeared:—

For the Amendment	281
Against it	299
Majority for the Government	18

The other propositions contained in the Budget were next brought forward in the shape of resolutions in the Committee of Ways and Means. They encountered considerable objection from the Opposition side of the House, especially the resolution for repealing the paper duty,

against which Mr. Bentinck, Lord Robert Cecil, and Sir L. Palk spoke with much vehemence. Mr. Disraeli reserved his right to take any course he pleased at a later stage, but declined to divide the House against the resolution, which was consequently adopted *nem. con.* At this point, however, a new controversy arose—Mr. Gladstone announced his intention of including all the chief financial propositions of the Budget in one Bill, instead of dividing them into several distinct Bills. This course was much objected to by Mr. Disraeli and many of the Conservative members. It was alleged that such a procedure was contrary to precedent and constitutional usage—that it was intended to limit the power which the House of Lords possessed and were accustomed to exercise, with respect to each Bill individually, of adopting or rejecting it *in toto*, and that it left them no alternative, but to accept any obnoxious clause which might be inserted in the Bill, or to throw the country into confusion by rejecting the entire financial arrangements of the Government. Such a course was described as an injury and affront to the other House of Parliament, and an unhandsome mode of retaliating upon them for their rejection of the paper duty in the preceding session.

Upon the Bill thus drawn up for ratifying the arrangements of the Budget, as a whole, being proposed for second reading on the 13th May, the constitutional objections to the proposed mode of proceeding were formally raised, Mr. Macdonough, an eminent member of the Irish bar, recently returned to the House of Commons, leading the opposition. The hon. and learned gentleman argued that no instance had ever before occurred in which a measure rejected by the House of Lords had been reannexed to a Bill of Supply, and passed by the other House in that compound form; that new precedents could not be created, and that such an attempt to annex to a Money Bill a measure distasteful to the House of Lords was an interference with the rights and privileges of that House. In support of his argument, he referred to many authorities, showing their application to the case in question, and the acquiescence of the House of Commons in the constitutional doctrine for which he contended. He pointed out the anomalies to which a Bill of so incongruous a character would give rise—the form of assent by the Crown being different in the cases of a Bill of Supply and a Bill creating a new law—and that the proposal to incorporate the several resolutions of the House in one Bill was at variance with practice. This was, he said, a great constitutional question; it was an attempt to coerce the House of Lords, and he asked whether, in the present condition of the Old and New Worlds, it was right to exhibit in England the spectacle of a divided Legislature.

Sir James Graham, who though suffering from illness, spoke with great power and effect, after some preliminary observations on the Budget, with regard to which he said the supplies were now admitted, as was also the desirableness of a remission of taxation, proceeded to grapple with the argument of the last speaker on the constitutional ground. Mr.

Macdonough, he said, had quoted precedents, but he could not quote a precedent in which the House of Lords ever before rejected a Supply Bill on purely financial grounds; and if they were acting within their right, still they were exercising it in a manner unprecedented in our constitutional history. Maintaining that opinion, Sir James held the Government to be right in the course they had now adopted. The House of Lords had adopted a novel course. The time had arrived for the Commons not to adopt a new course but to refer to an ancient practice, a practice which had obtained from the revolution downwards. In 1757, Mr. Pitt produced and carried a Bill both enacting and repealing taxation. In 1800, again by the authority of Mr. Pitt, to the Act of Union were tacked two schedules of countervailing duties. In 1808, there was not a double but a triple enactment all in one Bill. It was passed for one year, and passed annually until 1822, when an important change took place, and the malt duty was made permanent. The House should remark that by making perpetual large branches of revenue, it lost its constitutional hold over the House of Lords; and the experience of last year showed that the Commons should retrieve their position. Sir James traced in detail the adoption of the practice of making duties perpetual, and ascribed to it the weakened position of the Commons and the unprecedented step of the Lords last year. He did not wish to attack the House of Lords; he would not support the Government if he believed the practical effect of their conduct would be to bring on a collision; but he believed that conduct to be wise and just, and he showed that it was in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Precedents last year, and with the resolutions unanimously adopted by the House. He showed that the Commons had a right to grant and the Lords the right to assent, quoting the forms of Bills of Supply to illustrate his position. "It is open to the Lords to reject the whole, or, if they think fit, they may alter a part of it; but, according to the well-known principle, altering a portion is equal to the rejection of the whole. The House of Lords cannot take out a certain portion. They cannot refuse to remit, or refuse to reduce. The time, the manner, and the measure being in our hands, it is sent up for assent or rejection. We do not fetter the power of assenting or rejecting, but we do say they must not partly alter. I do not wish to enter on the invidious subject of the party character of the question; but I must say, if hon. gentlemen opposite—strong in this House, stronger in the other House—think the time has arrived when confidence should be withdrawn from the Administration, I can conceive no more fair or legitimate opportunity for expressing that opinion than by a rejection of the Budget, either by throwing out this Bill or altering it, which will have the same effect. But if that great party be not prepared to incur the responsibility of a course so decided, then I say, as good subjects, it behoves them to allow the executive Government to deal with the finances of the year on their responsibility, in the manner which shall seem to them most just and

expedient. I have heard a sort of hustings' cry, 'Down with the paper duty and up with the tea duty.' Now, I do not wish to raise an invidious hustings' cry; but if we are to have a hustings' cry—if that fatal issue should be joined, 'Up with the House of Lords, and down with the House of Commons'—if that issue be taken, I do not think that gentlemen on this side need be afraid of going to their constituents on that cry; and I am very much mistaken if the power and authority of the House of Commons would not be confirmed by a large majority."

Lord J. Manners said Sir J. Graham had not answered the call made by Mr. Macdonough, for any instance in which, the House of Lords having rejected a Bill, the Commons had sent it back to them tacked to a Supply Bill. He had admitted there was no such precedent, but said the time had come when the House should make one. Considering the Budget simply in its financial aspect, and granting all the postulates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the result was, that in order to repeal the duty upon paper, which was not felt by the people, our toiling millions were to continue to pay war duties upon their tea and sugar. Taking into view political considerations, he asked whether the House was justified in sacrificing permanently a great and increasing source of revenue, the consequence of which would be the odious infliction of an increased income-tax. Every fresh duty repealed would have the effect of riveting the taxes retained, and the duty on paper, he insisted, had not, in the opinion of the country, an equal claim to remission compared with other taxes.

Sir F. Goldsmid contended that the precedents and authorities cited by Mr. Macdonough did not bear out his constitutional objection to the present Bill, and that the including the several resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means in one Bill was conformable to usage and agreeable to reason, while it was a course recommended by what had taken place last year. To send up to the House of Lords a separate Bill for the repeal of the paper duty would be to act in the teeth of the resolutions then adopted by the House of Commons.

Mr. Rolt said the first reason alleged in support of the Bill was, that it was usual, or not unusual, to send up such a measure. But he ventured to say that, though the House had the power to adopt such a course, it was a novel measure. The second reason assigned was, that it was necessary and convenient to send up the financial scheme of the Government as a whole. But the scheme might be as conveniently submitted to the House of Lords by separate Bills as by a single Bill. It had been admitted that that House had exercised last year an undoubted right; if so, it would not be a wise or just exercise of power on the part of the House of Commons to send up the measure which the Lords had rejected in a new form that would bar them of their right.

Mr. Collier insisted that the Bill was the only course open to the House, if they were determined to maintain, as they were bound to maintain, their own privileges, and at the same time

to avoid a collision with the House of Lords. The resolutions adopted unanimously by the House of Commons last year were a protest against a proceeding of the other House which was deemed an interference with their privileges, and the constitutional argument was thereby concluded. He cited a precedent in 1695, which had not been referred to by Mr. Macdonough, where five resolutions for remitting and imposing taxes were included in one Bill, which was passed by the Lords without objection. The House of Commons had always dealt with the Budget in the manner most convenient to itself, and he contended that the inserting of all the main parts of the Budget in one Bill was legal, constitutional, conformable to precedents, and a carrying out of the resolutions of last year.

Mr. Whiteside, after observing that Mr. Collier's denial of the authority of the House of Lords to do what they had done was at variance with the argument left on record by the Nestor of that House, replied to Sir J. Graham, who, he said, had argued that what the House of Commons could not do directly they might attempt to do indirectly. The object of this Bill was to invite the House of Peers to consider most respectfully the opinion of the House of Commons. It was the privilege of the Commons to originate taxation, but it was the privilege of the Lords to consider the condition of the country and the state of affairs throughout the world. Was it then just, or constitutional, or reasonable to send them a Bill which made it impossible for them to bestow that consideration, and coerced them to pass or reject the Bill? He considered such a proceeding an insult to the Lords.

Lord J. Russell remarked that all Mr. Whiteside's ingenuity could not argue away the best privileges of that House. The questions were, whether the House was justified by the law of Parliament in embodying the several resolutions in one Bill; and if so, whether it was right to exercise that power. He insisted that the House had in effect, last year, asserted the power, which he showed rested upon precedents as well as principle. As to the expediency of the present measure, admitting that, last year, the Lords might think themselves justified in taking an extreme course, for which there was no precedent,—by allowing that extraordinary act to stand the House of Commons would, in effect, admit the other House to equal functions in imposing taxes upon the people. On the subject of the Budget, he argued that the abolition of duties had the effect of improving the general revenue, and there was every reason to expect that the same result would follow a remission of the paper duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had applied his great talents to the benefit of the people of this country, and he believed their gratitude for his efforts would stifle all the accusations of party.

Lord R. Cecil condemned the course of proceeding of that House towards the Peers, upon whom, he said, they were now making a most unjust attack. All the main questions of the day were now becoming financial measures, and if the Commons interposed its privileges in all

these measures the functions of the House of Lords would be so cramped and limited, that it would be excluded from the arena of legislative deliberation.

Sir W. Heathcote observed that most of the objections to the second reading of the Bill involved the relations of that House and the House of Lords, and he was of opinion—in which Mr. Walpole (who was unavoidably absent) coincided—that there was nothing unconstitutional in the form of the Bill, and that it did not interfere with the privileges of the Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer furnished the desired explanations, and, passing by matters of personal controversy, proceeded to discuss the constitutional question and the subject of "tacking," replying to the argument of Mr. Macdonough, who, he said, had been misled by an old case in 1576, overlooking modern cases establishing the practice of Parliament. He referred to a great variety of precedents, showing the power of combination of different provisions in the same financial measure exercised by the House of Commons to a wider extent than in the present Bill. The practice, he observed, was not only justified by precedent, but by reason and convenience, the several matters in the Bill, essentially homogeneous, being items of one and the same account. That to originate matters of finance was the exclusive right, and duty, and burden of the House of Commons was the doctrine of the Constitution, and to divide this function between two distinct and independent bodies would lead to utter confusion. Did that House claim the right to adjust income and expenditure? If it did, the course taken by the Government was, he insisted, the most advantageous and the most respectful course.

Mr. Horsman said he was not prepared to blame the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the course he had adopted; but in his argument he had narrowed the issue to one of precedent. It was not, however, so much a question of precedent as of principle and policy. There was a motive in the proceeding, a predetermined necessity to limit the pretensions of the other House; the form adopted was chosen in order to correct something that was amiss. But, while correcting the past and providing for the future, they were indirectly reversing the judgment of the House of Peers, and in reality passing a censure upon its proceedings. Mr. Horsman dwelt upon the dangers attending an inordinate growth of power in the House of Commons, arguing that it tended to the concentration of authority in a single Chamber, which would become a tyranny; that the poorest beggar in the land had as great an interest in maintaining a second Chamber as in upholding the House of Commons, because, without a second Chamber, there must be either a despotism or a republic. The speeches in support of the Bill, he remarked, had attempted to connect it with the resolutions of last year; but, to prove that this was an afterthought, he appealed to the speech of Lord Palmerston, in supporting the resolutions, which afforded a key to their meaning, and which recommended the House to rest contented with the

resolutions, as adequate to the occasion, and take no further action. It was upon the faith of this emphatic declaration, regarded as a pledge, that the House had accepted the resolutions, and if nothing more was now meant than to repeal the paper duty, it would be mere courtesy to send up to the Lords a separate Bill for that purpose.

Mr. Puller dissented from Mr. Horsman's views as to the privileges of the House of Lords, and approved of the plan of including the whole financial scheme in one Bill. Mr. Newdegate, on the contrary, thought that the adoption of this Bill would unduly increase the power of the Crown in the House of Commons. Mr. Mellor controverted Mr. Horsman's constitutional doctrines. He observed that the main argument on the other side turned upon this Bill being a "tacking" Bill. But as this could not be maintained to be a case of tacking, the whole objection fell to the ground.

Mr. Malins admitted that this was not a "tacking" Bill in the strict sense of the word; but he said, if clauses were deliberately introduced into a Bill, on which the Lords had no opportunity of voting, this came within the principle of tacking. He did not, however, oppose the second reading of the Bill.

Sir S. Northcote, restricting his observations to the form of the Bill, said a question of great importance arose, which had almost escaped attention—namely, that the House was about to make a large amount of the taxation, 20,000,000*l.*, annual, depending upon the vote of the House from year to year; and he suggested the danger that was to be apprehended if the financial views of Mr. Bright were adopted. The renewal of the income-tax from year to year would give rise to class dissensions and to proposals to alter the rates under particular schedules.

Lord Palmerston congratulated the House upon the success which had attended discussion of the different questions raised in this debate. There was no dispute now as to the existence of a surplus; the House had acquiesced in the expediency of abolishing the paper duty, and also in the arrangement of the matters to be sent up to the House of Lords. Some new questions had been started by Sir S. Northcote and Mr. Horsman, and upon these questions he bestowed a few jocular remarks.

Mr. Disraeli arraigned the financial policy of the Government, who, he said, had created an artificial surplus in order that they might perpetrate a financial caprice. By a bare majority of 18, who so voted because they shrunk from the responsibility of disturbing the Government, they had succeeded in passing a resolution which was not to be submitted to the revision of the other House of Parliament. He complained of the occult influences which were, he said, straining the Constitution. If the repeal of the paper duty was sent up last year as a separate Bill, why should it not be done now? It was for this object or nothing—to deprive the House of Lords of a power admitted to be legal and constitutional, and which had been exercised in a manner the nation had ratified as sound

and politic. On the part of the Opposition, he said, they had not assented to the policy of the Government, and would hold themselves at liberty to take any course with reference to the Bill which they should deem beneficial to the country. The Bill was then read a second time.

On the motion being made for its committal, the opposition was renewed in various forms, Mr. Newdegate moving in the first instance a resolution condemnatory of the mode of proceeding by a single Bill. It was in these terms:—"That whereas the embodiment of the principal financial proposals of the Government in one Bill unduly increases the power of the Government over the taxation of this country and the interests thereby affected, limits inconveniently the action of this House, and would annul the well-ascertained function and privilege of the House of Lords, it be an instruction to the Committee to divide the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, so that each of the taxes to which it relates may be separately treated." He argued that, by passing the Bill in its present shape, the free action of the House of Lords would be unduly shackled. The Chancellor of the Exchequer repelled this assertion, and contended that the mode of legislation proposed was in accordance with precedents and with constitutional principle. Mr. Horsman, though he agreed to some extent with the resolution, recommended Mr. Newdegate not to press it. Mr. Knightley also dissuaded its adoption. Mr. Spooner gave his support to it. It was rejected on a division by 195 to 34. The Bill passed through committee, until the House arrived at the fourth clause, repealing the paper duty. Hereupon the discussion of that proposition was revived, nearly the same arguments being employed on both sides as upon the second reading of the Bill. In opposition to the repeal of the duty, it was urged that it surrendered a large amount of permanent taxation, which could not be reimposed, the remission of which would not have a reproductive effect; that the finances of the country would be thereby placed upon an insecure basis; that there was no general call for the repeal of the tax, which would be only a slight relief to the great mass of consumers; that a large portion of the 1,300,000*l.* would go into the pockets of the proprietors of the penny newspapers; and that the war duties upon tea and sugar, the abandonment of which would largely benefit consumers and extend consumption, thereby covering the loss, had a prior and preferable claim, if it was wise or prudent to remit any taxation in the present aspect of public affairs, and if there was really a surplus of revenue available for the purpose.

These arguments were urged by Mr. Seymer, Mr. Lygon, Mr. Hennessy, Sir J. Walsh, Sir R. Peel, Sir M. Farquhar, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Bentinck, and Sir J. Ramsden, who, in a forcible speech, added, upon the constitutional question, that the time was ill chosen to make the proposed change in the form of legislation; and that the safest and most dignified course for the House to pursue was to follow precisely the same method as last year.

In support of the clause repealing the duty, it was contended that this was a tax already condemned by the House, which was pledged to repeal it; that, although its remission would not be directly reproductive, it would augment other sources of revenue; that paper was an ingredient used in other manufactures, which made the incidence of the tax peculiarly oppressive; that the excise regulations were vexatious to the makers of paper, which tended to narrow competition, it being difficult to define what was paper, and that there was no other tax open to so many objections.

Mr. Milnes, Mr. P. Urquhart, Mr. Norris, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Lindsay, Mr Ayrton, and Sir John Shelley maintained these arguments.

Mr. Disraeli stated the views which he and those who acted with him took of the question immediately at issue and of the subjects inextricably involved in it. If the House, he observed, entertained a conviction that there had been on the part of the Government such financial and political negligence that they had not provided for the exigencies of the State, it would be its duty to declare a want of confidence in the Government; but he thought it was in the present case bound to accept the statement of the Minister that he had a surplus of revenue; the question then was, to what purpose it should be applied. With respect also to the form in which his financial measure had been proposed by the Minister, he thought he was justified; but that its adoption this year was unwise, unnecessary, and impolitic, being calculated to provoke a collision with the other House. Assuming, then, the existence of a surplus, which he had never denied, he laid it down as a principle in our financial policy that in the remission of taxation war-taxes should have the preference, and that, upon every ground of policy as well as political economy, a public contract with the nation should be rigorously fulfilled. The income-tax was not essentially a war-tax, but if the whole surplus had been appropriated to its reduction he should not have objected; the remission of the war-duty on tea, however, would not only relieve consumers and stimulate consumption, but give an impulse to our trade with China. Although the House had resolved not to remit that duty, he insisted that they (the Opposition) should not lose any opportunity of urging the inexpediency of repealing an excise duty upon paper, affecting only a limited industry, rather than reducing another indirect tax which had so many claims to a preference. He gave, therefore, his sincere opposition to this clause, which stood in the way of the question whether the war-duties on tea or on sugar should be remitted.

Lord John Russell, in answer to Mr. Disraeli, dwelt upon the inconsistencies manifested by the opponents of the proposed financial measures, and upon the confusion into which our trade and finances would be thrown if their views of the constitutional question were adopted. This year, as well as the last, the Government, he observed, had been of opinion that the best mode of applying the surplus was by repealing the paper duty, as a relief to indus-

try. It was objected that this tax was no burden at all upon the people, and in the same breath it was said that, if once repealed, it could not be reimposed. The proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reduce a direct tax and to abolish an indirect tax, he insisted, was a fair one. Noticing some remarks which had fallen from Sir J. Ramsden on the events now taking place in America, he said he saw no prospect of our pacific relations being disturbed.

Mr. Cobden considered that the question as to the tea and sugar duties had been disposed of, as well as the question of a surplus, for which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was responsible. Never, in all his Parliamentary experience, he said, had he known a case in which a party had stood out to prevent a Chancellor of the Exchequer from repealing any tax; yet a systematic opposition was offered to the remission of the paper duty. In whose interest? It could not be disguised that it was the large paper manufacturers who originated this opposition. Was it a novelty that they were now asked to repeal this duty? It was one of the oldest questions before Parliament, and had been discussed by Sir Henry Parnell 30 years ago. Other excise duties had been abolished with the most beneficial results, and it was true policy to pursue the same course. The only danger which menaced this country was in the events on the other side of the Atlantic, which might curtail our supply of cotton. Admitting this danger, we could not do better than pursue the path pointed out by experience, and remove the shackles from trade. After insisting upon the various advantages that would result from a remission of the duty in question, he entreated the opponents of the clause to let the question pass, and the Budget be settled.

Mr. T. Baring said he would tell Mr. Cobden, who had asserted that the opposition to the clause originated with monopolists, that the opinion of the country was that, if this was a time for the remission of taxation, it was not at the present moment the duty on paper that should be removed; that a tax which could not be reimposed should not be remitted, so as to make it necessary to fall back upon direct taxation. If our financial prospects permitted the remission of taxation at all, he thought the war taxes had the first claim.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after comparing the pretensions of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Baring to be advisers of the Committee upon this question, gave the preference to the former as the soundest counsellor. Was there anything strange, he asked, in the proposition of the Government to repeal the paper duty? This was the only excise duty for the remission of which a constant demand had been made by the country, backed by Members of Parliament. The reduction of the customs' duty on tea would not be attended with advantages to trade equal to the relief afforded by the removal of excise duties and of restrictive regulations which not merely burdened the manufacture, but in some of its branches absolutely prohibited it. But it was said that the tea and sugar duties were war-duties, and that Parliament was pledged to

remove them. Was it true that these were war-duties? They were imposed in time of peace, and not for the purposes of war, and the remission of the tea and sugar war-duties (so called) would sacrifice 2,500,000*l.*, or twice the amount of the paper duty. The doctrine of engagement, set up by Mr. Disraeli, was a pure and perfect figment. Mr. Gladstone then explained the motives which had influenced the Government in deciding upon proposing the remission of the paper duty, and called upon the Committee to keep faith with the country, and, especially, with the trade, which had relied, and was justified in relying, upon the vote of the House that the duty should be repealed. After protesting against the manner in which the question of a surplus had been dealt with in the discussion, he referred to an imputation repeated by Mr. K. Seymer, that the proposition he had submitted to the House was made to conciliate Mr. Bright. He presumed that it was meant that he had a covert intention to change the burden of taxation, and that this proposition was an insidious beginning of this project. Not one act or one syllable from him had been cited to sustain this imputation, and, whether or no this was the object of Mr. Bright, it was not his. The proposition he had submitted to the House was founded upon sound principles of finance and of political economy.

Sir J. Pakington said he had listened to these debates from the first to the last, and had heard nothing to affect the opinion he had formed, and which was entertained, he believed, by a majority of the House, and of the country, that the Budget was open to three fatal objections—that the remission of taxation it proposed was unwise; that the Budget was no better than a party manœuvre; and that it offered an unnecessary offence, if not an insult, to the House of Lords.

Lord Palmerston summed up the debate in a short but effective speech. He expressed a hope that in spite of a fortuitous concurrence of discordant atoms, the Committee, in deciding a most important question of financial policy, would not be led away by the unfounded arguments used by the opponents of the clause.

The Committee having divided, the numbers were:—

For the clause . .	296
Against it . . .	281
Majority . .	15

The issue of this debate having been regarded as doubtful, the majority was hailed by the successful party with great satisfaction. An opposite result would have been very critical, and probably fatal, to Lord Palmerston's Administration.

It remained to be seen how the House of Lords would deal with the financial measures of the Government, and especially with the part which they had defeated by so large a majority in the preceding year, the repeal of the paper duty. In certain quarters, an opinion was entertained that it would be expedient, under existing circumstances, to reject the Ministerial Bill, even at the cost of impeding the other financial arrangements of the year; the responsibility of which result, as these persons maintained, would devolve on those who, by

adopting an unreasonable mode of procedure, left the House of Lords no alternative. The Duke of Rutland, in accordance with those views, gave notice of a motion for postponing the Bill for six months. But among the greater part of the Conservative party more temperate counsels prevailed, and the mischief of placing that House at issue with the House of Commons a second time upon a question of taxation, was justly regarded as outweighing the danger even of an erroneous financial policy. When, therefore, the Revenue Bill was proposed for a second reading on the 7th of June, it was generally anticipated that, however distasteful to a majority of their lordships, it would be suffered to pass unresisted.

The motion was made by Earl Granville in a very moderate and conciliatory speech. The noble lord began by observing that he could hardly consider the Duke of Rutland serious in proposing a motion adverse to the Bill, for nothing could be more alarming than that the House of Lords should place itself in collision with the other House of Parliament on this subject. Declining to review the financial plan of last year, which had resulted in a deficiency of 1,600,000*l.* — a deficiency fully accounted for by the bad harvest, which marred the calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer —he proceeded to state that the provisions of the Bill were not made in any fanciful manner, but in the ordinary mode in which all past Chancellors of the Exchequer had made their calculations, and from these it appeared that there was a surplus of 2,000,000*l.* in round numbers. Although doubts had been expressed concerning this surplus, he believed them to be utterly unfounded. Lord Granville then proceeded to explain the various details of the measure, and stated the reasons which had induced the Government to continue the tea and sugar duties, and to abolish the excise duty on paper. The duty on paper impeded its manufacture, pressed on almost every article sold, and formed a slight export duty upon all goods sent abroad wrapped up in paper, and was injurious to the diffusion of cheap and good literature, while it was no check upon bad. The tax on paper had been condemned by the abstract resolutions of the House of Commons, and by leading men of every party in both Houses of Parliament. Their lordships had objected to its repeal last year, not because they considered the tax good in itself, but because the revenue was not in a condition to dispense with its contribution. Now, however, that there was a surplus, the Government were justified in proposing its repeal. In regard to the inclusion of the principal parts of the financial scheme in one measure, it was strictly according to precedents (many of which he quoted). The course of the House of Lords last year in rejecting the Bill was, to say the least, "unusual"; nevertheless, the House of Commons had behaved with the greatest moderation; and this Bill had been brought in in the present form in order to restore that House to the position it ought to occupy in the taxation of the country. He trusted the Duke of Rutland would withdraw his motion.

The Duke of Rutland said his objections to the Bill were that he doubted the existence of a surplus. He thought also that other taxes ought to be repealed before the duty on paper, and that the form in which the Bill came before the House was objectionable. In the present condition of affairs in Europe and America, when it was impossible to say how long peace might be preserved, it was most inopportune to abolish the duty on paper, especially in the state of warlike preparation which was going on in France and England. Objecting strongly to the form in which the Bill had been sent up to the House, he declined to accede to Lord Granville's suggestion of withdrawing the motion.

The Earl of Derby said that, in spite of his high opinion of the Duke of Rutland's judgment and character, he could not concur with the practical conclusion at which he had arrived, although he agreed with him in regarding the Bill as objectionable in substance and in form—in substance, because he thought that, if a surplus existed, there were taxes pressing heavily on the poorer classes which had a preferential claim for repeal over the paper duty; and in form, because the Bill was sent up in one measure in order to preclude the House from exercising its judgment upon it. Briefly alluding to the reasons which had induced him to follow the course he had pursued last year on this question, and to the effect of the decision of the House in contributing to reduce the deficiency of the present year by 1,250,000*l.*, the amount of the retained paper duty, he proceeded to discuss the Budget for the present year, and pointed out the means by which Mr. Gladstone had replaced the deficiency of the previous year by a surplus, expressing his surprise that the House of Commons had been cajoled by so transparent a fallacy. He did not dispute the existence of the surplus, but the question was, how could it be best employed? He was ready to admit that the paper duty was an objectionable tax, and one which, if there were an overflowing exchequer, ought to be repealed, but its repeal would not work the marvels which were prophesied, and would only benefit "editors of penny newspapers," and the makers of bandboxes. The whole question was, however, a financial one, and as the House of Commons had, by a small majority, decided on the repeal of the paper duty, he did not wish to take the responsibility of advising the House to set themselves in opposition to that decision, especially as the positions of the question in the last and the present year were widely different. Lord Derby next examined at some length the right of the Lords to alter a Money Bill, contending that they had that right, and supporting his arguments by quotations from various authorities, of whom Mr. Fox was one, but he considered that it was unwise for either House to push its privileges to the utmost, and to manifest an unconciliatory spirit. Adverting to the mode in which the House of Commons had dealt with "Tack Bills," he admitted the right of the Commons in that particular, but objected strongly to the manner in which it had been exercised in proposing to take away a permanent tax and

substitute a purely temporary one. It had been suggested that their Lordships should divide the present measure into two Bills and send them back to the House of Commons, and, although their Lordships undoubtedly had the power to do so, he strongly deprecated a course which would appear retaliatory. He could not concur with Lord Granville that the Bill was of a conciliatory character; on the contrary, he considered Mr. Gladstone had allowed himself to be influenced by feelings of mortification at its rejection last year, and had indulged those feelings in the present Bill. He earnestly hoped, however, that the motion of the Duke of Rutland would not be pressed.

The Duke of Argyll, having expressed a hope that they had now reached the close of this controversy, defended Mr. Gladstone's financial arrangements from the fierce onslaught and incorrect statements of Lord Derby. He reminded Lord Derby that he himself, when in power, had admitted the impolicy of retaining the paper duty as a permanent source of revenue. He denied that the remission of the duty would only benefit the producer, contending that by the extension of the paper trade, and the cheapening of literature, it would be of vast benefit to the community. In regard to the form of the Bill, it was unusual, perhaps, in recent years, but not unconstitutional, and he declared that there was nothing in it of the nature of a "tack," as the whole Bill was one of a purely financial nature.

Earl Grey, having congratulated the House on the course it had pursued on this question last year, hoped that the Duke of Rutland would withdraw his motion. He was glad to see the principle that the House had the right of rejection had been established, but he quite agreed with Lord Derby that the right should be exercised with judgment. He did not object to the form of the Bill, but thought it had certain advantages, and was convinced that if it had been adopted last year the Government would have been left in a minority. Lord Grey then entered into a defence of the conduct of the House last year, declaring that it was fully justified by the condition of the revenue and the war in China, for the carrying on which a most insufficient sum had been asked in the year's Budget. As to the Budget of the present year, he believed it to be eminently speculative, for it depended upon a variety of calculations over which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no control. No thought had been taken for a possible bad harvest, a short supply of cotton, the payment for the Stade Dues, or the war in New Zealand, all which considerations destroyed his confidence in the financial policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose many inconsistencies in financial matters he detailed to the House. Lord Grey concluded by remarking upon the different opinions held by different members of the Government, as especially exemplified in the measures for putting the country in a state of defence, and said that the public had a right to expect the Government to lay down and adhere to more certain rules for the regulation of the expenditure.

Lord Monteagle defended the accuracy of the estimate which he had stated last year. He declined to ask their lordships to reject the present Bill, but recommended them to accept it with caution, lest a principle should be admitted which would unduly restrict the rights of that House. He anticipated a probable necessity for increased taxation next year, in order to meet the expenditure of the country; and, in that case, he said, the loss of the paper duty would be severely felt.

The Duke of Rutland said that in deference to the wishes of his noble friend, to whose judgment he owed much respect, he should withdraw his amendment.

The opposition being thus removed, the Bill was read a second time, *nem. con.*

Thus, after much discussion and a close and keen struggle, extending over a considerable part of the Session, the financial measures of the Government were at length brought to a completion.

Before dismissing the financial transactions of this year, which occupied an unusually large share of the attention of Parliament, it will be proper to notice some attempts on the part of private members of the House of Commons to effect a remission of particular taxes; but as in each case the opposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to these experiments in finance was sustained by a majority of the House, a brief notice of these discussions will be sufficient. It will be observed that they were all prior in point of date to the Financial statement. The only motion of this kind which obtained a partial success was one made by Mr. Hubbard for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the mode of assessing and collecting the income-tax, and whether any mode of levying the same so as to render the tax more equitable could be adopted. In adverting to the objectionable features of the tax, Mr. Hubbard dwelt upon its inequality more than upon its inquisitorial character, which, he thought, had been exaggerated. Premising that an equitable tax was that which taxed a man according to his means, he assumed that there were but two classes or categories of incomes that should be subjected to the tax—namely, the result of investments of capital, and salaries and industrial incomes, the fruit of personal labour, and therefore of a precarious nature. He then examined in detail the different descriptions of property included in the various schedules, and specified the abatements he proposed to make in the assessment of the tax upon certain classes of property, deducting one-third in the case of industrial and precarious incomes. He noticed the immense amount of fraud in the evasion of the tax, which he attributed in a great degree to its inequality, persons smarting under the injustice of the tax endeavouring to do justice to themselves in their own way. He admitted that there would be a loss of revenue by the adoption of his proposal, but his firm conviction was that, the measure being one of justice, the diminution under Schedule D would be less than might be anticipated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the proposal for a committee of inquiry into the subject, and more especially the particular nature of the plan submitted by Mr. Hubbard, compelled him to object to the motion. Mr. Hubbard proposed that a separate rate of tax should be laid on the different schedules, and the House could not vote for the motion without attaching a provisional sanction to the plan. This was a very grave demand, and the Government would not be justified in assenting to the motion unless they were prepared to say, at least, that they saw no objection to the plan. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to discuss its merits and details, reminding the House that the abatement of the tax to one man was virtually the taxation of another; that the relief of Schedule D would throw an additional burden upon Schedule A. Mr. Hubbard, he observed, professed to aim in his plan at curing injustice and getting rid of anomaly, and he proposed to do this by making an uniform deduction of 33 per cent. from industrial incomes, but no deduction in favour of the fundholders, the great mass of whom were small annuitants. The object which Mr. Hubbard had in view had been repeatedly abandoned as impracticable, and the principle, setting class against class, was fraught with social danger. He recommended the House to put a negative upon the motion.

The motion was, however, carried against the Government by 131 votes to 127.

In pursuance of this vote a Committee was appointed, which sat for a considerable time, and received much evidence, but the report made being unfavourable to the scheme proposed by Mr. Hubbard for modifying the tax, no result followed the inquiry.

On the same evening on which Mr. Hubbard carried his motion, a resolution was moved by Mr. W. Williams, affirming that "real property should be made to pay the same duty as was paid on personal property." Mr. Williams enforced the same arguments in support of this proposition as he had adduced on former occasions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was sorry that his views upon this occasion were entirely opposed to those of Mr. Williams, whose motion would lead to a belief that all property was placed in two categories, real and personal, and that real property did not pay probate duty, and personal property did. But he had omitted to notice that a large amount of personal property paid no probate duty at all, passing under settlement. Various burdens were borne by real property from which personal property was exempt; and to subject the former to probate duty would lead to a great anomaly. He then showed the numberless inconveniences and difficulties, as well as the hardship, which would attend the collection of a probate duty upon landed property, if it were practicable, and he was not able to say that it was. He was of opinion that the proposal was not warranted by justice, and that, if it was, the difficulty of giving it a practical form and the amount of hardship it would inflict would be such that it

would not be advisable to proceed in the path Mr. Williams had pointed out.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 167 to 51.

On the 5th of March, Mr. Dodson, one of the members for Sussex, moved the following resolution:—"That the maintenance of any duties upon hops is impolitic, and that, in any remission of taxation or adjustment of financial burdens, provision should be made for the removal of such duties." He entered into minute details as to the hop cultivation, its expense, the precariousness of its returns, the difficulties and anomalies attending the collection of the duties, as well as the injurious effects of the tax upon both the growers and the public. The hop duties he regarded as an excrescence of the malt duty, and he believed that if they were abolished the increase of the malt duty would, in a few years, repair the loss of the hop duties, while the consumer of beer would benefit by the disuse of those ingredients which were now used as substitutes for hops. He insisted that the tax, which had been condemned by high authorities, and was costly in collection, could not be put upon a sound and satisfactory footing, and he implored the House not to be led away by the refined ingenuity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir Brook Brydges seconded the motion, which was supported by Sir John Shelley, Lord Pevensey, Lord Holmesdale, and Lord Harry Vane.

Mr. Bright thought the hop duty very objectionable, but he considered the paper duty as having a prior claim to remission, and, until that was taken off, he was not prepared to support the resolution.

Mr. Disraeli, upon grounds of financial prudence, and the necessity, at that time, of husbanding the resources of the country, could not assent to the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was bound to acknowledge that the hop duty had been discussed with very considerable ability; but the question did not turn on the merits of the duty or the policy of continuing it as a tax. He admitted its peculiar demerits, and that it was levied upon an article of raw produce; but there were other objections which had been urged against the tax—as that it was costly in its collection—to which he could not assent. Observations had been made on the fickleness of the hop plant; but it must not be supposed that the distress in the hop districts would be put an end to by the abolition of the hop duties. In point of fact, the hop cultivation was a lottery, the duty acting as a deduction from the prizes and an aggravation of the blanks; but the duty was not the main cause of the distress. He objected to the motion on the ground that it was an abstract resolution on a matter of finance. The failure of the paper-duty resolution ought to be a warning against the adoption of more resolutions of this kind. There were other duties the remission of which had been called for, and, if this resolution was agreed to, other members would come down with abstract resolutions, and he asked whether the result of such a process, in which so many pledges would remain unredeemed, would

conduce to the credit or authority of the House. This practice of drawing bills upon the future was an innovation. The House should wait till the time came when they knew the financial condition of the country, the expenditure, and the means of meeting it. The motion avoided all the other remissions with which they might be called upon to deal—the duties on tea, sugar, paper, and the income-tax. He asked the House not to prejudge this great question.

Mr. Dodson's motion was rejected by 202 to 110.

The next proposal of this nature was made by Mr. H. B. Sheridan, who, on the 8th of March, asked for leave to bring in a Bill to reduce the duty on fire insurance. He wished to lower the rate from 3*s.* to 1*s.* He contended that the high rate operated as a restriction upon insurance, and that a relief from the burden would produce a larger return of revenue. He urged a variety of other reasons, moral as well as economical, in favour of his motion.

Mr. Norris opposed the motion as one brought forward in the interest of the insurance offices, and not calculated, so much as other remissions which might be made, to benefit the public.

Mr. Malins and Mr. Alderman Sidney supported the views of Mr. Sheridan.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer considered that, as far as argument went, this was an exhausted subject. The effect of the proposition was to vote a condemnation of 900,000*l.* of the revenue of the current year, and although Mr. Sheridan calculated that this amount would be replaced in two or three years, Mr. Gladstone showed errors in the elements of his calculation, and what he considered to be fallacies in the analogies and arguments urged in support of the motion. He was prepared to admit that in certain conditions of the revenue it might be judicious to reduce the duty on fire insurance; but this proposal was made in total ignorance of the necessities of the country, when it was not known whether there was any revenue to give away, and whether this was the wisest mode of financial remission if there was a surplus of revenue. The meaning of the motion was, that neither the income-tax, nor the paper duty, nor the tea duty, nor the sugar duty, was to be put in competition with the duty on fire insurance, this special selection being urged by a combination of wealthy bodies. The motion was negatived on a division by 138 to 49.

The only remaining proceeding of a financial nature worthy of notice was a motion made by Mr. Arthur Mills, on the subject of Colonial Expenditure. He proposed that a Committee should be appointed to inquire whether any, and what, alterations might be advantageously adopted in regard to the defence of the British dependencies, and the proportions of cost of such defence as now defrayed from Imperial and colonial funds respectively. He observed that the question was of considerable importance, since it involved the expenditure of 4,000,000*l.* a-year, nine-tenths of which sum fell upon the taxation of this country; and he showed that the principle, if there was any principle, observed

in the proportions contributed by the parent country and by the different colonies, was not uniform. As he understood that his motion would be opposed by the Government, he anticipated and replied to the objections he expected they would offer to the inquiry, which he proposed, he said, in no hostile spirit.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Marsh.

Mr. C. Fortescue, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, assured Mr. Mills and the House that he did not regard the motion as a party attack. He observed that Mr. Mills had greatly exaggerated the amount of the colonial military expenditure, the causes and conditions of which differed in different colonies, and that the doctrine that the colonies should defray the cost of their own defence might be carried too far. The case was not so bad as Mr. Mills had represented; but, at all events, the question, in the opinion of the Government, was not a fit one for inquiry by a Committee of that House.

Mr. Baxter and Lord Robert Cecil supported the motion. Mr. Adderley also urged the Government not to resist an inquiry that might have the effect of reducing a lavish expenditure which taught the colonies to lean too much upon the mother country, instead of trusting to their own resources.

Lord Palmerston said it seemed to him that the objects sought by the motion might be classed under two heads—first, to determine the number of troops that should be maintained at each colony and dependency; and, second, to decide by whom they should be paid. The former question could not be properly determined by a Committee of that House, but by the Executive Government; and, with regard to the latter, it was not in the competence of the House itself, or even of the Imperial Government, to say what contribution each colony should make, as some of them had local legislatures, and the question must be a matter of negotiation. He could not, therefore, anticipate any practical result from the appointment of this Committee; nevertheless, if it appeared to the House that an inquiry was desirable, he should not oppose the motion.

The motion was then agreed to.

CHAPTER IV.

ARMY AND NAVY.—*Improvements in Military Administration and in the Construction of Ships of War—Numerous Discussions in Parliament on these topics.*—NAVY ESTIMATES—*Moved by Lord Clarence Paget on the 11th of March—The Noble Lord enters into a full statement as to the progress of the French Marine, and the necessity for constructing Iron-cased Vessels for Defensive Purposes—Account of the French Ship* La Gloire *and the English* Warrior—*Remarks of Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lindsay, and Sir John Pakington—Mr. Bright condemns the excessive Amount of the Estimates—He is answered by Lord Palmerston—Motion for Inquiry into the Constitution of the Board of Admiralty proposed by Admiral Duncombe—Lord C. Paget, on behalf of the Government, consents to the Motion, which, after some debate, is agreed to—Sir James Elphinstone moves for an Inquiry into the System of Promotion and Payment of Officers in the Royal Navy—The Ministers object to the Motion, as tending to the disadvantage of the Service—Remarks of Lord Palmerston—The Motion is carried by* 102 *to* 97—*Debate on the relative Merits of Iron and Wooden Ships—Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Sir M. Peto, moves Resolutions—Lord C. Paget opposes them—Speeches of Mr. Bentinck, Sir J. Pakington, the Earl of Gifford, Mr. Corry, and other Members—The Resolutions are withdrawn—Further Debates on Iron-cased Vessels—Sir John Pakington gives a startling Account of the Progress made by France in this direction, as contrasted with our own—Mr. Lindsay, Lord C. Paget, and Lord Palmerston controvert the facts stated—The same subject is mooted by the Earl of Carnarvon in the House of Lords—The Duke of Somerset makes an interesting Speech in explanation, entering fully into details—Earl Grey expresses much satisfaction at this statement—The Naval Estimates are passed in the House of Commons after some opposition—Mr. Lindsay inquires of the Government whether some limitation of the Marine, both of France and England, cannot be settled by agreement between the two Powers—Lord Palmerston states, with much force, the difficulties and objections to such proceeding.*—THE ARMY ESTIMATES—*They are moved by Mr. T. G. Baring on the 14th of March—His Speech—He describes the Progress made in the Construction of Armstrong Guns, and the Improvements in the Organization and Management of the Army—Criticisms by various Members on this statement—The large amount of the Estimates is complained of, and justified on the ground of necessity by Lord Palmerston—Mr. B.*

Osborne denounces the Camp Establishment at Aldershott in strong terms — Colonel Dickson proposes a Revision of the Estimates with a view to greater Economy—Remarks of General Peel, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Baring, and Lord Palmerston — Several Amendments are moved, but without success—The Vote for the Volunteer Force gives rise to an interesting Debate—Viscount Elcho calls the attention of the House to the Requirements of that Force, and urges increased Contribution from Government — Answer of Mr. T. G. Baring, who pays a high tribute of Praise to the Rifle Corps, but deprecates Money Allowance to Volunteers — Remarks of Mr. H. Berkley on the Yeomanry Cavalry—The Votes are agreed to.

A GOOD deal of interesting discussion took place this Session upon various matters relating to the military and naval services. The many improvements introduced in the administration of the army, especially in the treatment and condition of the soldiers, the novel construction of artillery and other weapons of war, as well as the experiments lately made in the structure of iron-cased vessels, and other matters of naval management and discipline, furnished occasion for several motions on the part of private members as well as explanations and statements by the official heads of public departments.

On the 11th of March, Lord Clarence Paget, the Secretary to the Admiralty, in moving the Navy Estimates, which were of very large amount, made a clear and able statement as to the resources and needs of the British naval service, and gave an interesting account of the fleets and armaments of other Powers in comparison with our own. The estimates for the year 1861–2, said the noble lord, amount to 12,029,475*l.*, an apparent decrease for the current year of 806,625*l.*, or, deducting the extraordinary vote on account last year for China, a real decrease of 601,625*l.* The decrease would have been greater had it not been deemed advisable to purchase a considerable store of timber.

The number of men and boys to be maintained was 78,200. Last year the number voted was 85,000, but only 81,000 were maintained; therefore, the decrease was not 7000 but 3000; and as 3000 were coming home from China, the force of the navy would not be reduced by a single man. Then we had a large accession to our force in another way. The Royal Naval Reserve was making great progress; 4000 prime, able seamen had already been enrolled, they were entering at the rate of 100 a week, and there would be some 7000 by the end of the year. Besides these, there were 7000 Royal Naval Coast Volunteers, 4000 Coastguards, and 8000 Marines on shore; there were 1500 supernumeraries, and in the training ships 2000 boys. A large number of pensioners were also fit for service, if wanted again. The system of training boys for the navy was working well, and promised to supply the navy with 2900 boys per annum. The casualties among our force afloat, (38,000,) were 5000 a-year including deserters, and he hoped to make that good by taking 2900 boys from the training ships, and

2100 from the merchant service. Before proceeding to state the number of the ships, Lord Clarence Paget delivered a statement as to the naval strength of other Powers. "First of all, with respect to the French navy, as far as we can gather from the official reports—for we have no information that is not open to the French public—we believe that France has 35 line-of-battle ships afloat and two building, making a total of 37. We believe that the French have 18 paddle and 21 screw frigates, making a total of 39 frigates afloat and 8 frigates building. All these are wooden ships. I will deal with the iron-cased ships afterwards. The vessels I have spoken of are all steamships. There is a great variety of small vessels, corvettes, gunboats, and other classes, making the entire French navy consist of 266 vessels afloat, and 61 building. Then we have to consider another great naval Power, Russia. Russia has 9 screw liners afloat and none building. She has also 7 screw and 10 paddle frigates, making 17 frigates afloat, and 6 building. Next, we have for the first time an account this year of the Spanish navy, which is taking its place among the navies of Europe. Spain has of steam liners afloat 2, and building 1. She has 12 frigates afloat and 2 building. They are all steamers, but whether they are paddles or screws I cannot say. We have another navy, that of Italy, now entering the arena. I hope that people will speedily rank among the first maritime nations of the world. Italy has one screw liner afloat; she has 6 screw and 12 paddle frigates, with a considerable number of smaller vessels. This is irrespective of the vessels which lately belonged to the Neapolitan Government. Here is a very powerful force of sea vessels. I must now advert to a novel weapon of war, which, to my mind, is of still more importance in considering the force of nations at sea."

"With regard to the French navy, we know that they have no less than two very large and powerful iron-cased ships. We know that they have also four powerful vessels which they call iron-cased frigates; and that they have, likewise, four of a very formidable class, called floating batteries. In addition to these, they have five gunboats, with which we are partially acquainted by rumour, and which are of a very formidable character. We find, then, that the Spaniards are building an iron-cased vessel which is not yet afloat; and of the French ships I may say that three are afloat; *La Gloire* and *La Normandie* are actually on the water. Of the French floating batteries I am not prepared to say how many are afloat; but I have every reason to believe that every one of these vessels could, if required, be afloat in a very short period of time. We understand that the Russians are about to build an iron-cased frigate, and the Italians have already one of those iron-cased frigates, which is either afloat or about to be launched. At the present moment we have seven iron-cased ships under construction. It would, perhaps, be interesting to the Committee if I gave them some information as to what we know already of these iron-cased ships. The Committee may re-

member that it was imagined by many persons that they would be a failure; that, first of all, speed could not be got from them, on account of their being so heavily loaded; and, secondly, that they would not be seaworthy. We have got proofs that *La Gloire* has great speed, and also that she is seaworthy. We know that she was appointed to accompany the French Emperor to Algeria last autumn. We know, also that His Majesty was accompanied by one of the finest and fastest squadrons in the French navy. My hon. friend, the member for Finsbury, was at Algeria when the Emperor arrived. *La Gloire* was in company with His Majesty's yacht, which is a very fast one, and the rest of the squadron were out of sight. It is clear from that fact, that *La Gloire* is a vessel of great speed. Then comes the question—Is she seaworthy? When returning from Algeria the squadron of the Emperor encountered a gale in the Gulf of Lyons. I know an intelligent captain of a merchant steamer who was in company with the squadron at the time, and he said that he never saw a heavier sea or a heavier gale. I myself saw *La Gloire* at Toulon a few days after her voyage, and she looked nothing the worse for it. She lived through the gale, and kept company with the Emperor's yacht. Here is a proof that *La Gloire* is a very fast boat, and, I will not say a good sea boat, but a boat that could live in very bad weather. With regard to the interior accommodation of *La Gloire* I know nothing. The whole of the French iron-cased ships are built of wood and covered with armour throughout. They have nothing but what we call schooner masts. They could not at all trust to sails for anything like speed. They are, in fact, entirely steam vessels—screw vessels—and have no pretence to anything beyond that. I believe *La Gloire* was built on the model of the *Napoleon*, and it stands to reason that her stowage must be confined, both with regard to provisions and coal. The French build their vessels of wood, and they build them of a size something larger than a line-of-battle ship. They consider them as vessels for narrow seas, and not for long voyages, and they think it right to case them entirely with iron. We have adopted an entirely different principle; and it is not for me to say who is right, and who is wrong. No credit is due to me for the *Warrior*, and, as she was designed by a former Board of Admiralty, I may state candidly what I consider to be her merits, and what I regard as her defects. The great distinction between us and the French is this—they are building their iron-cased vessels of wood, and of a tonnage not much larger than a line-of-battle ship; while we are building our vessels of iron, and of a tonnage of over 6000 tons; for that is the tonnage of the *Warrior*, the usual tonnage of a 90-gun line-of-battle ship being little more than 3000 tons. Our ships are only partly cased with armour, but they are rigged fully as line-of-battle ships, and have immense stowage as compared with other ships in the navy, and I believe this large class of ships, of which the *Warrior* is one, will have very great speed. It is a very interesting question to

consider which, as a whole, is the better class of construction. There is no doubt that the French construction is attended with very considerable advantages on the score of economy; for we know that a ship of 3000 tons costs less than one of 6000 tons; but wood is a very perishable article, and it is said that with iron plates a considerable degree of decay takes place. Why, then, should we build vessels of 6000 tons when another nation is building vessels of only one-half that tonnage with nearly as many guns, with, perhaps, not so heavy, but still a heavy armament? Here arises a consideration which, I think, must have influenced the late Board of Admiralty, and which is of great importance. All those engineers who are making improvements in projectiles tell us that we are only in the infancy of gunmaking. I have heard that a gun is to be produced which will pierce a 6-inch plate. If that be so, what will be the effect upon our ships cased with 4½-inch plates. This class of vessels will be rendered altogether useless. One great advantage, however, of building these very large vessels is, that we can, if necessary, increase the thickness of the plates —we may even double them. I have taken the trouble to ascertain what would be the effect of an increase of thickness upon the flotation of one of these ships, and I find that with a 9-inch plate the immersion would be increased only two feet. If, therefore, it should be necessary to increase the thickness of the plates to 6 inches or more, we shall be in a position to do so. This is in itself a reason why the Government, I think, acted wisely in resolving to build vessels of this large tonnage. It is of importance, too, that these vessels should be able to take a large stock of provisions and coals; and accordingly the *Warrior* is provided with a great power of stowage, so that she might be well supplied in these respects. Another thing which we consider to be absolutely necessary, and which other nations consider to be unnecessary, is that these vessels should be fully rigged. The iron-cased ships of other nations are merely rigged with schooner masts. We have rigged our vessels independently altogether of their engines, and that I take to be a wise course, because it is impossible to say where these ships may be required to go. They may be called suddenly from one station to another, and it is, therefore, important that we should be able to dispense with their engines. Another point to which I shall advert is the extent of the iron-casing. Other nations think it right that their ships should be entirely cased with iron, but ours are only partially cased. The reasons for this are manifest. There can be no doubt that when you build ships of great speed with very fine ends, and load these ends with heavy armour plates, it is impossible those ships can go well in a heavy sea. This is one of the defects of the foreign iron-cased ships now building. They will do tolerably well in smooth water, but in a heavy sea they will be total failures. But it may be said shot will penetrate these exposed places, and vessels will be liable to be sunk. This I think is

rather hypercritical, but I may state that the greatest care is taken to provide against such a contingency. The ends of the vessels are built in compartments, water-tight, and any serious damage from shot or otherwise will be prevented. I have gone carefully into a calculation as to what would be the effect upon the *Warrior* if a shot struck her and went through the bow or the stern, and I find that the effect would be perfectly trifling—indeed it would amount almost to nothing—as the shot would only affect a particular compartment, to which are fitted pumps connected with the engine. It must not be supposed that because these ships are not cased with iron throughout they are not sufficiently strong. All the plates of the *Warrior* are 9-16ths of an inch in thickness, and if a shot struck at an acute angle the effect would be that it would be warded off altogether. Then the *Warrior* is fitted with cross bulkheads both fore and aft, in which in an engagement the crew will be completely cased in armour, though the ship is not entirely cased with iron." The Admiralty, however, would not give up the use of wooden ships, feeling that they must still rely on them for employment on distant stations where there were no docks.

The noble lord then continued his explanation of the votes *seriatim*. He stated that the seamen in the Royal Navy got higher pay than those in the merchant service; that some addition would be made to the pay of the officers, the whole increase being about 50,000*l*. a-year; that the Government intended to improve the sailors' diet by curing beef for the navy at Devonport; that they intended also to establish naval barracks, beginning at a place near Devonport, to enlarge the marine barracks, and to go on with the new docks at Portsmouth. He explained also that men had been discharged from the dockyards because satisfactory progress had been made in shipbuilding. He stated also a variety of other details, going fully into the respective items, and concluded by moving the first vote for 78,200 men.

Sir John Pakington reviewed at some length the principal topics embraced in the speech of Lord C. Paget, adding some remarks on the discipline of the navy. He spoke in praise of the *Warrior* and of iron ships generally, though not to the exclusion of wood.

Mr. Baxter called attention to the comparative strength of the English and French navies, as a reason for reducing the estimates, which he said were based on an exaggerated calculation of the maritime resources and preparations of France.

Mr. Bentinck dissented from Mr. Baxter's views on this point, and he insisted that the discipline of the Navy was not so bad as represented by Sir J. Pakington.

Mr. Lindsay dwelt upon the vast preponderance of the Navy of England over that of France, which he contended had been much exaggerated and misrepresented.

Lord Clarence Paget offered some further statements as to the French navy. We had 53 screw line-of-battle ships, and 14 paddles, making altogether 67. The

French had 35 line-of-battle ships afloat and 2 building, making 37. The English navy had of frigates 31 screws and 9 paddles afloat, besides 12 building, making a total of 52 frigates. The French had 18 paddle frigates and 21 screws, making a total of 39 afloat, and they had 8 more building, making a grand total of 47. Then, with regard to the smaller class of vessels, he did not think that the discussion had much extended to them, and he would continue his comparative statement by a reference to the totals. The French had 266 ships of all classes, and 61 were building, making a total of 327. The English navy had a total of 505 vessels afloat and 57 building and converting, giving a total of 562. Therefore, we were in a very satisfactory condition. From all the concurrent testimony which he could obtain, he found that the French navy contained from 35,000 to 38,000 men. Of these 10,000 belonged to the conscription, and 25,000 to the adscription. The latter were the seafaring population of France who were liable to serve. Then what had they in addition in reserve? French officers who had studied these things would tell them that in the course of a month or six weeks, and particularly in the winter, they could add at once 25,000 men to the navy. That was his honest belief. They had now 38,000, and they could add 25,000 in the course of a month. He admitted that this would be very damaging to their mercantile marine. If they took the actual naval force of France, with every seafaring man she had the power to obtain, they would find that France could produce, within not a long period, certainly not far short of 85,000 men. The noble lord, in conclusion, vindicated the discipline of the fleet, and read some reports in confirmation of his statement.

Mr. Bright criticised the noble lord's speech, and argued that the French fleet had been prodigiously over-rated. Alarms had been raised upon the foundation of monstrous falsehoods. "The Treasury," he said, "was not 'the bourne from which no traveller returns,' but the bourne from which no honest man returns. I have never heard the noble lord at the head of the Government, or any of his colleagues, make a distinct statement. They don't condescend to particularize on this matter, but they allow these alarms to exist and these assertions to circulate throughout the country. They make use of them for the purpose of seizing on a time of popular delusion to add to the navy and to the expenditure of the country. Instead of that, if they were to tell the people the truth, which they know,—which I am convinced that they know,—which to my certain knowledge their own officers send to them from Paris, they might have saved millions during the last few years. There is not a man in Paris, whether Bonapartist, Orleanist, or Republican, who does not entirely disbelieve and disavow all the statements made in this House and in this country as to the gigantic naval preparations of France, and the disposition of its Government towards England. Surely, after what was done in consequence of the panic, excited when the right hon. member for Droitwitch was

at the Admiralty, and considering that this is a time of peculiar pressure, when a general discontent is arising in different parts of the country at this enormous expenditure, the Government might easily have reduced the military estimates of the year by four or five millions. And I do not believe there is a man in the kingdom, with the slightest knowledge of politics, who could imagine that we were not quite as safe as we shall be when all this money has been voted."

Lord Palmerston said it was true that those who passed to the Treasury benches were apt to change their opinions, but that was because they came to know the real state of things, and were charged with a responsibility that did not affect Mr. Bright. If he were to sit on the Treasury bench, he would soon be one of the stoutest advocates for good naval and military establishments. Members came to the House recounting what they had been told in Paris by persons excessively interested in misleading public opinion here, and making us believe that nothing can be more harmless than all the naval and military preparations of France. "I say, '*Equo ne credite Teucri.*' Really, sir, it is shutting one's eyes against notorious facts, to go on contending that the policy of France—of which I do not now complain—has not for a great length of time been to get up a navy which shall be equal, if not superior, to our own." The noble lord illustrated his proposition by a reference to the famous *Enquête Parlementaire*, and by describing how sixteen innocent mail packets were built, and then, by a stroke of the pen, added, as it was foreseen they would be, to the French navy.

The vote was then agreed to.

The whole subject of the government and administration of the navy, having been the subject of much dissatisfaction underwent, during this year, the ordeal of a parliamentary inquiry. Two motions for this purpose were made early in the session, by members connected with that service, and sitting on the Opposition side of the House. The first was by Admiral Duncombe, who moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and the various duties devolving upon it, and also as to the general effect of the system upon the navy. The gallant officer said that he did not mean to blame the present Board of Admiralty, who, he believed, did their best with a very cumbrous machinery: his object was to inquire whether a scheme could not be devised by a Committee, that would improve the system of naval administration, and he hoped the investigation would be an impartial and fearless one.

Admiral Walcot seconded the motion.

Lord C. Paget, speaking in the name of the Duke of Somerset, said that, so far from objecting to the motion, he would give every facility in his power to the inquiries of the Committee. He did not say that the naval administration was perfect; but the Government had introduced, and were introducing improvements, and when the delinquencies of the Admiralty were talked of, he

was bound to ask the public to suspend their judgment.

Sir J. Pakington, after making some personal explanations as to his own conduct, said he concurred in the motion, observing that the position of the First Lord of the Admiralty made an inquiry desirable, that position being one which might be difficult and painful in case of a serious difference of opinion between himself and the rest of the Board. He hoped the Government would be careful in the constitution of the Committee, that it should be composed of gentlemen desirous to conduct the inquiry in the most dispassionate manner.

Sir F. Baring explained the system under which the business was conducted at the Board of Admiralty, the first Lord having the general direction, the responsibility resting with him. Faults, he observed, were imputed to the Board of Admiralty in matters with which they had nothing to do. He admitted that the Government were quite right in granting the Committee; but he did not consider some of the proposed changes in the system of administration to be improvements. He agreed that it was of the greatest importance to ensure responsibility; the House, however, must not be deceived by words; a Minister must not be made the nominal head of a department, yet practically without control over the permanent officers belonging to it.

Mr. Henley quite agreed that what was wanted was the system which gave most responsibility and real efficiency. The statements brought forward against the Admiralty all stopped short of proving that the present system was the cause of the alleged evils. The inquiry would show whether they arose from the want of power in the department, or of concert in the different parts of the system, or from faults in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty. If this should be the result, it would be for the Government to propose a remedy.

Sir Charles Wood expressed his belief that the Committee would not find that any great change was required in the constitution of the Board of Admiralty.

Mr. Disraeli was glad that this Committee was to be appointed, but he did not apprehend that the result would be any great alteration in the Board of Admiralty. He should be sorry if they recommended that the head of the Board should be a naval officer; the next step would be to take the chief of that great department out of the House.

After a few more observations from various members, the motion was adopted.

Another motion proposed about the same time by Sir James Elphinstone, was for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and the present pay and position of the several classes of naval officers, and to report what changes therein would be desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of the naval service. There was no class of officers in the Royal Navy, he observed, who had not just and serious grounds of complaint; and he ran over the principal grievances, to show, he said, that, he did not move for a Committee

for insufficient reasons. He first detailed individual grievances, affecting particular classes, and then specified general complaints applying to the whole.

Mr. Cochrane seconded the motion.

Sir H. Stracey expressed his belief that great discontent existed in the Navy, arising from causes connected with pay, promotion and retirement, which he explained, referring to special cases of hardship, and he suggested means of removing the discontent.

Sir F. Baring defended the arrangements made by himself, when he presided at the Admiralty.

Admiral Sir Michael Seymour supported the motion. He stated that for some reason or other there was not that degree of zeal existing in the service which formerly actuated naval officers.

Sir John Pakington said the motion was very much the same as one he had made last year, and there were additional reasons for inquiry now. It was a great national evil that British officers should have just causes for dissatisfaction.

Admiral Walcot also supported the motion.

Lord C. Paget admitted that the pay of the officers of the navy was inadequate, but the means at the disposal of the Admiralty were limited; and he complained of Sir J. Pakington, who had been at the head of the Admiralty, and had enjoyed an opportunity of giving effect to his opinions, coming down to the House, and fomenting discontent in the Navy. The motion, he said, had two distinct bearings,—one regarded promotion, and this subject might be brought before the Committee already appointed; the other related to pay, and he warned the House that, if this motion were agreed to, the Committee would report in favour of a general increase of pay throughout the Navy. He entreated the House not to assent to the motion.

Lord Palmerston said he should not be going too far if he asserted that all the services in the country were underpaid; but he warned the House that, by consenting to the inquiry, they would be led much further than they expected.

Upon a division, the motion was carried against the Government by 102 to 97.

An important debate took place with reference to the controverted question of iron or wooden vessels of war, upon a motion made by Mr. Lindsay in the House of Commons on the 11th of April. The hon. member moved resolutions to the effect that it was expedient to defer any further expenditure on the construction or conversion of wooden line-of-battle ships; or to incur, during the present year, the expenditure requisite for the completion of the line-of-battle ships now on the stocks, or to commence the construction of any wooden vessels which carried guns on more than one deck; and that it was inexpedient, without further experience, to sanction the expenditure of any money for the purpose of adapting Her Majesty's dockyards for the construction of iron vessels. In his argument in support of these resolutions, based upon details, he stated that we had 22 wooden line-of-battle ships more than all

the world, France included, and nine frigates more than France, ours being vastly superior to the French; that with regard to iron ships France had only one ready (*La Gloire*), two nearly ready, and three building, six in all; while we had seven building, and the two launched were equal to four *La Gloires*, our vessels being of much larger tonnage than those of France. He compared the expenditure of the two countries upon their navies, showing that ours was last year double that of France, or as 10,000,000*l.* to 5,000,000*l.*, while this year the Navy Estimates amounted to 12,029,000*l.* He pointed out the reductions, immediate and consequential, that might be made in the Estimates by the adoption of his resolutions, without any diminution of the votes for the construction of iron ships. In discussing the last resolution, he adverted to the Report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the management of the dockyards, who were of opinion that iron ship-building should not be carried on in the Royal dockyards under the existing sytem of accounts. He insisted upon the defective state of the accounts and upon the enormous excess of cost in the construction of these vessels, and called upon the House to stop any further outlay till a better system of accounts was introduced, and they could be constructed in the Royal yards, quality considered, at a lower price.

The motion was seconded by Sir M. Peto, who strongly urged the policy of abandoning the construction of wooden ships, which had been abandoned by France. He also suggested that the hulls of ships should be built in private yards in the Thames, the Mersey and the Clyde, and that the Royal dockyards should be used merely for repairs.

Lord C. Paget said he should confine himself to showing to the House the inexpediency of acceding to these abstract resolutions. The Admiralty, he said, thought it highly unadvisable to give up altogether the building of wooden ships, and he did not think that any practical naval man, with our present experience of iron vessels, would recommend it. There was no intention to adapt the dockyards to the building of iron ships, which were susceptible of improvements, iron vessels being at present liable to foul. After expressing a hope that the House would not agree to the resolutions, he reviewed some of the details given by Mr. Lindsay, the accuracy of which he disputed. His statement as to the backward condition of the French iron vessels in building he declared to be totally erroneous; all of them, he said, might be got ready during the present summer. The nations of the Continent were making great preparations, and it was necessary for the safety and honour of this country to be alert. With respect to the system of accounts in the dockyards, the Admiralty, he said, had taken steps to rectify the errors before the Commissioners had reported, and he gave explanations in relation to the apparent excess of cost of shipbuilding in the Royal yards.

Mr. Bentinck said he could not rely upon the details given by Mr. Lindsay, and dissented

from his conclusions. The naval requirements of England in time of peace were tenfold greater than those of all other countries put together, and in the present condition of Europe they were larger still. The augmentation of our navy was under compulsion of the increasing armament of France. In his opinion, Mr. Lindsay had adopted a mistaken course in proposing his resolutions.

The Earl of Gifford expressed a qualified concurrence in the resolutions.

Mr. Corry said he could not concur in Mr. Lindsay's opinion that it was impossible for any money to be laid out on the navy in France which had not been voted for that express purpose; for two years ago he had been a member of a Committee, that had occasion to enter into an investigation of French accounts, and they found that, from the year 1852 to 1856 inclusive, the French Naval Estimates were only 19,807,000*l.*, whereas the expenditure was 31,691,621*l.*

Sir Joseph Paxton and Mr. Dalglish spoke decidedly in favour of iron ships.

Captain Jervis and Mr. Whitbread opposed the resolutions.

Mr. Horsman defended the Admiralty, and maintained that if Lord C. Paget had not done more it was only because he had not the power.

Mr. W. Williams urged a reduction of expenditure.

Sir J. Pakington, with reference to a remark of Mr. Horsman, said that the Report of the Royal Commissioners did not support the statements made by Lord C. Paget in 1859, which had proved to be erroneous. He (Sir John) had not understood clearly from Lord Clarence the intentions of the Admiralty as to wooden line-of-battle ships. He had stated that we had 67 of these ships; but this number must include those on the stocks, there being only about 53 afloat. Although he concurred in some portion of the resolutions, they might be open to misconstruction, and he should be sorry to take the matter out of the hands of the Executive Government. He gave various explanations regarding the *Warrior*, showing the infancy of our knowledge on the subject of iron ships, confessing that he saw no prospect of being able to abandon the construction of wooden vessels.

Mr. Finlay thought that further experience was required before the safety of the country was entrusted to iron ships.

After some further discussion Mr. Lindsay consented to withdraw his resolutions.

At a later period of the session, some interesting debates took place in the House of Commons, with reference to the new iron ships of war in course of construction. On the 31st of May, Sir John Pakington called attention to the comparative progress of England and France in the building of armour-covered ships. The right honourable baronet laid before the House some information he had received from Admiral Elliot, the result of his own recent personal obsertion, as to the number of French armour-covered ships afloat or in various states of preparation. He read a list of some of these vessels, and described their great size, strength, and armament, the

aggregate number of these powerful vessels being 24, exclusive of the old batteries. He was not aware, he said, that we had more than six of these vessels. Admiral Elliot had likewise assured him that in every one of the French yards he had visited, the utmost efforts were making to press these preparations forward. Whatever might be the motives of France, let us, he said, look at the practical result, that we were becoming the second maritime Power of Europe. He asked what were the intentions of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject.

Mr. Lindsay thought that Sir J. Pakington would have done better by communicating his information privately to the Government. The statement he had made would do no good, but was likely to do great injury. He (Mr. Lindsay) had taken the greatest pains to obtain the most correct accounts of the state of the French navy, having had personal communication upon the subject with the Minister of Marine at Paris, and they were at variance with the information given to Sir J. Pakington. Mr. Lindsay's comparison of the iron-cased fleets of the two countries made it appear that we were before the French.

Sir J. Elphinstone believed that the Government could from their own observation confirm the report of Admiral Elliot, and he thought it behoved them to investigate the subject of iron ships without delay.

Mr. Dalglish suggested that a Committee of two or three persons might be sent to inspect the French dockyards, and he was sure that the French Government would give them every facility.

Lord C. Paget said it was true that the French were making great progress in the building of iron-cased ships, and that within the last two months they had laid down several new ones. But they were not making any undue exertions, though constantly employed upon this new class of vessels. The French vessels, however, were not of the same size or power as ours. Although he thought it better not to enter much into details upon this subject, he might say that the Government contemplated building five iron-cased ships of a very powerful class.

The discussion then terminated. It was resumed, however, a few days later, when Lord C. Paget definitely stated the intentions of the Government with respect to iron-cased ships. He said they had determined to prepare five more of these vessels, which would raise the number to twelve.

Sir John Pakington considered this statement unsatisfactory, looking at the number of iron-cased ships built, or in course of building, in France.

Lord Palmerston observed that the subject was one of vital importance. Sir J. Pakington had stated very accurately the number of iron-covered ships constructed, or ordered to be constructed in France; but the larger proportion were only recently ordered to be laid down. We had already seven built or building, and the Government thought the most effectual method of proceeding was to take advantage of the timbers of five wooden ships prepared for building, and have them clad with iron, whereby we should have

them fit for sea earlier than if they were to be built of iron. We should then have 12 of these vessels to 15 of the French. This must not imply that it was not intended to build other vessels of iron; but before this was done it would be prudent to ascertain by experiment, as well as inquiry, the best mode of construction.

A short time afterwards, Lord Carnarvon called the attention of the House of Lords to the statement of Sir J. Pakington, that not only was France vastly superior to this country in the number of iron-cased vessels of war, but that the French dockyards were at the present moment constructing similar vessels for Spain and Italy. The acquisition of a navy by Spain or Italy was of small importance in itself, but if a supposed combination of the naval forces of those two nations with France was admitted, it was full of danger to our naval position in the Mediterranean. In case of such a combination against England a naval battle would, probably, occur in that sea, where, in consequence of bad management at Malta, we had not an effective dock to refit a damaged fleet. He did not blame Her Majesty's Government for this, for he thought the evils were due to the incessant changes which characterized the naval administration of the country.

The Duke of Somerset, in a very interesting speech, detailed the course which the Admiralty had pursued in constructing iron-cased ships of war. They had not rashly committed themselves to new inventions, but had proceeded experimentally, and had now seven of these vessels in course of construction. In addition to this, it had been decided to plate some of our wooden ships with iron, although he did not think they would be very efficient, for it was his opinion that we ought to construct our ships entirely of iron. None, however, of the armour yet tried could resist the tremendous power of the Armstrong guns, and in consequence the Admiralty had ordered, as it was proved that ships could not be made as secure as could be desired, that our ships should have the best means of offence, and be armed with the Armstrong guns. The noble Duke then proceeded to repel the charge of vacillation and change brought against the Admiralty. "With regard to these different experiments, the noble lord says the Admiralty have always been changing their policy. Why, my lords, the reason is obvious. The world is changing; alterations are going on everywhere. So far from the Admiralty vacillating, from the time we came into office we have gone on in the course which I believe your lordships will say was the right and proper course for us to adopt under the circumstances. My noble friend the other day said we were going on building three-deckers and laying down ships of war; but what is the fact? The last three-decker ordered to be built was in January, 1855. It is quite true that two three-deckers were launched in the course of 1859; but these three-deckers had been nearly finished for a long time; their engines and everything had been ordered; it was, therefore, thought better that they should be launched, and thus make room

for other work to be gone on with. Well, then, it was said, why do we go on with two-deckers? Now, we have not been going on with two-deckers. The last two-decker ordered was by the late Government in 1859. The present Board have ordered none. But it is said the Admiralty is going on ordering new large wooden ships. Nothing of the kind. It is quite true we have ordered small vessels, corvettes, sloops, and some frigates and gun-vessels; but if you mean to keep up the maritime power of this country we have not yet arrived at that forward state in which we can leave off building. We have been building what we thought would be most useful, and we have ordered them all to be armed with the new guns; and, instead of carrying the large number of guns they formerly used to do, our vessels will carry few guns, but guns of great power. The noble earl referred to our gunboats, which he said were rotting in harbour; but, if these were armed with a 100-pounder they would be most formidable vessels, and would serve most materially to defend our coasts in case of hostile aggression; while, being themselves small, they would present a very slight object of attack for the enemy. With regard to what we ought to do in the way of preparation, there are two or three courses that might be adopted. If there was any immediate necessity for alarm, we could readily cut down some of the three-deckers and case them in iron. I have had calculations made, and I find if you were to cut down, say the *Royal Albert*, and case the vessel in iron, it might bear four and a half-inch iron; but it would not then be a very effective ship—the ports would be too near the water, and it would not be so good a sea-going ship as I should wish the Admiralty to build, unless there was any pressure; for next year we ought to build a far better ship. Another course might to some extent be adopted. We have frames cut out for certain line-of-battle ships. We can easily add to the length of vessels and make effective wooden ships, which we can use hereafter as wooden frigates or as iron-cased ships. Another course would be, to order frames of iron ships to be prepared with a view to case them with thick iron. Then comes the question, of what iron they ought to be constructed, and the best mode of fastening the iron plates. Every day new questions arise. I am unwilling to advance too fast, because I feel that we can advance much more efficiently by waiting a little longer. It is only a few days since the last of these experiments took place with eight-inch plates. I am very anxious to do all in my power, and I have ordered six-inch plates. I have great doubt whether the mode of fastening the plates is satisfactory. On that account, therefore, I thought a trial should be made before we laid down the scale; and that done, we felt we might rely on the power we have in building iron vessels if the country once takes it in hand. We know what the private yards in this country can do. We could soon produce a fleet of iron ships far greater than all the other Powers of Europe besides. It is true, as the noble earl has

stated, that France is not the only country which is building wooden ships to be covered with iron. There are some being built for Russia. I do not know where the contracts were taken, but contracts are in course of execution for Russia and also for Spain. One wooden ship covered with iron has likewise been built for Sardinia. The French ships are for the most part wooden ships covered with iron. I believe the best ships will be found to be those which are built of, as well as covered with, iron. Ours are iron ships with two coverings—one of teak 26 inches thick and one of iron four and a half inches thick. That is how the *Warrior* is built, and I have no doubt it will offer great resistance to shot and shell."

Earl Grey said he had heard the statement with great satisfaction. Far from blaming the Admiralty for being too fast, he thought they were too slow. He believed the course now pursued to be the proper one—not to hurry on too rapidly with new inventions, until they had been fairly tried, but, on the other hand, when there were new inventions which held out every prospect of being successful, not to continue spending large sums of money in building vessels which in all probability would be useless; to make arrangements for the rapid creation, in case of necessity, of a large force of that description of vessels which would be most wanted and most serviceable, but not, under the influence of panic, to proceed too fast in the construction of ships which would not be likely to answer.

Upon the supplemental Estimate of two millions and a half for the construction of iron-cased ships coming under discussion in the House of Commons on the 26th of July, Mr. Lindsay energetically remonstrated against the outlay for that purpose. In answer to his objections,

Lord Palmerston stated that he had distinct and positive information, upon which he could rely, that the French had six iron vessels afloat, 10 building, which could be completed in a year and a half or two years, and 11 floating batteries, some of them powerful vessels, making an aggregate of 27 iron-clad ships.

Lord C. Paget stated the names and localities of the vessels, and added that other nations were increasing their iron navies in a corresponding ratio, Austria, Italy, and Spain having eight of these vessels built or building.

Mr. Lindsay said, after these statements, differing so greatly from information he had received from the highest authority in France, he should offer no opposition to the vote.

A statement of some importance was made by Lord Palmerston, just before the end of the session, with respect to the relative naval strength of France and England. It arose upon the third reading of a Bill proposed by the Government, and finally passed into a law, authorizing the employment of officers belonging to the merchant service, as officers of reserve in the Royal Navy, in case of emergency.

In remarking upon this Bill, which he did in terms of general approval, Mr. Lindsay inquired of the Ministers whether it would not be practicable to

come to some arrangement with the French Government with respect to the proportionate force to be maintained on either side?

In answer to this question Lord Palmerston stated, that all increased preparations in our dockyards had been subsequent to, and in consequence of, increased preparations in the French dockyards, and that the reverse could not possibly be said to have been the case. "Now, as to the other question—one of great importance—whether the British Government could not enter into communication with any foreign Government—for it must not be confined to France, but with any foreign Government—with a view to impose a limit upon the respective naval forces of the two countries, that is a more important question, of great difficulty, and open to much criticism. Although at the first blush it appears to be a practicable thing, I think that any British Government would long pause and hesitate before it entered into any agreement with foreign countries for limiting the amount of force, naval or military, which this country ought to maintain. We should judge of that amount according to the circumstances of the moment. Any agreement must be with several foreign Powers, because it is not France alone that is a naval Power. There is Russia, the United States, Spain (which is growing in importance), and other States which have navies, and therefore any limitation of our own force must be made with a view not only to the naval power of France, but to any possible combination of other Powers. Such an arrangement would, I think, lead to interminable doubts and disputes. We must have officers watching them, and they must have officers watching us; there would be doubts and suspicions of bad faith; and, instead of laying the foundations of peace, we should, I fear, be sowing the seeds of future interminable dissensions."

This statement was received with much approbation by the House.

The Army Estimates were moved by Mr. T. G. Baring, Under Secretary of State for War, on the 14th of March. The honourable member stated that the number of men proposed for the current year was 146,044, exclusive of the force in the East Indies, which would raise the aggregate number to 212,773. The sum to be voted was 14,606,751*l.*, which was less than the estimates of 1860-61 by 185,795*l.* This was, however, he afterwards explained, less than the real decrease. Having discussed various details connected with the numbers, he proceeded to consider the items of expenditure, explaining the mode in which reductions had been made, and replying to the objection of General Peel, that the estimated sum would prove insufcient. He noticed the improvements which had been effected in re-enlistments, food, and clothing. The health of the Army during the past year had been extremely good; the mortality abroad had been below the average. He went over the votes for the medical staff and administrative departments of the regular Army, and the vote for the Volunteers, reserving details upon

this last head for the discussion of the wants of this force, to which Lord Elcho had proposed to call the attention of the House. He reviewed the estimates relating to the *matériel* of the Army, and gave details of much interest on the subject of the Armstrong guns. The number of these for which provision had been made in the estimates was 1057, of the following calibre, viz.—330 100-pounders, 280 40-pounders, and 250 12-pounders. All the reports which had been received bore testimony to the superiority of these guns in every respect, durability and strength included. The warlike stores had been increased, and put on an efficient footing. There was a diminution of 44,500*l.* in the charge for civil buildings and barracks. With regard to the non-effective services, it was arranged that the Indian revenue should contribute 20,000*l.* a-year towards the expense, but in other respects there was little or no difference in the votes for the present year beyond the ordinary increase from natural causes, which amounted to 27,640*l.* The total of real decrease in the estimates of the year was 295,795*l.*

A desultory debate followed this statement. Several members complained of the great amount of the estimates, others criticised particular details, as the management of the Government factories, the state of the barracks, the payments for food, lighting, and other charges. Mr. W. Williams and Colonel Dickson particularly remonstrated against what they considered the enormous amount of the estimates. Mr. Henley stated that, since 1853, the increase in the number of men had been 21 or 22 per cent., and that in the amount of charge 60 per cent. in every branch of the service. General Peel, in the course of some critical remarks on the estimates, stated that the number of men voted would, by the addition of two ciphers, always give very nearly the amount of the expenditure. He added, that he did not think the number of men proposed by the Government excessive.

Lord Palmerston vindicated the calculations and requirements of the Government. It was admitted, he said, that the number of men was not too large, and all knew that the armament was expensive. "Now, if hon. members look at these estimates, they will find that a great portion of the increase arises, first, from the addition to the number of men; and, secondly, from the change of the implements of war. But, besides that, hon. gentlemen ought to bear in mind that certainly no session passes, and not many months in any session pass, without members proposing good, but at the same time expensive, changes in all the arrangements connected with the army. One member presses upon the House the necessity of improving the barrack accommodation for the soldiers; another says the clothing is defective in quality and ought to be improved; while a third states that the hospital accommodation is not what it should be, and that various other changes ought to be made to render the condition of the soldiers more suited to the improved temper and habits of the times. All these alterations, good though they may

be, are attended with more or less increase of expense, and when put together in a great aggregate, they tend of course to swell the estimates. But I do not think that anybody will be of opinion that these augmentations of expense are not usefully incurred. We are now told that the civil departments are extravagantly conducted, and those military gentlemen who see the increase of expense, and who want to turn off the attention of the House from the fact that a great part of that increase arises from military considerations, wish to throw the whole blame upon the civil departments. They say there is a most extravagant increase in the civil departments. That is a matter which the Committee will consider when we come to those votes. If they can show that there are augmentations in the civil departments which are not required for expediting the public business, it will be for the Committee to interpose. With respect, however, to the consolidation of the military departments, I must beg leave to say that there never was a greater improvement made in the organization of any branch of the public service."

The vote for the number of men was then agreed to.

On the next occasion of entering upon the estimates, some further debate took place.

Colonel Dickson entered upon a general criticism of the Army Estimates, complaining of their enormous amount in relation to the number of the troops, pointing out, among other items which he thought susceptible of reduction, the Medical Staff, the charges for troops in the colonies, the Staff of the War Office and the Horse Guards, and barrack-building, and impressing upon the House the necessity of looking into and reducing some of the smaller items. He thought these estimates were not based upon true economy, being open to the objection of parsimony in some respects, and profuse extravagance in others. He concluded by moving that the consideration of the estimates be deferred, with a view to their revision.

Mr. T. G. Baring defended the propositions of the Government.

Colonel Dunn desired further information as to several items.

Mr. Osborne complained of money expended at Aldershott, which had been wasted, he said, upon a gigantic job—an indifferent preparatory school for forming indifferent generals, which was at once useless and demoralizing. He complained, too, that no satisfactory account had been given of the expenditure hastily voted last year for fortifications, and called upon the House to take warning by Aldershott, and to pause before it went on with that questionable scheme.

Colonel North, General Lindsay, and Colonel Gilpin bore testimony, with certain qualifications, to the utility of the camp at Aldershott.

Mr. Monsell, comparing our war estimates with those of France, considered that we were incurring a vast expenditure, that would, if persevered in, cause a reaction in the country, which would force down the amount below what it ought to be.

General Peel pointed out some

errors into which Col. Dickson had fallen, and expressed an opinion that the Government had not taken money enough for the number of men they proposed.

Lord Palmerston, after some general remarks upon the course the debate had taken, observed, with reference to Aldershott and to the remarks of Mr. Osborne, that there never was a wiser application of the public money. The object was to provide a place to learn combined movements, and he appealed to every military man whether the scheme had not been successful. The land might be sold at any time for more than its original purchase-money.

Several amendments were moved by Colonel Dickson, Lord Alfred Churchill, Mr. Coningham and other Members, but the divisions upon them all resulted in favour of Government.

Upon the vote for the Volunteer force being proposed, there was a more extended discussion.

Lord Elcho called attention to the wants of the force, and explained the views of the majority of the Volunteer Corps as to a further assistance from Government which was considered necessary for their efficiency, and might be given, he observed, either in money or in kind. The assistance now received was equal to about 5*s.* per head, and he suggested an additional aid that would raise it to 20*s.* or 25*s.* In a speech of considerable length, strongly urging the claims of the Volunteers, he dwelt with much force upon the invaluable political effects of the movement, the origin of which he traced to the warning voice and trumpet tongue of Lord Lyndhurst.

Mr. H. Berkeley made a humorous attack upon the Yeomanry Cavalry, whom he accused, however, of no worse fault than the want of discipline.

Sir W. Miles, as a commander of one of these corps, replied to Mr. Berkeley's criticisms. After considerable discussion upon the Volunteer force and various incidental matters,

Mr. T. G. Baring, complimenting Lord Elcho for the ability and moderation of his speech, said the Government did not dispute the value of the Volunteer force, and had testified their sense of its value. The expenditure incurred on account of the force, including the 42,000*l.* in the Estimates, was 160,000*l.*, and next year it would be 20,000*l.* more, which the Government thought by no means too much, but, on the contrary, that a further expenditure would not be improper. The real question was, how far the present payment was sufficient. Whatever further assistance was rendered, there were strong reasons why it should be in kind. The moment a money allowance was given at so much a head, not only the feeling and independence of the Volunteers might be affected, but it would lead to an inference on the part of foreign nations, that the movement was not altogether the offspring of public spirit. The Government, therefore, were of opinion, that it was not expedient to hold out any expectation of a money allowance. Something might be done, however, towards drill instruction, and assistance might be given

in providing drill sergeants. The Government had taken that matter into consideration, and were prepared, if possible in the present year, to do something in that shape. As to the amendment of Mr. Berkeley, he need add nothing to what had been said in opposition to it, the Government considering the Yeomanry as a very valuable force.

Mr. Berkeley withdrew the amendment which he had proposed, and the vote for the Volunteer force, amounting to 133,276*l.* was agreed to.

CHAPTER V.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN ITALY—*They become the subject of Discussion early in the Session in both Houses of Parliament —In the House of Lords the Marquis of Normanby severely censures the conduct of Victor Emmanuel, and inculpates the Policy of Lord John Russell in regard to Italy—He is answered by Lord Wodehouse —The Earl of Malmesbury repeats the Charges of Inconsistency against the Foreign Policy of the Ministry—Remarks of Lord Llanover —Debate in the House of Commons on Italian Affairs introduced by Mr. P. Hennessy—Speeches of Mr. Layard, Sir George Bowyer, Mr. Edwin James, Sir Robert Peel, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Monsell, Mr. White, and Lord John Russell —Debate in the House of Lords, on the Motion of Lord Ellenborough, upon the Situation of the Papal Government—Speeches of Lord Wodehouse, and the Earls of Clarendon and Derby.*—DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR—*General sympathy excited by this event in England—Expression given in the two Houses of Parliament to the Public Regret on the occasion—Rumoured Cession to France of the Island of Sardinia —Mr. A. W. Kinglake brings the subject under Discussion in the House of Commons—His Speech—Speeches of Lord John Russell, Sir George Bowyer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Layard.* —DISRUPTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*Various Questions addressed to the Ministers on International Relations consequent upon this Event—Proclamation of Neutrality by Her Majesty—Answers of Lord John Russell on the subjects of Privateering, the Blockade of the Southern Ports, &c.—The Policy of Neutrality between the contending Parties is earnestly insisted upon by the Government—Mr. Gregory gives notice of a Motion in favour of recognizing the Southern Confederacy—Col. W. Patten objects, on grounds of public policy, to entering upon the Discussion—In deference to the general wish of the House, Mr. Gregory abstains from bringing forward his Motion—Military Re-inforcements are sent to Canada—Sir James Ferguson, supported by Mr. Disraeli, disputes the policy of this step—It is forcibly vindicated by Lord Palmerston.*—RECENT TRANSACTIONS IN CHINA—*Earl Grey fully enters into this subject in the House of Lords, and impugns the Measures adopted towards that Nation—Speech of Lord Wodehouse in Answer, and of Lord Ellenborough.*—OCCUPATION OF SYRIA UNDER THE CONVENTION WITH FRANCE—*Lord Stratford de Redcliffe moves several Resolutions bearing upon the Transactions in Syria—Observations of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Grey, and*

Earl Granville—The Resolutions are withdrawn—The same subject introduced in the House of Commons by Sir James Ferguson—Statement of Lord John Russell in reply.—CONDITION OF TURKEY—*Lord Stratford de Redcliffe opens a Discussion on the State of that Empire in the House of Lords—Speeches of Lord Wodehouse and Lord Hardwick.*—POLAND—*The Earl of Harrowby draws attention to recent events affecting the Polish Nation, and moves for Papers—Remarks of Lord Wodehouse, the Earls of Ellenborough and Malmesbury, and other Peers.*—THE IONIAN ISLANDS—*Mr. Maguire enters upon a Discussion of the Policy of England towards this Dependency, and the Effects of Mr. Gladstone's Mission to the Islands in* 1858—*Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Answer—Observations of Mr. Layard, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. M. Milnes, Mr. Monsell, Mr. C. Fortescue, and Lord Palmerston.*

THE progress of the Revolution in Italy called forth observations in both Houses of Parliament in the early part of the session. On the 1st of March, the Marquis of Normanby, who had distinguished himself by his firm adherence to the old *régime*, and to the cause of the ex-King of Naples, took occasion of a motion for papers, to enter into a detailed account of the circumstances which had taken place in Italy since the peace of Villafranca. Having charged Sir James Hudson with having been duped in the matter of Savoy and Nice, he turned to consider the present condition of affairs, and scouted the idea of an united Italy—an idea of very recent growth, and in opposition to the sentiments of the greatest authorities. Indulging in a severe criticism upon the conduct of Victor Emmanuel, for his duplicity in supporting Garibaldi in Sicily and afterwards invading Naples, he proceeded to review the policy of the Sardinian Government in the Papal States, the intrigues between the King of Sardinia and the Republican party, the atrocious cruelties of the Sardinian troops in the Abruzzi, the proclamations of General Pinelli, and the fate of the reactionists who had dared to raise their standard for Francis II., and dwelt on all these transactions in terms of severe reprobation. In conclusion, he examined the mode by which the elections had been conducted, and observed that the universal suffrage practised in them was a sham, and that the electors had been intimidated by the presence of revolutionary armies. He declaimed against the inconsistencies of Lord John Russell, the whole of whose policy he severely attacked, and besought the House not to be led away with the idea that the Italians cared anything for English sympathy.

Lord Wodehouse, having remarked upon the multiplicity of papers required by Lord Normanby, explained the position which had been taken by Admiral Mundy, vindicated the conduct of the King of Sardinia, and declared that the policy of Lord John Russell in Italy had been one of entire non-intervention. As for the cruelties committed by Sardinian troops, he was not about to defend them; he simply requested the House to remember

the provocations which the Piedmontese had received by the massacres of their fellow-soldiers and of harmless country people by bands of brigands. In regard to the elections, it could not be denied that the people were subjected to influences of various kinds; but the system of the *plebiscite* was certainly preferable to that of old, when provinces were transferred from one Government to another without the pretence of consulting the people at all. Lord Wodehouse next defended Lord John Russell's course on the Savoy and Nice question, stated what steps had been taken, but in vain, to obtain a military frontier for Switzerland, reasserted the policy of England in Italy to be that of non-intervention, and concluded by claiming the gratitude of Italy for the sympathy of England.

Lord Malmesbury expressed his surprise that information on very interesting topics, such as the blockade of Gaëta, the correspondence with France for preventing the blockade, and the position of Admiral Mundy, had been so scantily supplied by the Government. He then charged Lord John Russell with inconsistency between his despatches and his policy—for while, according to his despatches, he was opposed to the unification of Italy, he, by the policy he had adopted, brought about that very unification which he had deprecated.

Lord Llanover gave a positive denial to the sweeping assertions of Lord Normanby in regard to the feelings of the Italian people towards England, and insisted that the misfortunes which had befallen the King of Naples were due to his own obstinacy in persisting to govern upon the arbitary principles of his father.

The discussion then terminated.

A few days later, Mr. Pope Hennessy, one of the members for King's County, took occasion of the motion for going into a Committee of Supply, to call the attention of the House of Commons to what he termed the active interference of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in promoting Piedmontese policy and to the effect of that policy, in increasing the national burdens in Piedmont, in the decline of its trade and commerce, the waste of the population in predatory war, and the consequent decay of agriculture, contrasting this state of things with the flourishing condition of the Papal dominions in all these particulars. In stating the facts from which he deduced the tests of the prosperity of the different parts of Italy, he charged Lord John Russell with deliberately concealing important despatches relating to the trade of Tuscany and Naples, and then entered upon a criticism of Lord John's Italian policy, as developed in his despatches, in connection with details of the military operations in Southern Italy, and of alleged atrocities committed by Sardinian officers. He discussed the subject of the elections in Italy, and the manner in which, as he said, the Piedmontese had dealt with the elections, as showing the little value to be attached to them. He appealed to acts on the part of Lord John Russell, which, he contended, amounted to interference in Italian affairs, in spite of his professions of neutrality; and he reproached him

with a breach of international law, and with destroying the confidence of European statesmen in the honour and integrity of the British Foreign Office.

Mr. Layard observed that this subject was one of the greatest importance, and deserved to be debated in that House, but he did not think it should be brought on in this way. His opinion was, that the policy which had been pursued by Her Majesty's Government in regard to Italy was in accordance with the sentiments of the large mass of the English people; and he did not believe that Mr. Hennessy had obtained his information regarding the Pope from the most trustworthy portion of his subjects, who desired the cessation of his temporal rule. He specified various instances of the arbitrary character of the Papal Government exercised by the Legates. He maintained that the Pope was responsible for the abuses in the Legations, and he opposed to the tales of atrocities charged against the Piedmontese by Mr. Hennessy, accounts of still fouler acts of barbarity perpetrated by agents of Rome. Speaking from personal observation, he bore testimony to the favourable changes in the appearance of the country in Ferrara and Bologna, and the condition of the people, since the alteration in the Government, and he avowed his disbelief of the statements quoted by Mr. Hennessy. He traced the vices of administration in the Roman States to the fact that it was exercised in all its parts by ecclesiastics. He insisted that the success of the King of Sardinia had been the result of the will of the people of Italy; he had not relied upon foreign bayonets; and the attack made by Mr. Hennessy upon the elections was founded upon a misconception. In justifying the policy of Lord John Russell, he made an apt and somewhat remarkable quotation from a work of Sir George Bowyer, published in 1848. Independently of authorities, however, we were bound, he observed, to consider the wishes of the people of Italy, who, evincing a wonderful moderation, had determined to be subjects of the King of Sardinia. Italy united would be a strong Power, and though disunited it might be French, united Italy never would be French. As regarded this country, all the support we should give to the Italians was a moral support and cordial sympathy.

Sir G. Bowyer replied to Mr. Layard, whose statements as to the atrocities said to be committed by brigands he met by contradiction. He occasioned some surprise by asserting that there had been no massacre at all at Perugia, where none were killed but soldiers in fair fight. He vindicated the doctrine he had laid down in the quotation made by Mr. Layard, in answer to whose observation that the King of Sardinia had not relied on foreign bayonets, he asked, whether the revolution in Italy had not been initiated by French bayonets. He preferred a long series of charges against the King of Sardinia, comparing disadvantageously his conduct with that of the gallant young King of Naples, fighting in defence of his rights against piracy and rebellion. He denounced the policy of the Foreign Office

as fatal to the interests of this country, and as a policy which, in the end, must lead to war.

Mr. James, declining to discuss the statistics of the finances and trade of Piedmont and the Papal States, cited by Mr. Hennessy as tests—though he denied they were certain tests—of their comparative prosperity; or to follow Sir G. Bowyer in his discursive speech, proceeded to examine the accusations brought against the conduct of Sardinia and the Italian policy of Her Majesty's Government. He vindicated the character and the proceedings of Garibaldi, so unjustly stigmatized as a "pirate," and drew a fearful picture of the "paternal" government of Naples, which, by its system of espionage and its prisons, tyrannized, he said, over the intellect of its subjects and the freedom of thought. He defended Lord John Russell against charges made by Mr. Hennessy, and upon the evidence of official returns, to the accuracy of which he pledged himself, exposed that gentleman's errors on the subject of the elections. With reference to the Pope, he believed that his temporal power, which, he said, was gone, was the bane of his spiritual influence, rendering him responsible for acts of cruelty and injustice. The foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government had been, in his opinion, clear, unambiguous, and just; it reflected infinite credit upon them, and recommended itself to the feelings of the people.

Sir R. Peel complained of the invectives of Sir G. Bowyer directed against the British Foreign Office, expressing his opinion that the integrity of that office was safe in the hands of the present Secretary. He had, he said, followed the acts of the Foreign Secretary with a critical eye, and though there had been shortcomings, they had been corrected. He examined the course pursued by Lord John Russell in Italian affairs in relation to the French alliance, and to English policy, which was one of strict non-intervention, with an expression of moral sympathy towards Italy. With regard to King Victor Emmanuel, considering his conduct apart from the cession of Savoy, he approved his policy, and rejoiced in the position he held, as guardian of the liberties of Italy. Liberty, he was happy to say, was at length dawning upon that country under a constitutional Sovereign, the political being coupled with a religious movement. Difficulties were, however, to be overcome; they were not at Gaëta, nor at Venice, nor at Messina; they were at Rome, which was the great obstacle to the pacification and consolidation of Italy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed that Sir G. Bowyer had raised a broad issue; he had asserted that a revolution which the people of England looked upon with wonder, was the result of a wicked conspiracy, carried on by an unprincipled King and a cunning Minister; that the people of Naples, governed by benignant laws wisely administered, were devoted to their Sovereign; and he (Mr. Gladstone) wished to try, in the face of the House of Commons, by reference to unquestioned evidence, whether these allegations were true, or faithless shadows, the fictions of those

who had made it their work to trample down the liberty of the people. Mr. Gladstone then entered upon a melancholy history of the sufferings of the people of Naples since the time when the late King audaciously violated the Constitution he had deliberately sworn to maintain. He then adverted to the Government of the States of the Church, distinguishing between the personal character of the Pope and his Administration,—that execrable system of which, he observed, the Pope was both the instrument and the victim. He detailed various cases of executions and outrages in the Romagna, long before the late revolution; acts which, whether perpetrated by their own Government or by a foreign soldiery, would justly exasperate the most patient people. He established by documentary proofs the fact of wanton and deliberate murders at Perugia, and read details of particular instances of illegal executions in Modena, the pet State of Austria, under the late "paternal" Government. Italy, he observed, which had long yearned for unity, owed much to England, and a heavy debt of gratitude to France. But neither England nor France, nor even Victor Emmanuel, had made Italian unity; it was the policy which had been pursued by Austria towards Italy that had made her what she was.

Mr. Maguire disputed the accuracy of the statements made by Mr. Layard as to the condition of the Papal States, contending that some parts were as highly cultivated as any other parts of the civilized world. Mr. Layard had termed the neighbourhood of Rome a desert, whereas a large portion of the Campagna was highly productive as pasture land, and the worst portion was no worse now than in former times. He alleged that the Pontifical Government had not been backward in introducing railways and electric telegraphs, and rewards for the encouragement of industry; that the shipping had increased; that, whenever tranquillity prevailed, the Papal finances improved; that taxes were moderate, and that laymen were largely employed, although Rome was said to groan under priestly tyranny. He denied that the temporal power of the Pope was coming to its end. Providence, he said, watched over it as necessary for the exercise of his spiritual power; and he asked what the Pope had done that he should be robbed of his dominions? He denied that the policy of Lord J. Russell was non-intervention, since he was doing everything in his power to damage the cause of the Pope, who attributed much of his suffering to the machinations of the English Government.

Mr. Roebuck observed that most of those who had spoken upon this question had mistaken it altogether. What was wanted was to learn, not so much as to the past, as what the Government meant to do in settling Italy. He looked at the question as an Englishman, and he asked what ought to be the policy of England towards Italy? He was for an united Italy, he wanted to see Italy under one Government—from the bottom of the Peninsula up to the Mincio, wholly Italian. He found on

the north-west of Italy a great Power—France; on the north-east another great Power—Austria; and on the east of her another great Power—Russia. What, then, were the hopes of making Italy an united Italy? Up to that hour, since the iron despotism of Rome, Italy had never been one. We had been told that France had done great things for Italy. Yes; but had she not done something for herself? had she not advanced to the crest of the mountains, and could she not now pour her troops into Italy? Were there not 40,000 French at Rome? Ought there not to be, then, some counterpoise to the power of France? He had no desire to see an united Italy a vassal of France; was there not a danger of this, and how was it to be prevented? The only part of Italy held by Germany was Venice and the Quadrilateral, and he pressed on the Government the danger of the course they were pursuing, by endeavouring to exclude Austria from Venetia. Austria had now a constitution — one which, on paper, was as liberal as ours, and our policy ought to be to protect Austria, as she had no interest opposed to England. Austria at the present time was not the Austria of the past, and, looking to the possible contingency of an alliance between France and Russia, we might have to cast about for friends, and our policy ought to be to cultivate the friendship of Austria.

Mr. Monsell believed it would be impracticable to unite the different States of Italy, the inhabitants of which had few sympathies in common, and would not coalesce. He contended that the rules of international law had been violated by the approbation given by our Government to the invasion of the Papal territory by the Sardinian troops—a precedent which might hereafter be pleaded to our prejudice.

Lord J. Russell said that Mr. Hennessy and Sir G. Bowyer, as well as Mr. Monsell, had raised a false issue—whether the Government of the King of Sardinia was better than the Governments of the King of Naples and of the Pope, and whether Her Majesty's Government were justified in giving their support to the King of Sardinia against those princes. The people of Naples might be wrong in preferring the rule of the King of Sardinia; but this did not touch the policy of Her Majesty's Government, which was, not to interfere so as to prevent the people of Italy from choosing what Government they pleased. After all he had heard, it seemed to him that a Government more abominable than that of the King of Naples never existed in Europe; and in the Legations there was no protection for life and property, while every care was taken that men should not use the intellect which God had given them; what wonder, then, that the people should prefer to live under another ruler? But the question was not whether the Sardinian Government was preferable or not to the Governments it displaced. Were it ever so distasteful to the people concerned, was it for the English Government to say, "We are determined to oppose your

wishes?" This was not a course which any Minister in this country could take. Mr. Roebuck had said we ought to prevent the expulsion of Austria from Venetia; here, again, it was for the people themselves to decide, and he would never lay down the principle that this country must go to war to maintain Austria in her Italian possessions. (Mr. Roebuck disclaimed any such meaning.) In conclusion, Lord John declared that his policy had been a national one, and that he believed the country approved it.

Mr. White combated with some warmth the opinions expressed by Mr. Roebuck regarding the continuance of the Austrian power in Italy.

Mr. A. Russell observed that the result of this debate would prove, what was well known, that the foreign policy of the Government was really in accordance with the sympathies of the country.

Mr. M. Milnes also stated his opinion that the foreign policy of the Cabinet, though not free from inconsistencies, was one of which Englishmen had no right to complain. The tendency now apparent from the extension of the King of Sardinia's sway in Italy to the absorption of all the minor Powers of that peninsula under his dominion, led many persons to anticipate that the days of the Papal sovereignty were numbered, and that Rome would speedily become the capital of an united and constitutional kingdom. It was obvious that the solution of this question lay solely in the hands of the French Emperor, whose military force at Rome constituted the sole prop of the Pope's temporal power, but whose motives and policy were wrapt in a mystery which defied all speculation to penetrate. The fate of Pius the Ninth and his temporality, thus suspended in a balance, excited a lively interest in this country; the hopes of the Protestants and the fears of the Roman Catholics being centred on the anticipations of a change which might be pregnant with momentous consequences to the Christian world.

The debate then terminated.

The Earl of Ellenborough made an attempt, in the month of April, to elicit some information from Her Majesty's Government on the same important subject, by inquiring of them, in the House of Lords, whether they were engaged in any correspondence with the object of reconciling the spiritual independence of the See of Rome with the exercise of temporal sovereignty within the Roman territory by the King of Italy. He prefaced this question by observing, that the subject for the consideration of the House was not the past misgovernment of the Italian peninsula, but how the work so auspiciously begun could be best completed for the happiness of the Italians and the benefit of Europe. The means by which the unity of Italy had been brought about plainly showed the hand of Providence, but the keystone of the arch was wanting until Rome should become the capital of the new State. The acquisition of Rome, on account of its central position and ancient renown, would suppress local jealousies, and unite in one general feeling the whole of Italy, which

would then constitute a nation. The occupation of Rome, however, by French troops, precluded that unity, placed France in a false position, and did not even conciliate the feelings of the French clergy. It would be advantageous, both to France and the Pope, that the present state of things should cease. The dignity of that personage would be better consulted by a surrender of his temporal authority, provided he were secured a liberal revenue and a position of dignified independence, than by the present state of things, in which his dominion rested on the uncertain support of a foreign soldiery and the precarious resource of tributary offerings. If such alteration were made in an honourable spirit, the French clergy would probably be satisfied, and Rome might at once assume her proper position as the capital of Italy. Lord Ellenborough then proceeded to examine the relations of Austria and Venetia, and, while acknowledging that Europe owed much to the former Power for the gallant stand she made against the first Napoleon, and admitting that she had only carried out the intentions of the Congress of Vienna in maintaining herself in Italy, he considered that the time had at length arrived for Austria to reconcile herself with the Italian people. Not only was Venetia a cause of endless expense to Austria, and, since the improvements in artillery, of comparatively small value as a strategical position, but the retention of Venetia by Austria threw Italy into the arms of France, whereas it ought to be the policy of Austria to make common cause with the Italians, and to look on Italy as her vanguard against French aggression. Holding these views with regard to Venetia, he deprecated, however, any interference of the Italians in Hungary, and said that he should consider any one desirous of raising a war in Hungary against Austria as criminal in the face of Europe. For 45 years he had cherished hopes of Italian unity, and he rejoiced that he had been permitted to live to see those hopes and aspirations almost gratified.

Lord Wodehouse answered the question of Lord Ellenborough in the negative, and very briefly stated the reasons why the Government had not thought it becoming or desirable for a Protestant country to take the initiative in the matter. The whole question depended upon the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and Her Majesty's Government had not disguised their opinion that it was desirable those troops should be withdrawn. He refused to follow Lord Ellenborough into the Venetian question, but simply observed that the advice given to both parties was, not to be the assailant.

Lord Clarendon rejoiced to hear the answer of Lord Wodehouse, and hoped that the Government would continue to leave the settlement of the Roman question to the Roman Catholic Powers. At the same time he entirely agreed with Lord Ellenborough that Rome should be the capital of Italy, both from its religious, historical, and local associations, and its freedom from municipal recollections, which would interfere with constitutional government.

Having briefly reviewed the reasons which had led to the occupation of Rome by the French, the humiliating position that they occupied as protectors of the worst Government in Europe, and the desire of the Emperor of the French to withdraw his troops on securing the safety and spiritual independence of the Pope, he stated it would be impolitic for this country to interfere, as it would only tend to confirm the idea that England had some selfish object in view. Time and the progress of events would, he thought, bring about an understanding between the Pope and the King of Italy, especially as the Pope's Government, by failing to command the obedience and loyalty of his subjects, could only hope to retain temporal power by the never-ceasing occupation of a foreign army, which was simply impossible.

Lord Derby entirely agreed with the remarks of Lord Ellenborough on the rights of Austria in Venetia, and the importance of removing all differences between Austria and Italy. He also heartily concurred with the principle of non-interference in the settlement of the Romish question laid down by Lord Wodehouse. To this country, considering the number of its Roman Catholic subjects, it was of the greatest importance that the Pope should be independent, and not subject to the dictation of any foreign Power; but the extent of his temporal power was entirely distinct from his independence. For some years the Pope had enjoyed only a nominal power, but until some solution of the present difficulties was found, it would be impossible to urge upon France the withdrawal of her troops. He would not express so strong an opinion as that Rome should of necessity be the capital of Italy, as, in his opinion, it would have been better to form a north and south kingdom in Italy, in which case Rome would have lain between the two, and the solution of the question would have been easy. As, however, there was now only one Italian kingdom, it was a natural desire that Rome should be the capital, but it was a desire which created the greatest embarrassment. Whatever conclusion was arrived at, the importance of maintaining the real independence of the Pope should never be lost sight of.

The discussion then terminated.

The death of Count Cavour, which was made known in this country on the 6th of June, excited the liveliest emotions of regret throughout England. That statesman had so thoroughly identified himself with the great constitutional revolution in which all parties, with few exceptions, cordially sympathized, that the sudden removal from the scene of the master mind which had effected so much, and appeared so essential to the successful accomplishment of Italian unity, produced, at first, a feeling almost of consternation among the well-wishers to that cause. In some circles, there was a sentiment of regret, as if each man had sustained an individual loss. In Italy itself, the sorrow for the loss of her unrivalled statesman amounted, for a time, to dismay. The Parliament of Turin was adjourned for three days, as a mark

of respect to the memory of the deceased. In France, the universal press poured forth a strain of eulogy and regret. In the English House of Commons it was felt that so lamentable an event ought not to pass without notice. Sir Robert Peel referring, in feeling terms, to the irreparable loss which the cause of liberty had sustained, suggested that the House might record its deep sympathy with the affliction which the Italian nation had sustained by the premature death of so illustrious a statesman.

Lord John Russell said, that having been engaged in diplomatic transactions with the late Count Cavour, he could not but feel it due to his memory to say that never man had more devoted himself, heart, mind, and soul, to his country than Cavour. He had early dedicated his great abilities and untiring industry to achieve a task of the greatest difficulty, the independence of Italy.

The O'Donoghue was the sole dissentient from the opinions thus expressed. He reprobated the conduct of one whose policy had been actuated by hostility to the temporal power of the Pope, and could not regard his death as a calamity.

Mr. M. Milnes deprecated any controversy of this kind over the dead body of a great man. He thought it only becoming to express their sense of the immense loss which Europe had sustained.

Lord Palmerston, after pointing out the practical objections to any formal record of its sentiments by the House on this occasion, which might involve difficulties hereafter, pronounced an eloquent eulogium upon the distinguished qualities of Count Cavour, and referred to the claims he had upon the gratitude and attachment of his fellow-countrymen. He had laid the foundation of improvements—social, moral, and political—which would long survive him, and which would entail inestimable advantages upon the country over the destinies of which he had exerted so powerful an influence. It might well be said of him that he had lived a life

"To point a moral and adorn a tale,"

and though his death was premature, it could not be said that he died too soon for his glory and his fame.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde originated a similar expression of sentiment. He pronounced the event which had recently occurred to be a calamity both to Italy and to Europe. Count Cavour was a statesman who, whatever opinions might be entertained of his political views, occupied too important a place in the politics of Europe for his death not to be regarded as a great calamity; and those who had the honour and advantage of his personal acquaintance must feel most deeply and painfully on this event. The loss which had fallen on Italy and the world, at the present moment was irreparable. But Count Cavour had left behind him a renown for patriotism, personal disinterestedness, and an ambition honourably directed, that would survive till the latest period in the annals of his country.

Lord Wodehouse said he en-

tirely concurred with Lord Clanricarde in feeling, that whatever difference of opinions might exist with respect to particular transactions in Count Cavour's policy, his death at such a crisis as the present in Italian affairs, must be regarded as a most serious calamity. He also entirely agreed with the feeling that had been expressed, that Cavour was a man of great talents, of great skill, and that he rendered vast services to his own country and the kingdom of Italy in general. All must join in deploring his death as a most calamitous blow to that great cause to which every one wished well.

The Earl of Malmesbury said, "Having at two distinct periods, in consequence of the changes in the Government of this country, had to carry on official correspondence, and enter into official relations with Count Cavour, I should be sorry if I omitted to refer to the death of one who must be considered a very great man. I entirely agree with my noble friend opposite that no differences of opinion as to his policy can make any difference in the feelings with which we have heard of the death of Count Cavour. I do not think those differences of opinion have been so great—they were rather differences on points of detail than on principle—as to render such a distinction of feeling possible. Whatever they may have been, and whatever they may be hereafter, we must see, from the importance of the events pending in Italy, that the influence of the great Minister and statesman was of the most essential character. I do not look forward with such apprehension as the noble Marquis has expressed to what may be the results of the death of Count Cavour. We must hope that the Italians, having attained the point at which they have arrived, will continue to show the same resolution and the same prudence in their general conduct that they have displayed under the administration of Count Cavour. His memory will be a beacon and an example to them which it is most important that they should follow, not only for their own sake, but for that of every country of Europe."

The Marquis of Bath, alone in the House of Lords, expressed an opinion of Count Cavour different from that of the other Peers. His sentiments, however, met with no response from their lordships.

A question, arising out of the recent relations of the new Italian sovereignty with France, was mooted by a member usually well-informed upon foreign affairs, Mr. A. W. Kinglake, in the House of Commons, in one of the last weeks of the session. The hon. member inquired whether the Governments of Italy and France continued to deny that the King of Italy had entertained a project for ceding to France the Island of Sardinia; and whether the truth of any such denials was confirmed or shaken by the information which Her Majesty's Government might have received from other quarters. Mr. Kinglake prefaced this inquiry by suggesting the vast importance and value of the island to France, since the possession of it would give her a commanding

influence in the Mediterranean, which it was the object of the First Napoleon to make a French lake. He referred to the communications which had taken place between the English and French Governments on the subject, to the grounds of suspicion furnished by the conduct of France and Piedmont in regard to Savoy and Nice, to the symptoms of an agitation in Sardinia itself in regard to the annexation, and to private information he had received from Turin and Paris. Putting all these indications together, he thought most serious grounds existed for anxiety. He suggested reasons why we should not trust to the moderation of the Emperor of the French, or to the firmness of Baron Ricasoli, the successor of Count Cavour, who might not possess his knowledge of the matter. He moved for copies of any further correspondence which might have passed respecting the cession of the island of Sardinia to France.

The motion was seconded by Sir Robert Peel, who insisted that there must be some grounds for the rumours and apprehensions that existed regarding this cession, which, if it took place, would strike a severe blow at our commercial interests and affect our maritime supremacy. He wished to know if the prevailing apprehension had any foundation. He was aware that the cession in question had been repeatedly denied at Turin, but so had that of Savoy and Nice.

Mr. Sterling hoped that the warnings on the subject of Sardinia would fall on less unwilling ears than those formerly given respecting Savoy. Sardinia was of importance to our position in the Mediterranean, and that being the case, it was the duty of our Government to tell France firmly, but courteously, that the cession could not be permitted to take place.

Mr. B. Cochrane and Mr. G. Bentinck having enlarged upon the same topics, and the necessity of being alive to English interests in this matter,

Lord J. Russell, after replying to some of the preceding speakers, observed that the subject of debate was a very important one. He admitted the importance of Sardinia, and he had repeatedly declared in despatches that the cession of the island to France would be a great disturbance of the distribution of power in Europe, and especially in the Mediterranean. The transaction was not one that could take place merely between France and Sardinia; it would involve the interests of other nations, and put an end to the alliance between this country and France. But it was not his opinion that the Government of the Emperor of the French would consent to annex Sardinia, and brave the consequences that would follow. He did not believe that Baron Ricasoli, a man of the highest honour, intended to give up the island to France, and M. Thouvenel had not only contradicted the rumour, but had disavowed the proceedings of French agents in the island. If it was the desire of the Emperor of the French, as he believed it was, to preserve the peace of Europe, he was not sure that the public opinion of France might not

alter the whole policy. When it was said, therefore, that we ought to be watchful in regard to the events occurring in Europe, he observed that great movements were going on in different parts of Europe, of popular bodies, and of whole nations aspiring to better government. There must, therefore, be uneasiness tending to produce civil disturbances; and this alone was a reason why the Government of this country should be vigilant. He assured the House their eyes would not be shut; but to be always expressing suspicion would be not only a very puerile but a very mischievous policy, and it had been the endeavour of the Government to reconcile those among whom discord had arisen. He trusted that no narrow spirit of parsimony would induce this country, in the present state of Europe, to maintain an armament inferior to the position it should occupy, in which policy, not only the greatness, but the safety of the country was concerned. So far from this policy bringing on a war, he believed it was, on the contrary, a strong weapon in the hands of this and of every Power that sought for independence and liberty, and a great security for the peace of Europe. He could not consent, he said, in conclusion, to produce the papers moved for at present.

Mr. Stansfeld expatiated at some length upon the policy which, in his opinion, the Kingdom of Italy ought to pursue.

Sir G. Bowyer condemned the foreign policy of the Government; he considered that it was accommodated to the state of parties in this country and to the securing of votes, and that its effect had been to lay Italy at the feet of France. He gave a fearful picture of what he represented to be the present condition of Southern Italy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in replying to Sir G. Bowyer, retorted the charge of promoting revolutionary movements in Italy, which he had brought against the Government, accusing him of being the chief agent of the revolutionary party in that House. He dissented from the doctrines, based upon narrow grounds, which Mr. Stansfeld had applied to the policy of the kingdom of Italy, and from the arguments by which he had endeavoured to stimulate the people of that kingdom to aggression. Mr. Gladstone profited by the opportunity afforded him to give an explanation of the charge he had brought against the administration of criminal justice by the Duke of Modena, stating facts and circumstances in justification of that charge.

After some remarks by Mr. Griffith,

Mr. Layard defended Count Cavour from certain strictures upon his conduct, in relation to the cession of Savoy and Nice, made in the course of the debate, stating circumstances explanatory of his conduct, and denying that he intended to deceive the English Government. He knew that the Count had pertinaciously refused to assent to the cession, and only yielded at last to a pressure which it would have been imprudent to resist.

After some observations from Mr. P. Hennessy and Mr. A.

Kinnaird, Mr. Kinglake's motion was negatived.

The disruption of the United States of America, of which a full account is given in another part of this volume, was noticed, when in its early stage, in terms of sympathy and regret in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament. As the progress of events brought out the consequences of the Secession in a more striking form, it began to be regarded with more anxious interest on this side of the Atlantic, and the effect which might be produced upon British commerce and our international relations, inspired serious apprehension. From time to time the attention of the Government was invited to the subject in both Houses of Parliament, and although the Ministers earnestly deprecated any expression of opinion which might compromise this country in the quarrel, or impair the perfect neutrality between the contending parties which they anxiously wished to maintain, it was impossible wholly to avoid the subject, especially as questions affecting our maritime and commercial interests were necessarily involved in the measures resorted to by the States. From time to time accordingly questions were addressed to the Ministers by the representatives of our commercial interests, and as the answers given will clearly exhibit the attitude assumed by our Government during the early stages of the struggle, it will be useful to record them here. On the 29th of April, in answer to a question addressed to him by Lord Malmesbury, Lord Wodehouse, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated that Her Majesty's Government, after mature deliberation, had decided that it was not desirable that this country should intrude her advice or counsel on the Government of the United States, as it was highly probable that a great and independent nation might not welcome advice given upon her internal affairs, if that advice were proffered without being asked. Lord Lyons, therefore, had been instructed to give no advice, unless asked for by the contending parties, but at the same time to express on every fitting occasion the earnest desire entertained by Her Majesty's Government, that the differences between the North and South might be peacefully adjusted. He also informed the House that the Government had not been in communication with any foreign Government on the subject.

On the 2nd of May, Mr. J. Ewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, seeing the possibility of privateering being permitted and encouraged by the Southern Confederation of the States of America, Her Majesty's Government had placed a sufficient naval force, or intended to increase it, in the Gulf of Mexico, with a view to protect British shipping and British property on board of American ships; and if privateers sailing under the flag of an unrecognized Power would be dealt with as pirates?

Lord John Russell said, Her Majesty's Government had taken the first opportunity to direct that a naval force should be sent to the coast of America and the Gulf of Mexico, to protect British shipping and British interests.

"With regard to the latter part of the question, though the hon. member has not put it, I think I may as well state to the House, that from day to day we hear the most lamentable accounts of the progress of the war in America. We heard the other day that orders had been given by the Southern States to issue letters of marque; and we hear to-day a confirmation of that statement. The honourable gentleman and the House know what are the general provisions of the law of nations on this subject; but some portions of the question are so new and so important, that I have asked the advice of the law officers of the Crown as to the course which Her Majesty's Ministers and the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in those seas should adopt. Her Majesty's Government deeply feel that it is their duty to use every possible means to avoid taking any part in the lamentable contest now going on; and nothing but an imperative sense of their duty to protect British interests and British honour would justify us in interfering in any way. We are not yet involved in any way in this matter, and, for God's sake, let us keep out of it. With that view I wish to obtain the best advice as to how we shall act before I give an answer to the question addressed to me."

On the 6th of May, further questions were addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by Mr. Gregory, one of the members for Galway, which elicited an important statement from that Minister. Mr. Gregory asked whether any attempt on the part of the Government of the United States to levy Federal dues off foreign vessels outside the ports of the Southern Confederacy before such vessels broke bulk, would not be an infringement of International Law; whether the United States Government had been informed that no blockade would be recognized unless effective; and whether the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy would be recognized. Lord John Russell answered as follows:—"In regard to the hon. gentleman's first question, I have to say that having consulted the Queen's Advocate with respect to Federal dues to be levied outside the ports of North Carolina and Virginia, he stated to me that the answer to such a question must depend entirely upon the circumstances of the case, and that it could not at all be declared beforehand whether such an attempt to levy dues would be according or contrary to international law. Of course, no instructions on that subject have been sent to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington; but Lord Lyons is of opinion that such an intention would be found impracticable, and would not be likely to be effective. With respect to the hon. gentleman's second question, whether the Government of the United States have been informed that a blockade of any port of the Southern Confederacy, unless it were effective, would not be recognized, I certainly have not felt it necessary to give any instructions to our Minister on that subject. It is well known to Lord Lyons, and it certainly has been declared law by the United States, that no blockade could be recognized or deemed valid unless it were an

effective blockade, and I have no doubt that there would be no difference between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the United States on that point. With regard to the hon. member's next question, as to the belligerent right of issuing letters of marque, I must, in the first place, wait for more explanation, and in the second place, reserve part of the answer which I have to give. With respect to belligerent rights in the case of certain portions of a State being in insurrection, there was a precedent which seems applicable to this purpose, in the year 1825. The British Government at that time allowed the belligerent rights of the Provisional Government of Greece, and in consequence of that allowance the Turkish Government made a remonstrance. I may state the nature of that remonstrance, and the reply of Mr. Canning. The Turkish Government complained that the British Government allowed to the Greeks a belligerent character, and observed that it appeared to forget that to subjects in rebellion no national character could properly belong. But the British Government informed Mr. Stratford Canning that the character of belligerency was not so much a principle as a fact; that a certain degree of force and consistency, acquired by any mass of population engaged in war, entitled that population to be treated as a belligerent, and, even, if their title were questionable, rendered it the interest well-understood of all civilized nations so to treat them; for what was the alternative? A Power or a community (call it which you will) which was at war with another, and which covered the sea with its cruisers, must either be acknowledged as a belligerent, or dealt with as a pirate; which latter character, as applied to the Greeks, was loudly disclaimed. In a separate despatch of the same date (Oct. 12th, 1825), Mr. Stratford Canning was reminded that, when the British Government acknowledged the right of either belligerent to visit and detain British merchant vessels having enemy's property on board, and to confiscate such property, it was necessarily implied as a condition of such acknowledgment that the detention was for the purpose of bringing the vessels detained before an established Court of Prize, and that confiscation did not take place until after condemnation by such competent tribunal. The question has been under the consideration of the Government. They have consulted the law officers of the Crown. The Attorney and Solicitor-General, the Queen's Advocate and the Government have come to the opinion that the Southern Confederacy of America, according to those principles which seem to them to be just principles, must be treated as a belligerent. But further questions arise out of that question, with respect to which we are still in doubt—as what are the alterations which are to be made in the law of nations in consequence of the Declaration of Paris; and those questions being of a difficult and intricate nature, have not yet been determined upon. They are still under the consideration of the Government."

This statement appeared to afford satisfaction to the House.

About the same time, Mr. Horsfall, M.P. for Liverpool, who had given notice of a motion on the subject of belligerent rights at sea, consented, at the urgent request of Lord Palmerston, which was seconded by Mr. Walpole, to postpone it, as the Government were not yet prepared to make a distinct statement. And a few days later, in answer to an inquiry on the subject from Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, Lord Granville stated that the Government were about to issue a proclamation warning Her Majesty's subjects not to depart from that neutrality Her Majesty was so anxious to preserve in the war which had arisen between the Northern and Southern States of America. After such a proclamation, no British sailor, if captured as a privateer and treated as a pirate, would be entitled to claim the official protection of his Government.

The proclamation referred to appeared on the 14th of May, announcing the neutrality of the British Government, and warning all subjects of the Queen to be strictly neutral also. It prohibited them to enlist for sea or land service on either side, to supply munitions of war, to equip vessels for privateering purposes, to engage in any transport service, or to do any other act calculated to afford assistance to either party. The effect of this proclamation came under discussion in the House of Lords shortly afterwards, Lord Ellenborough having complained that the language employed in it did not accurately define its intent, especially with reference to the terms "blockade," and "contraband of war." The noble Earl requested of the Government that some explanation might be given of the meaning of these phrases.

Lord Granville explained that, as far as the Powers who were parties to the declaration of Paris were concerned, the definition of the word "blockade" as therein laid down was binding, but that that declaration did not change the law of nations in respect of those nations not represented in the Congress of Paris. He briefly explained what constituted a blockade, but added that in respect of "articles contraband of war" the meaning was ever varying, for while certain articles were looked upon by all nations as contraband, there were others in which the determination of a Prize Court would be necessary.

Lord Derby thought Lord Granville's answer satisfactory. He was not inclined to quarrel with the terms of the proclamation, as it was impossible to give such definitions as would include all cases. It was necessary, he considered, that the Northern States should understand that this country would not recognize any blockade that was not effectual, nor would admit the power assumed by them of constituting privateering piracy and inflicting the punishment of death for such an act, as such a course of action would be contrary to the law of nations.

Lord Brougham wished that privateering was, by the law of nations, piracy. Any subject, however, joining in an expedition against any Power at peace with Her Majesty was guilty of a piratical act, and his blood must rest on his own head. He then

briefly declared his opinion of what constituted "contraband of war" and an efficient blockade.

Lord Chelmsford dissented from the opinion expressed by Lord Brougham that Her Majesty's subjects joining in privateering expeditions would be guilty of piracy.

The Lord Chancellor said that, although a subject by joining a privateering expedition would violate the laws of this country, still, if he accepted a commission from either of the belligerents he was carrying on a *justum bellum*, and was not liable to the penalties of piracy.

Lord Kingsdown said that, if the Northern States chose to consider the Southern States as rebels, they had no right to consider and treat the subjects of foreign States as such, because the Southern States had been recognized by us as belligerents. It was impossible to define contraband of war.

The subject then dropped.

On the 3rd of June it was again taken up in the House of Commons. Mr. W. E. Forster inquired whether Her Majesty's Government would take any measures to prevent privateers sailing under the recognized flag of the Southern Confederacy from bringing their prizes into any port in Her Majesty's dominions.

Lord John Russell stated, that orders had been given, under the advice of the law officers of the Crown, to prohibit armed ships and privateers belonging to the United Federal or the Confederated States of America from carrying their prizes into British ports, and that the French Ambassador had informed him that his Government proposed to act in conformity with the existing law of France, under which privateers could not bring their prizes into French ports to sell their cargoes, or continue there longer than 24 hours, on the expiration of which time they would be obliged to leave the harbour; this law applying only to privateers. He replied to other questions relating to the same subject.

Sir J. Elphinstone asked what means Her Majesty's Government had taken to make the British seamen who were employed in the trade of this country, and many of whom had been employed in the American trade, aware of the policy of Her Majesty's Government with respect to America.

Lord John Russell said a proclamation had been issued stating that this country would be neutral, and any British seaman landing at any British port would immediately become acquainted with the nature of the proclamation.

Throughout the session the House of Commons exhibited a firm determination to abstain from any discussion which might involve an expression of opinion on the merits of the American contest. This feeling was especially manifested in reference to a notice of motion given by Mr. Gregory for the 7th of June, on the subject of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. Col. Wilson Patten, at the commencement of the sitting on that day, made an earnest appeal to the hon. member for Galway to abstain from raising the discussion

proposed by him as to the expediency of the British Government recognizing the Southern States. He said, that he was sure he represented the wishes of the great majority of the House in asking that a discussion, pregnant with so much risk and inconvenience, should be avoided.

Mr. Gregory said, his object in giving the notice had been to endeavour to obtain a hearing for the Southern States, and that the House might have a fair and impartial account of the differences between the two sections. He should not, however, put himself in opposition to the wishes of the House, which evinced so strong a feeling on the subject, and would, therefore, postpone his motion for the present, with the hope that he should have an opportunity of bringing forward the subject before the close of the session.

Happily, however, the session terminated without any debate on this delicate and complicated question being suffered to take place.

Shortly afterwards attention was called by Sir James Ferguson to the detachment of 3000 men about to be sent out from England to Canada, and explanations of this step were asked for of the Government. The hon. baronet said he considered this force to be insufficient for any effective service, and yet large enough to be regarded as a demonstration. In that light he feared it would be viewed by the United States Government. He also alluded to the facilities for desertion from our army which would be offered in Canada.

Lord Palmerston expressed his surprise at the insinuations which the honourable baronet, himself an officer in the army, had chosen to convey against that service with reference to the probability of extensive desertion. He was neither apprehensive of an invasion from the United States, fully occupied as they were, nor distrustful of the loyalty of the Canadians. The despatch of the troops was simply a measure of ordinary precaution, which Government would have been much to blame had they neglected. The honourable baronet had admitted the necessity of sending out some reinforcements; and he had effectually answered his own arguments against their excessive numbers, by complaining in the same breath that they were not strong enough. A great deal had often been said against troops being crowded on board small and inconvenient transports, but he believed it was the first time Government had been found fault with for sending them out in the largest and fastest transports to be had. The hon. baronet had also admitted that they could not be sent out in winter; they must therefore go in summer. In conclusion, the noble lord repeated his disclaimer of having any object whatever in despatching the troops in question to Canada, but the ordinary precaution, always essential in a country contiguous to another country where disturbances existed.

Mr. Disraeli vindicated the justice of Sir J. Ferguson's observations. He thought the sending out of this reinforcement to Canada was not an act of sound

policy. The United States would infer from it that our Government looked forward with suspicion to the contingency of hostilities. The subject then dropped.

Soon after the commencement of the session, Earl Grey called the attention of the House of Lords to the policy recently pursued by Her Majesty's Government towards China, and to the treaty concluded by Lord Elgin with that Power. In an able speech, the noble lord entered into a detailed account of the rise and progress of British trade in China up to the conclusion of the opium war. The result of that war was a treaty obtained on the most advantageous terms to ourselves, but which, although faithfully observed by the Chinese Government, had been abused by ourselves. Instead of stifling the trade in opium, we had done our best to promote it, and, in addition, had introduced a trade more pernicious—the export of coolies—a slave trade in disguise. These abuses, due to a certain extent to the corruptibility of the Chinese officials, had led to acts of which we should have been ashamed, if we had been dealing with a more civilized country, and had at last even induced conscientious men, who had embarked in the trade with the most honourable intention, to follow the bad example, until at last the whole trade had become demoralized. This alone was a great evil, as it would help to spread a growing opinion that our standard of commercial morality was not what it had been, and would lessen the high name for honour which English merchants possessed all over the world. Lord Grey then endeavoured to prove that our policy in China had injuriously affected our pecuniary interests, arguing that the state of anarchy and rebellion, which checked all internal commerce and communication in China, and the smuggling and piracy on her coasts dated from the treaty of Nankin and the opium war. Judging from the past, he said, it was impossible not to perceive that the recent treaty exacted by Lord Elgin was a further step in the wrong direction, and would produce like results. At the conclusion of the opium war, when the Chinese resources were unimpaired, we had required only 3,000,000*l.*, but now, after a long rebellion and a costly war, we asked 5,300,000*l.* How was this sum to be paid without weakening the Chinese Government so much that the empire must at last collapse — a result by no means desirable, even from a low point of view, that of interest? The object of the expedition up the Yang-tse was to overawe the rebels, but in doing so, the Government would be trying to stop abuses which they themselves had fostered, and he warned them that their efforts would be useless unless they were prepared to maintain a large and permanent military force in China. The treaty which had been concluded with China by Lord Elgin contained the germs of future difficulties, and he feared of future wars; and he begged their Lordships to consider the matter seriously, the more so as the same events were likely to take place in Japan, where similar abuses existed. This country, he asserted, might, had a different policy been pur-

sued, have obtained, without war or violence, the means of carrying on a large and profitable commerce with China. As it was, we had inflicted the horrors of war on the Chinese at an enormous expense to ourselves, and left our trade on even a more precarious footing than it was before. In conclusion, he expressed his regret that we had not, before acting in conjunction with the French, ascertained whether the French grievance was a just one.

Lord Wodehouse said there would be no objection to lay the papers moved for on the table of the House. Those papers proved that Lord Elgin's intention in going up the Yang-tse was only to promote trade, and was perfectly unconnected with the rebellion. He could not agree with Lord Grey in the exaggerated effects which he attributed to the treaty of Nankin. It was very easy to impute all the blame of the opium trade to this country, but it was well known that, in spite of the Chinese law, opium had been and was introduced into that country, so that if we had enforced the prohibition of opium, we should have been doing that to which Lord Grey so much objected—interfering with the Chinese authorities for the sake of enforcing Chinese laws. Alluding to the subject of the duties, he stated that we had taken steps to assist in collecting those which the Chinese were unable to collect for themselves, and had, as fairly as we could, endeavoured to carry out the stipulation of the treaty. As to the emigration of coolies, he entirely concurred with Lord Grey on the duty of foreign Governments to put an end to the traffic, but entirely dissented from his conclusions, in which he saddled the Government of this country with the responsibility of having promoted this traffic. As a matter of fact, the Government had done all they could to discourage it. In regard to piracy, the Government maintained a large naval force in the Chinese seas for its suppression. He complained that, while Lord Grey had objected to everything that had been done, he had suggested nothing himself for remedying the state of things. He then proceeded to vindicate the good faith of the British Government, and to insist that, if the Chinese did not observe the plain and simple words of the treaty, it became necessary to allow no evasion, but to enforce that observance if any intercourse at all were to be carried on. If the Chinese once entertained the idea that we would depart from the words of the treaty, they would circumvent us by their tricky diplomacy, and oblige us at last to cut the matter with the sword. The conduct of our troops at Shanghai required no vindication. The question was simply whether British merchants were to be plundered, or the rebels to be repelled from the town. However, he informed the House that there was no intention on the part of the Government to meddle with the civil dissensions of China, but only to uphold our rights, if menaced. In conclusion, he detailed the circumstances which led to the occupation of Pekin and the burning of the Summer Palace, assured the House that the Government had no other policy in China than to cause

the observance of those treaties which had been so often violated, and expressed a hope that the Central Government would, from the information which had been given to Prince Kung, exercise a just control over the acts of the local Governments.

Lord Ellenborough entirely agreed with what had fallen from Lord Grey, as he thought we had acted with great injustice towards China, and, on account of recent barbarities committed by the Chinese, should probably act with much more. Was, he asked, this fourth campaign of Sir J. Bowring's war finished? The few troops we had left at Tien-tsin would, from their paucity, provoke an attack, and, if attacked, of course, there would be another war. In regard to the article of the treaty on the emigration of coolies, he attacked its injustice and doubted its policy. It had identified us with other foreigners formerly mixed up in this odious traffic, and obtained for us the title of "man-stealers." He looked upon the expedition up the Yang-tse as the best means for restoring strength and stability to the Chinese empire, because by exploring that river we should be brought into collision with the rebels, and in consequence should do our best to put them down, and so open up the trade which they were now obstructing.

After some remarks from Lord Grey in reply, the motion, which was for the production of certain papers, was agreed to.

Another question of foreign policy which became the subject of Parliamentary discussion was, the occupation of Syria by the French force, which had taken place pursuant to a convention with the British Government in consequence of the calamitous events in that country, of which an account has been given in a former volume of this work. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe proposed the following resolutions to the House of Lords on this subject on the 10th of May:—

"1. That the House would view with deep regret any circumstances leading to a continuance, however brief, of the occupation of Syria by foreign troops beyond the 5th of June next ensuing, the period now fixed for their complete withdrawal by the Convention agreed to at Paris on the 15th of March; 2. That the House considers the late calamitous events in Syria as not to be attributed to causes exclusively local, but also, and chiefly, to the general state of the Turkish empire, more especially in point of revenue and administration; 3. That the House is deeply impressed with the urgency of obtaining from the Ottoman Porte a prompt adoption and strict enforcement of such measures as may best afford, in the spirit of the Sultan's Hatti-humayoun of 1856, a reliable security against the recurrence, from any cause whatever, of those sanguinary conflicts."

In supporting these resolutions, the noble lord expressed his conviction that France would not hesitate to withdraw her troops according to agreement, but, at the same time, he thought it highly expedient that the policy of Her Majesty's Government should be supported by the voice of Parliament, in order that no change might take place with regard to the period

of occupation. The presence of a foreign army, he contended, was not now necessary in Syria for the tranquillity of the country, and, by holding military possession of the key of Egypt, was incompatible with European interests. Having briefly entered into the causes of the massacres, which were not so much of local origin as due to the general maladministration of the Turkish empire, and especially to the embarrassed state of its finances, he pressed upon the House the necessity of affording to Turkey all the assistance, moral or otherwise, which the interests of the country would allow, and thought the Government ought to urge her to carry out the reforms she had promised.

Lord Wodehouse considered that it would be very inexpedient to pass the first resolution, as it was one which seemed somewhat discourteous to France, who had already expressed her intention of withdrawing her forces from Syria. He could not agree with the second resolution, as, in his opinion, the events in question were principally due to local causes, although it could not be denied that the Turkish administration was in some respects open to censure. In regard to the third resolution, Turkey was not deficient in good laws, but in an efficient executive; and it would be the object of Her Majesty's Government, by judicious advice, to press upon that country the necessity of introducing reforms, especially in finance.

The Marquis of Clanricarde stated his belief in the sincerity of the French Government's intention to withdraw their troops from Syria, but he was convinced that the only assistance which would be serviceable to the Turkish Government was a loan, and he trusted that no Minister would propose such a thing at the present time. The weak point of Turkey was her want of money.

Earl Grey thought that the present ill-condition of Turkey was due to her bad Government, and the constant interference of the great Powers in her internal affairs for the last 30 years. He objected to the resolutions, because he thought their real meaning was assistance to Turkey.

Lord Granville having appealed to Lord Stratford to withdraw his resolutions as no practical good would result from their adoption, they were accordingly withdrawn.

On the same evening Sir James Ferguson brought the affairs of Syria under the consideration of the House of Commons. He asked whether Her Majesty's Government intended to urge the adoption of the plan of Her Majesty's Commissioner for the government of Syria upon the Sublime Porte, and moved for a copy of the final recommendations of the International Commission for the future government of the Lebanon. He accompanied the motion by a copious exposition of the Syrian question, and of his view of the policy of France regarding Syria, which, he contended, had been most detrimental to the good government of the country; the object being, he said, to encourage it to lean upon France. He discussed various suggestions, including the plan of the International Commission, for settlement of the affairs of the Lebanon, so as to reconcile the interests of

Druses, Maronites, and Greeks, and indicated the course which he thought England ought to pursue.

Lord J. Russell stated the present position of affairs in Syria and the views of Her Majesty's Government of the best solution of the difficult question as to the head of the Government of the Lebanon, respecting which differences of opinion had existed among the Commissioners, whose final report had been forwarded to Constantinople. He hoped, he said, that means might be found to improve the condition of the people of the Lebanon. There was this difficulty, that the Russian Government considered itself bound to take under its special protection the subjects of Turkey belonging to the Greek Church, while the French Government patronized the Roman Catholic subjects. The object of Her Majesty's Government was to secure good government to all without distinction. With regard to the evacuation of Syria by the French troops, he had, he said, every reason to rely upon the good faith of the Emperor of the French. It was not in his power to produce the papers moved for.

Mr. Layard urged that, if it was desired that Syria should be well governed, the responsibility should be left to the Porte, since if any other plan were taken up and it should fail, no one would be answerable. He denied that there was any systematic oppression of the Christians by the Turkish authorities.

Mr. Monsell differed from Mr. Layard, whose position, he said, was inconsistent with the honour and good faith of this country. Lord Dufferin had said that the Marionites and Druses could live in perfect harmony, if left alone. It was the Turks who were to be controlled, and the French troops ought not to be removed from Syria till some improved system of Government had been introduced.

Mr. Freeland laid all the blame of the late unhappy events in Syria upon the Ottoman Government.

Late in the session Lord Stratford de Redcliffe again brought the condition of Turkey under discussion in the House of Lords, by a motion for papers relative to the financial and administrative reforms introduced since the late Sultan's Hatti-humayoun in 1856 The noble lord prefaced his motion by vindicating the policy of this country towards Turkey during the reign of the late Sultan against some remarks of Lord Hardwicke in a recent debate. It was of the greatest importance, he considered, to England, in a commercial point of view, that the reforms so often promised should be duly carried out, while politically the preservation of the Turkish Empire, which had been a matter of solicitude for more than two centuries to this country, depended upon a thorough Administrative Reform. Recent accounts from Turkey justified the idea that the present Sultan, by his acts and proclamations, was fully alive to the importance of economical reform. In spite of the admitted danger to which the Turkish Empire was exposed from a long-continued system of

mal-administration, he contended that Turkey had exhibited decided progress, to an extent fully to justify the policy of England. In order, however, to carry out the reforms which had been promised, there must be a steady, friendly, but sufficient pressure upon the Turkish Government. In addition to these reasons for supporting our old policy in Turkey, we were bound by every principle of honour to give her our full and vigorous support in case of need, and to help her to carry out the reforms which she had undertaken.

Lord Wodehouse said that, considering the recent change in the reigning Sovereign of Turkey, and the declaration of the Sultan that he was disposed to inaugurate his reign with salutary reforms, it would be better to wait and see whether the Sultan persevered in the course he had commenced, than for the British Government to deprive him of the credit which would be due to him by tendering unseasonable and premature advice. Judging from the actual measures of the new Sultan, it did not appear that he intended to confine himself to words. Already important economical changes had been made, and he thought it would be wiser to allow the subjects of the Sultan to understand that the reforms inaugurated were not pressed on him by foreign Powers, but were his own spontaneous acts. He would not object to the motion, if modified so as not to include the correspondence with the present Sultan.

Lord Hardwicke repeated his opinion that Turkey should be allowed to conduct her own affairs without the interference of foreign Powers, and expressed his pleasure at hearing the statement of Lord Wodehouse to that effect.

Recent events in Poland having revived the public interest and sympathy with that people, the feeling of the public found an organ in the Earl of Harrowby, who, in the latter part of July, brought forward a motion for an address to the Crown for copies of correspondence between our Government and those of Russia and other countries on the subject of Poland. The late transactions, he said, had caused people to ask whether the state of affairs in that unfortunate country were such as was contemplated by the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, and the publication of the papers asked for might tend to check the tyranny which the Poles suffered under.

Lord Wodehouse, having adverted to the effect the extinction of Polish independence had had on the general position of European nations, and particularly of Germany, said he looked upon the recovery of Polish independence as an impossibility, considering the overwhelming forces which could be brought against Poland by three powerful nations. The attitude of the Poles during the late events at Warsaw had shown great moderation, and gave promise of better days. Russia would doubtless, as liberal ideas progressed, give the Poles greater liberty of action, as well as those institutions to which they were entitled by the Treaty of Vienna. He had no objection to accede to the mo-

tion, so far as the correspondence with Russia was concerned.

Lord Ellenborough, in an eloquent speceh, passed a high eulogium on the Poles for the patience and dignity with which they had borne their misfortunes at home and upheld the military reputation of their country abroad, and expressed at the same time his astonishment that Russia should not have done her utmost to conciliate so great and noble a people. It was for the interest of Russia to conciliate the Poles, for as long as they were discontented, the action of Russia was paralyzed in Central Europe—a circumstance almost as injurious to Europe as to Russia itself. How could Russia extricate herself from such a position? By a frank reconciliation, and by restoring to the Poles self-government. The principle which had led Naples, Lombardy, and Flanders to assist Charles V., the Hungarians to support Maria Theresa, and Hanover to aid England, had been self-government, and he thought the application of that principle to Poland would be attended with like results. It was not by keeping the people poor that quiet would be preserved in Poland, but by developing wealth, for poverty conspires, but wealth only asks for quiet. In conclusion, he hoped the Emperor of Russia would frankly offer his friendship to Poland, and that the Poles would receive such an offer with equal frankness.

Lord Malmesbury expressed his concurrence in the valuable advice given by Lord Ellenborough. If the Poles contrasted their present condition with that of seven or eight years ago, he said, they had great reason to congratulate themselves. He hoped, however, that nothing said in that House would encourage them to attempt impossibilities.

After a few remarks from Lord Stratford de Redclyffe and the Marquis of Breadalbane, the motion, in a modified form, was agreed to.

The last topic of foreign policy which it will be necessary to notice in this chapter is the administration of the Ionian Islands, which was brought under consideration in the House of Commons on the 7th of May by Mr. Maguire. The hon. gentleman's motion was in form for the production of correspondence relating to the mission of Mr. Gladstone as Lord High Commissioner Extraordinary to those islands in 1858, and also to the subsequent administration of the Government by Sir Henry Storks, the existing High Commissioner. Mr. Maguire described in his speech the character of the Ionian people, their strong features of identity with the people of Continental Greece, and the intense sentiment of nationality, amounting to a passion, which had taken possession of the Ionian mind. He then adverted to the circumstances which had subjected the islands to the authority of Great Britain; to the government of Sir Henry Ward, which he taxed with severity; to the recommendation of Sir John Young, that the islands should be abandoned; and to the special mission of Mr. Gladstone, who was sent to inquire and report upon the state of affairs in the islands. He (Mr.

Maguire) wished to know the manner in which Mr. Gladstone had prosecuted his inquiry, its result, and what were the recommendations contained in his report. He read extracts of papers to show the fervent desire of the Ionians for union with free Greece, and contended that the doctrine recognized by Lord John Russell in the case of Italy, that the people were alone to decide who should rule over them, was equally applicable to the Ionian Islands.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said Mr. Maguire was under some misapprehension as to the intention of the Government, which, though it could not lay before the House papers of a confidential nature, did not desire to withhold information, but was ready to give the substance of the other documents. After explaining his motives in undertaking the mission to the Ionian Islands, and contrasting the new ardour manifested by Mr. Maguire in defence of nationality with the spirit in which he discussed Italian affairs, he stated his conclusions as to the influence which the sentiment of nationality exerted upon different classes of the Ionians, — the masses, whose character was amiable; the demagogues and corrupt portion of the people, who traded upon the sentiment; and the clergy. With reference to the doctrine adopted by the Government in Italian affairs, he admitted that we must be prepared to apply that doctrine to our own case; but the principle, he observed, must be varied in its application by considerations of prudence and policy as regarded European interests. Our protectorate of the Ionian Islands was connected with views, not of interest on our part, but of duty, and with obligations which England had contracted towards Europe as guardian of the general peace. Supposing that the people of the Seven Islands desired to be united to free Greece, there was no evidence that free Greece wished for the union, and his opinion was that it was far better for Greece to look after her own concerns. He described the government of the Ionian Islands, remarking that free government as we understood the term did not exist; it contained, with democratical elements, fundamental vices, but the policy pursued by England towards the people had been a generous policy. Free institutions had been offered them, which had been refused, and the faults of the Government were not attributable to England.

Mr. Layard observed that this was a mischievous and troublesome question, and it was desirable that a stop should be put to the agitation in the islands. Speaking from personal knowledge, he characterized the representations of the malcontents there as untrue. He denied that the doctrine of nationality could be applied to the case of the Ionians, who had, he said, no right to claim nationality with Greece. If the islanders would turn their attention to their own resources, there would be no happier people in the world.

Mr. Whiteside observed that Mr. Gladstone had not indicated what should be done with the islands, except that he seemed to leave it open to the people to decide for themselves. Mr. White-

side thought that, so far as personal liberty was concerned, they had no ground for complaint.

Mr. M. Milnes observed that, although the Greek Government had shown no desire to appropriate the islands, and treated the people as strangers, a feeling of nationality existed among the Ionians, which had been regarded as hostility to England. He hoped that the Islands would be governed upon the principles of justice; and not as a British possession.

Mr. Monsell complained of the tone and spirit of Mr. Layard's speech. He defied Lord John Russell to reconcile the doctrines laid down by him with regard to Italy, with the denial to the Ionians to join themselves to Greece or any other country.

Mr. C. Fortescue explained the nature of the papers which the Government was willing to produce. He defended the course pursued by Sir H. Storks, and said that the islands were at present in a state of profound tranquillity.

Mr. Maguire accepted the papers offered by Mr. Fortescue.

Lord Palmerston agreed with preceding speakers, that this discussion must do good in the Ionian Islands, and convince that people that there was no feeling on the part of the English Government or nation but a desire to promote their happiness and prosperity.

CHAPTER VI.

EAST INDIAN FINANCE AND LEGISLATION—*Political and fiscal changes consequent on the transfer of Government from the East India Company to the Crown—Mission of Mr. James Wilson to India as Finance Minister—Appointment of Mr. Laing on Mr. Wilson's Death—Measures adopted in consequence of their Suggestions—Loans for India raised in this Country to supply the Deficit of Revenue—Statement of Sir Charles Wood respecting the Finances of India at the Opening of the Session—Further Statement on proposing a New Loan of* 4,000,000*l. on the* 3*rd of June—Observations of Mr. Bazley, Lord Stanley, Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Crawfurd, Mr. Danby Seymour, and other Members—Sir Henry Willoughby animadverts on the Financial Policy of the Government—Sir Charles Wood vindicates his Measures—He makes a full financial Statement on the* 25*th of July, giving a detailed Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of India—Proposes a Loan of* 5,000,000*l. to assist the Railway Companies—The Resolution, after some Debate, is agreed to—Three Measures affecting the Administration of Government in India brought in concurrently by the Government: The Legislative Council Bill, The Court of Judicature Bill, and the Civil Service Bill—Statement of Sir Charles Wood in explanation of these Bills—The Bill for altering the Constitution of the Council undergoes much discussion in the House of Commons—Several Amendments are proposed, but negatived—The Government adopts some Suggestions made by Members, and the Bill is passed by the House of Commons—The Policy of the Measure is questioned by Lord Ellenborough and Lord Lyveden in the House of Lords, but is ably vindicated by the Duke of Argyll and Lord Granville—The Bill for reforming the Judicature meets with little opposition in either House, but undergoes some criticism from Lord Ellenborough—The Civil Service Bill is much debated in the House of Commons—It is opposed by Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Liddell, Mr. Henley, Mr. Adams, Sir H. Farquhar, and other Members, and is supported by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Danby Seymour, and Sir Charles Wood—Various Amendments are proposed, but without success, and the Bill is passed—It is carried through the House of Lords, after some unfavourable Remarks from Lord Ellenborough—Debates in the House of Lords on the Development of the Resources of India—The Marquis of Tweeddale presents a Petition from Manchester in favour of encouraging the Growth of Cotton—Remarks of Lord Harris, Lord Brougham, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord De Grey and Ripon—The*

Earl of Shaftesbury moves an Address to the Crown in favour of promoting the Cultivation of Cotton and the execution of Public Works—His Speech—Observations of Lord Lyveden, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Duke of Argyll—Lord Overstone moves the previous Question, which is agreed to.

THE session of 1861 witnessed the passing of some important measures affecting the dominions of Great Britain in the East Indies. The recent transfer of the government of those vast provinces from the Company to the Crown involved a series of changes, administrative, military, and financial, which, though regarded with jealousy in some quarters, received the decided approval of Parliament, and were in accordance with those principles which in this country are usually identified with efficiency and success. The disordered state of the Indian exchequer, which had marked the close of the Company's rule, already exhibited symptoms of recovery under the auspices of a Minister thoroughly imbued with the principles of English finance. Mr. James Wilson had been especially sent out to investigate and revise the fiscal system of India. His untimely death prevented the accomplishment of his plans, but his official career, short as it was, sufficed to inaugurate some changes of great value, tending to the equalization of revenue and expenditure. Mr. Laing, who succeeded him, followed in the same path; and for the first time, after a long period of deficit and confusion, light began to dawn upon the prospects of the Indian exchequer. For a time, indeed, it was necessary to supplement the deficiencies which existed by means of British credit, and the Secretary of State for India was obliged to resort to the English money-market for loans. This necessity, however, was regarded as being only temporary, and it was confidently anticipated that the effect of reduced military expenditure, together with the adoption of the new modes of taxation resorted to by the Government, would in a short time be to place revenue and expenditure on an equilibrium, and to make our great Eastern dependency no longer a drain upon the resources of the Empire.

It will be remembered that in the preceding session a Bill had been passed authorizing the Government to raise a sum by loan for the use of India, and in the commencement of the present year it was understood that the sum of 3,000,000*l.* would be required for that purpose. Inquiries relating to this transaction were addressed to the Secretary of State for India as soon as Parliament met, by Mr. Crawford, M.P. for London. He asked whether the necessity of raising the above sum was owing to circumstances connected only with railway receipts and expenditure, or whether it arose from a falling off of the available sources of the public income, or the increase of expenditure.

Sir C. Wood, in reply, explained that large funds had to be provided in England for the service of India, and, on the

other hand, the main portion of the means required for railways in India required large remittances to India which were paid into, and drawn from, the Home Treasury. The sum expected to be paid in England was 7,000,000*l.*, and 2,500,000*l.* had been expected from India on account of Indian expenditure at home; but the home expenditure on account of India in this country had exceeded the estimate, while the railroad payments had fallen short, and the Indian Government had remitted 1,250,000*l.* less than had been calculated upon. The whole amount was 2,750,000*l.* short of what he had expected, and he had, therefore, found it necessary to exercise the power given by Parliament last session. As to the bulk of the expenditure in India, he was happy to say that there was no necessity for borrowing a single shilling. The expenditure had been very considerably reduced since he had last addressed the House upon this subject. The military expenditure would be reduced in the course of the year 3,800,000*l.*, following a reduction last year of 3,500,000*l.*, making a total reduction in the course of two years of 6,800,000*l.*; and next year, 1861-2, if no unforeseen circumstances arose, the income and expenditure would be almost balanced.

On the 3rd of June Sir Charles Wood made a short preliminary statement respecting the finances of India, for the purpose of founding a Resolution, to which he asked the assent of the House of Commons, affirming the expediency of raising money in the United Kingdom for the service of India. The right hon. Baronet said that he should defer his full exposition of the financial affairs until he was in possession of more complete information from India. His present explanation would therefore be limited. He referred to his financial exposition last year, in which his anticipation that the deficiency of revenue would disappear was conditional on no unforeseen event occurring to disappoint it. He was sorry to say that such an event had happened in the shape of a drought and consequent famine, the necessary effect of which was a loss of revenue and an increased expenditure. The ultimate result would be, taking the most unfavourable view, a deficiency of 2,000,000*l.*, which he did not think could be much complained of. Meanwhile the prospects of the ensuing year were favourable, and Mr. Laing expected shortly to see the revenue and the expenditure equalized. There would be a pressure for money in the early part of the year, and recourse must be had in this country either to the money paid in by the railroad companies, or to a loan in the money-market. From the railroad balances he had no prospect of a considerable sum being available; the only alternative, then, was a loan to meet the demands in England. The next question was, what sum he should borrow. After stating the estimated amount of the expenditure in England on account of India, and the means of meeting it, he proposed, he said, to borrow a sum of 4,000,000*l.*, though he might have occasion to come to the House again to borrow a further sum for railroad pur-

poses. Sir Charles gave a long and detailed explanation of the general position of the railroad finances and of the state and prospects of those undertakings.

Mr. Bazley dwelt upon the heavy tax upon cotton occasioned by the want of facilities of transit, and urged the necessity of a revision of the land tenures of India. He hoped that the Indian Government would endeavour to develope the natural rather than artificial resources of India, insisting upon the great importance of securing an ample supply of the raw material required for the employment of our manufacturing population. Our colonial possessions comprehended an immense area of cotton-producing countries, and in India there was not only land but labour.

Lord Stanley said he was glad to hear from Sir C. Wood that the reduction of the military expenditure was going on at a rapid rate, being satisfied that our prospects of equalizing expenditure and revenue mainly depended upon the diminution of this part of the expenditure. He deferred a full consideration of the subject of this loan till a future stage of the question.

Mr. J. B. Smith strongly recommended the use of water-carriage for the conveyance of cotton and the opening of the navigation of the Godavery river. Everything depended, he said, upon cheap carriage for the transport of Indian cotton. With European superintendence India could produce cotton equal in quality to the American, and in quantity as much as we required.

Mr. Vansittart took a much less favourable view of the Indian finances than Sir C. Wood, and was of opinion that the anticipated equilibrium of revenue and expenditure was not likely to be seen for some years to come.

Mr. Crawford said the proposal of Sir C. Wood would not throw any additional weight upon the money-market, and his speech, he thought, would greatly relieve the public mind. He pointed out the advantages which would in a few years be derived from railroads in India, and the misapprehensions which prevailed here respecting the tenure of land in that country, the system of agriculture there, and the nature and extent of the home demand for cotton in India.

Mr. Smollett complained of the enormous expenditure on account of India, and that with an income of 38,000,000*l.* the Government could not make both ends meet, but were spending 47,000,000*l.*, which he thought a great scandal, Lord Dalhousie having considerered that 34,000,000*l.* would suffice. He believed that a very large amount might be saved in every department, especially the military and public works. Against the latter department he brought very heavy charges, and said he should vote against the Resolution.

Mr. H. Seymour objected that, in relation to public works carried on by companies, Sir C. Wood was acting in the bad spirit of the East India Directors. He had not taken measures to promote the accumulation of capital in India or to alter the tenure of land, which, with other necessary reforms, were indispensable for the improvement of the country.

Colonel Sykes discussed the comparative advantages of railway and water-carriage, and the obstacles to the sale of land in India in fee simple.

Sir Chas. Wood reminded the House that he was not raising money to meet a deficit in India: it was to supply the wants of the Home Treasury that he asked this power.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

At a later stage of the Bill, Sir Henry Willoughby expressed an unfavourable opinion of the condition of the Indian finances. He said that the loan, now proposed, would increase the debt of India to considerably more than 100,000,000*l.*; that the House was entering upon a dangerous course; that it should insist upon the accounts of the finances of the Indian Government and of the railways being kept distinct; and he objected that it was hard to throw these burdens upon the unrepresented people of India. He declared he should give his vote for this loan with great reluctance.

Sir Chas. Wood vindicated the measures and proceedings of the Government and controverted the statements of the last speaker.

Ultimately the Bill was agreed to.

On the 25th of July Sir Chas. Wood made his general sessional statement upon the finances of India. He said that the accounts of Indian revenue and expenditure for the year 1859–60, together with the regular estimate for 1860-61, had been laid on the table of the House, but there was, he was bound to admit, a very considerable discrepancy between the estimated and the actual amounts coming under those heads. He found, for example, that the estimated amount of the expenditure for 1859-60 was 46,890,000*l.*; the actual expenditure, 50,475,000*l.*; the estimated revenue, 37,796,000*l.*; the actual revenue, 39,705,000*l.*; the anticipated deficit being thus in round numbers 9,000,000*l.*; the actual, 10,770,000*l.*; while the actual income was larger than the estimated by about 2,000,000*l.*, and the actual expenditure more than the estimated by about 3,500,000*l.* That appeared to be very strange, but no explanation of the matter had been sent from India. An explanation had, however, been written for, and he had anticipated that it would be found to consist in the fact that the reductions made by Mr. Wilson in the military expenditure had not been brought into the accounts for the year, and would appear in the accounts for the years 1860–61. After some further explanations of the apparent discrepancy, he came to the year 1860–61, the expenditure of which was, in round numbers, 46,000,000*l.*; the income, 39,500,000*l.*; deficit, 6,500,000*l.*; but, if from that amount were deducted the sums paid in the shape of compensation for losses incurred during the mutiny, which did not constitute an annual charge, and some other items, the actual deficit would be found to be reduced to little more than 5,500,000*l.* That being so, the Committee would at once see that the expenditure for 1859–60 having been 50,475,000*l.*, and that for 1860-61, 46,000,000*l.*, a comparison of the expenditure of the two years showed a reduction in favour of the latter

of, in round numbers, 4,400,000*l.* The right hon. Baronet then noticed the charge for guaranteed interest on railways, less traffic receipts, which amounted to 1,773,000*l.*, and the other expenditure, on account of the famine, of 600,000*l.*, both of which items, of course, were not permanent. The duty on salt had proved to be highly productive; and the only duty about which apprehensions were entertained was, as usual, that on opium. He then stated the reduction which had taken place in the military expenditure. The following short paragraph from the last financial despatch from India would show the amount of the reduction:—"Seventy seven native regiments will have been broken up since 1859, and the native army reduced from 284,000 to about 140,000 men. Including military police, the reduction of native armed force since 1859 will not have been less than 200,000 men." A certain proportion of the soldiers had been absorbed in the police, and a considerable number had found employment in various ways. He thought that, considering the state of the country, the Government of India had gone quite as far and as rapidly as prudence would warrant. In 1858-9 the military expenditure was 24,750,000*l.*; in 1861-2 it was estimated at 15,500,000*l.*—showing a reduction since 1858-9 of no less than 9,250,000*l.* He had no more to say on matters of finance; but there were certain matters connected with the administration of India upon which he wished to make a few remarks. First of all, there was the famine. Perhaps the best proof of the severity of the pressure was to be found in the price of grain. It was very remarkable that though the famine of 1837-8 was infinitely more severe, and infinitely more destructive to human life and cattle, than that which recently raged in certain districts in India, the price of grain was never so high as it was during the last year. Taking the mean of the six districts where the famine was most severe, the average highest price of grain in common years was forty and a half seers per rupee; during the famine the same sum purchased only nine seers. Then there was the bad state of feeling between the indigo planters and the ryots. The cultivation of indigo during the present year had ceased to a great extent. There had been attempts to enforce by criminal proceedings the performance by the ryots of the contracts into which they had entered. A measure had been passed with that view; but, of course, that was only a temporary Bill. No doubt, the indigo planters would lose very largely, and it was natural that they should be exceedingly irritated at the present lamentable state of things. The Government, however, had done their duty in all cases, by holding the scales as impartially as possible between the ryots and the planters, and he hoped the question would be settled ere long on a satisfactory basis. The next point to which he would call attention was one which at all times was of the greatest importance, but at the present moment was of vital importance to this country and India—he meant the cultivation of cotton. He need not say tha.

his attention had been directed to this subject in former years; his attention had been constantly directed to it since he held the office he had the honour to fill. Various opinions were entertained as to the capability of India to produce cotton in the quantity required by this country. His firm conviction was that, if proper means were taken in India by the Government, and by those in this country who were interested in the production of cotton, all co-operating together —and it could not be done without—India might be made a source of supply which to a very large extent would render this country independent of other supplies. He trusted before long that would be the case. So far as he could make out, the probable supply of cotton from India this year would be very large—considerably in excess of any previous supply. Upwards of 620,000 bales had already left India for this country; from 300,000 to 400,000 bales more were expected; so that in all there would be 1,000,000 bales, or 320,000 more than ever before were received from India. After entering into the question of transport for cotton, and alluding to other measures introduced this session, the right hon. Baronet concluded by moving a formal Resolution, empowering the Government to raise a loan for India of 5,000,000*l.*, being the difference between the sums of 8,000,000*l.* which would be required in 1861 for the railways in course of construction in India, and 3,000,000*l.* which was the lowest sum the railway companies would be able to raise for themselves. The power he asked for was discretionary; the money would be applied to no other purpose but that of assisting the railways, and only so much of it would be called for as would be necessary to fill up the deficiency in the 8,000,000*l.*

The Resolution, after some debate, in which Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Vansittart, and other members took part, was agreed to.

Three measures of great importance affecting the administration of government in India, were introduced by Sir Charles Wood, on the 6th of June, in the House of Commons. The first of these Bills dealt with the Legislative Council, and the whole machinery of legislation. It was proposed to take power to send out an additional Member of Council. It was intended that he should be a lawyer of high character and attainments, competent to assist the Governor-General and his Council in framing laws. Extensive alterations were to be made in the mode of enacting laws and regulations, chiefly based upon the recommendations of Lord Canning.

"I propose," said the right hon. Baronet, "that when the Governor-General's Council meets for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the Governor-General should summon in addition to the ordinary members of the Council, not less than six nor more than twelve additional members, of whom one-half at least shall not hold office under Government. These additional members may be either Europeans, persons of European extraction, or natives. Lord Canning strongly recommends

that the Council should hold its meetings in different parts of India, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of those native chiefs and noblemen whose attendance at Calcutta would be impossible, or irksome to themselves. I do not propose that the judges *ex-officio* shall have seats in the Legislature; but I do not preclude the Governor-General from summoning one of their number if he chooses. They were useful members of a body meeting as a committee for the purpose of discussing and framing laws; but I think it is inexpedient and incompatible with their functions that they should belong to a body partaking in any degree of a popular character. I propose that the persons nominated should attend all meetings held within a year; but if you compel their attendance for a longer period you render it very unlikely that any natives, except those resident upon the spot, will attend the meetings of the Council. This also is recommended by Lord Canning. Hon. gentlemen will have noticed the great success which has attended the association with us of the Talookdars of Oude in the duties of administering the revenue, and Lord Canning has borne testimony to the admirable manner in which they have performed their duties. I believe greater advantages will result from admitting the native chiefs to cooperate with us for legislative purposes; they will no longer feel, as they have hitherto done, that they are excluded from the management of affairs in their own country, and nothing, I am persuaded, will tend more to conciliate the minds of natives of high rank. I have no intention of doing anything to make this council a debating society. I wish, to quote an expression of the late Sir R. Peel, to render them 'a law-making society.' The Council of the Governor General, with these additional members, will have power to pass laws and regulations affecting the whole of India, and will have a supreme and concurrent power with the minor legislative bodies which I propose to establish in the Presidencies and in other parts of India. Lord Canning strongly feels that although great benefits will result from the introduction of members into his Council who will possess a knowledge of localities—the interests of which differ widely in different parts of the country—the change will yet not be sufficient, in the first place, to overcome the feeling which the other Presidencies entertain against being overridden, as they call it, by the Bengal Council; or, on the other hand, to overcome the disadvantages of having a body legislating for these Presidencies without acquaintance with local wants and necessities, which is obviously possessed to a much greater extent by those residing on and nearer the spot. And, therefore, I propose, I may say, to restore to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay the power of passing laws and enactments on local subjects within their own territories, and that the Governor of the Presidency, in the same manner as the Governor-General, when his Council meets to make laws, shall summon a certain number of additional members, to be as before, either European

or native, and one-half of whom at least shall not be office-holders. . . The Indian debt, the customs of the country, the army of India, and other matters, into the details of which it is not necessary that I should enter, belong to a class of subjects which the local Legislatures will be prohibited from entering upon without the sanction of the Governor-General. I propose that Councils rather differently constituted should be established at Bengal; and, if the Governor-General thinks right—as he obviously does from his despatches—that he shall be empowered hereafter—but not without the sanction of the Secretary of State—to create a Council for the new provinces of the Punjaub, or any other part of India which he may think desirable. . . . It is quite clear that the public works will be better dealt with by local bodies than by a central authority; but as each district might be disposed to repudiate liability to maintain its share of the army, on the ground that it would not be first exposed to danger, and as it is highly desirable that the distribution of troops should be in the hands of the central authority, I think that among others is a subject which should be left to the general Council. The Bill also gives power to the Governor-General, in cases of emergency, to pass an ordinance having the force of law for a limited period. Questions might arise about the Arms Act, or the press, as to which it would be very injudicious that delay should occur, and we, therefore, propose to empower the Governor-General, on his own authority, to pass an ordinance having the force of law, to continue for a period of six months, unless disallowed by an Act of the Legislature. The main provisions of the Bill have been carefully considered by the members of the Indian Council, men drawn from every part of India, of every profession, and with the most varied experience. The measure has been drawn with their entire concurrence, and it has the approval of most of the persons with whom I have conversed on the subject. All I can say is, that every precaution has been taken in the framing of the Bill to make it effectual for the accomplishment of the object which it is designed to achieve. Every one has been consulted whose opinion I thought ought to be taken. It has been carefully considered by the Government in India and the Government at Home. I venture, therefore, to submit it to the House in the hope that, with such amendments as may be made in it in its progress through Parliament, it may tend to the happiness of India, and the prosperity of the Queen's subjects in that portion of Her Majesty's dominions."

After a few words from Mr. H. Seymour, Col. Sykes, and Mr. V. Ewart, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The next measure proposed, was one for establishing high Courts of Judicature in India. The effect of the Bill, as explained by the Minister, was the consolidation, or fusion, of the Supreme Courts, now consisting of judges supplied from the English Bar, with the Sudder Courts, which were Courts of Appeal from the Courts in the provinces. Sir C. Wood proposed that the new

Courts should consist of a certain proportion of English barristers, a certain number of civil servants, and that native judges should be admissible as members. The Governor-General would be authorized to send English judges of the Supreme Court on circuit through the provinces.

Leave was given to bring in this Bill. The third Bill, Sir C. Wood said, was designed to confirm and legalize certain appointments in India, which had been made contrary to law, and to amend the law concerning the Civil Service there, by providing that, with certain exceptions, such appointments might be made, notwithstanding the restrictions of the old law. He enumerated a variety of cases in which the letter of the law had been violated by the appointment of uncovenanted servants to offices which could be legally filled only by covenanted servants. These appointments, he observed, did not call for censure, but rather merited approbation; and he read the opinions of a series of Governors of India, who had strongly urged the admission of natives to offices of higher responsibility, and a larger employment of uncovenanted agency in India. This Bill, therefore, after confirming the appointments already made, would remove the practical bar which prevented the admission of the uncovenanted service to certain offices, by authorizing, under special circumstances, and with restrictions and precautions, the employment of uncovenanted servants in the high offices now confined by law to covenanted offices. His reasons, he added, had met with the general concurrence of the Council. This Bill underwent some discussion on its introduction. Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Ayrton forcibly urged the claims of the covenanted Civil Service.

Lord Stanley said, as to the first part of the Bill, the House, he thought, had hardly any choice. The only question was, whether they should maintain the existing exclusive right of the Civil Service. He had come to the conclusion that this was impossible. There were two dangers incident to the proposed change; one, that of diminishing the value of the Civil Service appointments; the other, the opportunity it would afford to the authorities in India to introduce into the service their own private connections. He believed that the restrictions and safeguards would obviate the last, and that compensations would be found to countervail the former risk.

Mr. H. Seymour said, that our empire in the East had increased without a corresponding increase in the number of civil servants. He believed that in each of the three Presidencies, the Government had been in great straits at times for legally-qualified persons to fill certain appointments when they became vacant. Some measure like that proposed was necessary to keep up the efficiency of the public service in India. There was always a large deficiency of public servants in India, and there was always a large number of uncovenanted servants. Mr. Ayrton had called those adventurers who went out to India to fill the situations which were vacant there, but surely they were perfectly justified in offering their services.

The hardship was, that this large number of civil servants, who had shown themselves equal in merit to the covenanted service, were debarred from filling the high offices to which their merits entitled them. The Bill only enacted that a man who had distinguished himself in the public service should be eligible for the high appointments to which his merits gave him a claim to aspire. Mr. Seymour mentioned the case of a gentleman which had come under his notice, as an instance of the injustice of the present system.

After some further observations, leave was given to bring in this Bill also.

The three measures were proposed for a second reading on the 13th of June. On the East India Council Bill, Mr. Vansittart objected to the expenses which the creation of three separate Councils would occasion. He objected to the multiplication of local Boards or Councils.

Mr. Layard looked at the Bill with much favour. In two respects, he thought, it would do good to India; it would make our Government more respected, and give an opportunity for the employment of natives in the way he wished to see them employed. He approved local Councils, which, among other advantages, he said, would prepare the way for separate Governments; and he strongly urged the policy of allowing natives a voice in the legislation, instead of their being, as at present, ignored. If the proceedings of the Councils were published, care should be taken to secure the accuracy of the reports.

Mr. Ayrton objected to the complex machinery of the Bill, and recommended Sir C. Wood to withdraw it, and to introduce another more simple in its character. Sir J. Elphinstone also criticized the measure in an unfavourable spirit. Sir E. Colebrooke approved of the general scope of the Bill, and Mr. H. D. Seymour warmly vindicated it against the hostile criticisms of preceding speeches. Sir Charles Wood expressed his satisfaction at the reception the Bill had met with, and replied to some of the objections. The Bill was then read a second time.

In Committee it underwent much discussion, and several amendments were proposed. One of the most important of these was moved by Mr. Layard, who proposed to insert words providing that not less than one-fourth of the additional Members of Council should be natives of India.

Sir C. Wood repeated that he had said on introducing the Bill that he believed it to be essential that the natives of India should be more largely admitted into the Government, but as there was at present no legal distinction between one class and another of Her Majesty's subjects in India, he believed it was inexpedient to draw any, by mentioning a particular class in the Bill, that said nothing either as to exclusion or non-exclusion.

Mr. Bright agreed that it was not desirable to define the proportion of power to be given to either race. He should be quite satisfied if the Secretary of State for India would intimate his opinion to the Government there as to the employment of natives. Sir Charles Wood assented to

this proposal, and Lord Stanley recommended that the amendment should be withdrawn, to which Mr. Layard accceded.

Considerable debate took place as to whether the term of office of the non-official members should be one year, as proposed by the Bill, or a longer period. Mr. Vansittart moved that the term should be five years.

Mr. Bright said that every element of independence appeared to be carefully excluded from the Council. The clause, he believed, would impair the independence and efficiency of non-official members, while it would render it difficult to get good men for the situation, and still more to retain them. He thought, however, that five years would be somewhat too long a term of office, and that it would be better to fix it at three years. He suggested that Mr. Vansittart should alter his amendment accordingly.

Lord Stanley said that three things were required in a member of any legislative body—independence, experience, and zeal and interest in the public service. Under this clause none of these qualifications would be obtained. Who would take a seat in that House for only twelve months? If they wanted Europeans, men of wealth and position, to give up their occupations and devote themselves to the transaction of public business, they must hold out to them some better prospect than that of a year's seat in this Council, with the chance of the almost ignominy of a removal at the end of that period. It was also worth considering whether the Government might not find it more difficult to get rid of a member of Council appointed for this short period, than they would do if the appointment was extended. If the members were appointed for only one year, it would probably become the practice to re-appoint them, while if they sat for five, four, or three years, it would be understood that they had no claim to be appointed again.

Sir C. Wood said that this clause had been founded upon an opinion expressed by Lord Canning, that this Council ought to be capable of being assembled for business in places other than Calcutta, and that to obtain that object the appointment of members, not *ex-officio* members, should be for a period of not more than two years; perhaps, he added, that a single year would be better. The European members of the Council would, probably, be great merchants or great planters in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, such men as the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, or of the Planters' Association. It could not be expected that persons so engaged in business would sacrifice any very large portion of their time to the public service, and he was therefore afraid that if these appointments were made for so long a period as five or three years, many men who were well fitted to be members of this Council would be deterred from accepting seats in it.

After a lengthened discussion, the period of two years was agreed to. The same term was fixed, after much difference of opinion, for the duration in office of the additional members of the Bombay and Madras Councils. The remaining clauses being agreed to, the Bill passed through

the House of Commons with little alteration.

The Bill came on for a second reading in the House of Lords on the 9th of July, upon the motion of Lord De Grey, who explained the objects and provisions of the measure, and the necessity which existed for its adoption.

Lord Ellenborough, declining to enter into details, confined himself to the principle of the Bill, which he believed to be a great alteration in the mode of passing laws for India. Having pointed out the changes which he deemed necessary in the Legislative Council, he said that, although he approved many provisions in the Bill, he condemned the power which Parliament proposed to give the Governor-General, of adding six or twelve members to the Executive Council, in order to form a Legislature, for between these two numbers lay the whole difference between the Governor-General being placed in a majority or a minority. There would be no advantage, he thought, in adding more than six members to the Council, but he himself should prefer leaving the Council as at present, but without the judicial element. A great omission, however, in the Bill was, that it did not give the Governor-General the power of dissolving the Council. The responsibility of the Governor-General for the legislation of the minor Presidencies would be no whit diminished by the changes proposed, while his labours would be rather increased by the establishment of local Councils in those Presidencies. He feared this would lead to a laxity of practice which could not be favourable to the public service, and would be especially attended with an increase of local taxation. The Government, he thought, had gone beyond the necessity of the case, and had provided for matters on which there was no need for legislation.

The Duke of Argyll said that Lord Ellenborough had greatly exaggerated the effect which the changes proposed in the Bill were likely to produce. He assured him there was little danger, even if the Governor-General were sometimes placed in a minority in the increased Council, of there not being an ample majority of those who wished to see India governed in the spirit of the Queen's proclamation. The independent members, representing the commercial community, would always be in a small minority. He entirely agreed that it would be a most dangerous thing if there was any possibility of the Governor-General being overmatched by the class which represented the spirit of the commercial community. A clause in the Bill, however, gave the Governor-General power to overrule the decisions of the Council, and pass an ordinance which would have the force of law for six months.

Lord Lyveden, admitting the necessity of taking steps to improve the working of the Legislative Council, thought it would have been sufficient to pass a declaratory Act, defining the Council's powers, without altering its constitution. By this Bill, both representation and publicity would be done away with. There was nothing in the Bill to compel the Governor-General to take representatives

of the various Presidencies into his Council—he might select all his Council from one Presidency if he chose. As to publicity, while it was left in reference to the proceedings of the Councils of Madras and Bombay, it was taken away with regard to the great Legislative Council of Calcutta. It was scarcely to be expected that the Indian public would acquiesce in that. You might just as well shut the doors of the House of Commons and tell the people here to be satisfied with having the debate of the Common Council to read. It was idle to attempt to limit the subjects to be discussed by the local Councils. While there were men in them of equal ability to those who sat in the Calcutta Council, they would break through all rules, and would discuss any questions of public interest they chose to take up. He agreed with the noble Earl who had brought in this Bill, that representation in these Councils was impossible, but on the selection of natives the recommendation of a petition recently presented to the other House might be deserving of consideration, that the natives selected should be nominated by some delegation of natives. He would have wished some words introduced into the Bill, making it imperative to appoint a certain number of natives upon the Council. He feared on the whole, that this measure would rather increase than remove the difficulties in the way of any future Governor-General.

The Earl of Derby thought that great weight ought to be attached to the observations of Lord Ellenborough, who could speak with authority and from experience. He did not, however, apprehend much danger of the Governor-General being outvoted in the Council, but thought the great evil was the Council assuming the position of a little mock parliament, wholly unsuited to the circumstances of India. He also wished to ask what would be the distinction as to publicity between the Council in its legislative and executive capacities, which was a point of great importance.

Lord Granville said that in its executive capacity, the discussions of the Council were not intended to be public. The Bill was then read a second time, and shortly afterwards passed into a law.

The Court of Judicature (India) Bill encountered but little opposition in either House. In the House of Commons the second reading passed with very little observation. The Earl of Ellenborough, however, made some strong observations in disapproval of the Bill when it came before the Lords. The noble Earl objected to the proposed amalgamation of the Sudder Court and the Supreme Court, as he believed the judges of the latter would prove too strong for the judges of the Sudder, and would have everything their own way. But his dislike to the measure was principally grounded upon the indefinite power of appointing barristers to the judgeships of those high courts proposed by the Bill to be given to Government. He did not believe there were five, much less twenty-five, men at the whole bar who could

be safely pointed out as possessing the judicial mind requisite for these offices. He characterized the measure as "nothing but an enormous job for the barristers."

Lord Kingsdown approved of the Bill, but did not think sufficient provision was made for appeals. It might be taken for granted that one-half the deeds brought forward by natives were forgeries, and nearly all the statements contained in them perjuries. Under this state of things the work of trying appeals must be very heavy, and he thought it would be well if a tribunal were expressly constituted for appeals.

Lord Ellenborough then moved certain amendments of which he had given notice, the principal one of which was to reserve to the Governor-General the power of appointing some of the judges, and to try the proposed changes experimentally at first, only in the High Courts of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, before introducing them into the small courts in the provinces.

Lord De Grey and Ripon felt bound to oppose the amendments of Lord Ellenborough, as it would be most unwise to have legal functionaries sitting on the same bench and holding their commissions from different authorities. It was not intended to fill up all the judgeships appointed by the Bill.

The Lord Chancellor said, it was hoped that the amalgamation of the two Courts would have the effect, by rendering justice more efficient, of diminishing the number of appeals to this country. He could not concur with the amendments of Lord Ellenborough, for it was one of the first prerogatives of the Crown, as the source of justice, to appoint the judges. If there were to be two sets of judges appointed, those appointed by the Crown would be looked upon as a superior class—a circumstance which would tend to promote the same jealous feelings which had formerly existed between the Queen's and the Company's troops.

The House declined to adopt Lord Ellenborough's amendments, and the Bill was finally agreed to by their Lordships.

The third measure of Indian Constitutional Reform, the Civil Service Bill, was more vigorously opposed. On the second reading being moved, Mr. Vansittart objected that the effect of the Bill would be to do away with the competitive system of examination for the Indian Civil Service, and that it would give rise to a considerable amount of jobbing. He cited the opinion of Lord Macaulay in favour of continuing the service as a close service, confined to covenanted servants. The measure, he said, would be as unpopular among the natives generally as in the Civil Service.

Mr. Liddell admitted that there were strong grounds of objection to the Bill. It was said that it aimed a blow—and without proper safeguards, it might be a deathblow—to the present system of the Civil Service; that it interfered with the rights of that service, and that it placed in the hands of the Secretary of State a vast amount of patronage. He was, however, of opinion that there were considerations which outweighed or obviated these ob-

jections, and, on the other hand, he suggested powerful recommendations of this modification of the system, which would strengthen our rule in India.

Mr. Layard said, as the Bill stood, it would be a dangerous measure, and unless certain precautionary words were introduced, and a certain amount of examination were required, he should be disposed to vote against it, as it would open a door to jobbery. He, however, quite agreed with the principle upon which the Bill was founded.

Lord Stanley said he thought the principle of the Bill sound, but that its details would require careful supervision. He entirely approved of the principle of the measure, but the more he considered it the more he was satisfied that there were two securities which ought to be introduced into the Bill itself, and not to be left to the discretion of the Government of India. Of those securities the more important was the limitation of irregular admissions into the Civil Service to men who had resided seven years in the country. With regard to the test of a knowledge of the language, that might not be important so far as the covenanted service was concerned; but he thought that if a proviso were introduced to the effect that the same knowledge of the language should be required of those who were admitted under the provisions of this Act, as was now required from the other services, no practical inconvenience could arise.

Mr. Puller observed that it would not be just to abolish the practical monopoly which the covenanted service had hitherto enjoyed without its being distinctly known what appointments were to be open, and what closed, and he thought the Bill was not precise enough on this point.

Sir E. Colebrooke and Sir M. Farquhar thought that the Bill ought to be carefully guarded by restrictions to prevent an invasion of the rights and interests of the covenanted Civil Service.

Mr. Adam considered that the Bill contained no safeguard on which the House could rely to prevent the improper exercise of patronage. There were no restrictions as to residence, knowledge of language, or examination of uncovenanted servants. The Bill broke faith with the younger civil servants, and also with the public.

Mr. H. D. Seymour supported the Bill. He thought that the Civil Service showed too great a distrust of the Government, who would not object to introduce proper guarantees into the Bill.

Mr. Henley said the Civil Service knew nothing more of the Bill than what they saw within its four corners. He hoped the Government would consent to introduce into it such guarantees as might be thought reasonable for the protection of the covenanted servants, or a fatal blow would be struck at the service.

Mr. Crawford gave his hearty assent to the Bill. He said it was for the interest of the public that the Government should have the power to appoint uncovenanted servants to certain offices.

Sir J. Ferguson and Colonel Sykes made some animadversions upon the Bill.

Sir Charles Wood, in replying to various objections taken by

different speakers, said there was no ground for apprehension on behalf of the civil servants of India. So far from the Bill having the effect of injuring their interests, he believed it would improve their positions. He had no objection to insert a clause containing a limitation of a seven years' residence.

The measure was then read a second time. On the committal of the Bill a long and discursive debate took place, and a great number of objections were urged by various members. Among the most important were those brought forward by Mr. H. Baillie, who said that unless a clause was inserted to confine the uncovenanted service to natives, the Governor-General would, by the exercise of the power given him under this Bill of transferring uncovenanted civilians to the covenanted service, be enabled to seriously injure the prospects of those who had obtained places by competition;—by Mr. Astell, who accused the Government of keeping back from the House the adverse opinions of members of the Council of India, and others, on the measure;—by Sir H. Willoughby, who observed that by the East India Bill all covenants entered into by the Company became binding on the Crown, and wished to know how the present Bill would effect the two Civil Service funds;—and by Mr. Ayrton, who said that if the House wished to know the opinion of the Council on the measure, the way would be to refer the Bill to a Select Committee, and call the members of the Council as witnesses.

Sir Charles Wood, in reply, stated that the Bill had the warm support of his predecessor in office, Lord Stanley, and he had fortified himself with opinions favourable to its principle from Lords Auckland, Elphinstone, Canning, Hardinge, and Dalhousie. As to the functions of the Council he thought that question had been thoroughly settled, when the amalgamation of the two armies was discussed. As to the civil servants, they would be entitled to compensation for the deterioration in value of the funds, caused by the influx of a large number from the uncovenanted service.

Mr. Vansittart said there was but one opinion among members of the Civil Service now in London as to the measure, viz. that it would sap and destroy the noble service to which they belonged.

A great many amendments were then proposed, but were rejected by the Committee, and the clauses, as proposed by the Government, were agreed to.

In the House of Lords the Bill was introduced by Lord de Grey, who pointed out that a recent decision of the law officers of the Crown as to the illegality of a particular class of appointments, had made some legislation to confirm these appointments necessary, and to define the powers of the Governor-General for the future.

The Earl of Ellenborough made some remarks unfavourable to the measure, which he feared would not sufficiently protect the interests of the covenanted servants. Lord Lyveden, on the other hand, thought the Bill did not go far enough in opening the service. The Duke of Argyll replied to both these

classes of objections, and, the Bill being agreed to, this, together with the two other important measures for the reform of the administration of India, was added to the Statute Book.

Before concluding this chapter, it will be proper to notice two debates that took place in the House of Lords, on subjects connected with the development of the resources of India. The first originated in the presentation of a petition from the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester and Glasgow, calling attention to the importance of the cultivation of cotton in the East Indies, and the necessity of providing good roads for the transport of that article from the interior to the coast. The Marquis of Tweeddale in presenting this petition, urged the Government to take immediate steps to promote the objects of the petitioners; and he contended that India was capable of producing cotton of superior quality by reason of its soil, its climate, and its ample supply of manual labour.

Lord Harris said he was convinced that, if sufficient capital were at once invested in the cultivation of cotton, ample returns would be derived therefrom, both directly and indirectly. Certain changes in the mode of acquiring ownership of land ought to be made by the Government, and the ports and cotton districts ought to be connected by proper roads.

Lord Brougham entirely concurred with Lord Tweeddale's views respecting the measures which ought to be taken by the Government for this object.

Lord Ellenborough, after dwelling upon the importance to this country of an ample supply of cotton, which was, he said, food to a great portion of its inhabitants, observed that he wished to know what steps had been taken by the Government to meet the present emergency. In the course of an interesting speech he described how his efforts to promote a supply of cotton in India had been thwarted by the Home Government; vindicated the Indian Government from the charges brought against it of indifference to the cultivation of cotton; and remarked that the propagation of that plant depended not so much upon the action of the Government, as upon a constant demand in order to maintain a supply.

Lord De Grey and Ripon said, that, although he perfectly agreed with the previous speakers on the importance of a sufficient supply of cotton, he did not entirely concur with the prayer of the petitioners. So far as the Government could do so consistently with a due regard to the revenues and interests of the people of India, they would offer every facility for the acquisition of land by English capitalists in India; still, he did not think the Government were prepared to allow land to be put up for sale free of land-tax, as it would endanger the revenue, and perhaps inflict injustice on the natives. The Government, he assured the House, were doing all in their power to improve the means of transit, by rivers, canals, and roads, between the cotton districts and the ports. It was doubtful, considering the present state of the money market, and the demands likely to be made

upon it, whether it would be desirable to raise a loan for this purpose, but the Government would use their best efforts to promote the growth of cotton in India.

On the 5th of July, the Earl of Shaftesbury entered more at large upon the subject of public works in India, and the means of promoting an increased cultivation of cotton in the country. The noble earl moved "that an address be presented to Her Majesty, to assure Her Majesty that this House had regarded with great satisfaction the progress of public works in various parts of India, and to beseech Her Majesty that, with a view to confer further benefit on that country, she will be pleased to take into her immediate and serious consideration the means of extending throughout it as widely as possible the best systems of irrigation and internal navigation." He prefaced his motion by dwelling upon the importance of an adequate supply of cotton to this country, and the expediency of encouraging the growth of cotton in India and Australia. The principal requisites for promoting the growth of cotton in India were an extensive system of irrigation to fertilize the soil, and a system of inland navigation for carrying the produce to the coast. India, from its conformation, presented great facilities both for the purposes of irrigation and the construction of canals, labour being plentiful and cheap. In addition to other advantages, these works were extremely profitable, they protected the districts they traversed from famines and floods, and, at the same time that they promoted the general welfare of the country, they increased the revenues of the Government by rendering salt cheaper, and thereby increasing the demand for it. Having shown that by the opening of the Godavery all these benefits would be gained, Lord Shaftesbury proceeded to describe the capabilities of India for supplying England with cotton and flax, if only it could be made sufficiently remunerative by providing roads and canals to bring it down for shipping from the interior. At the same time that the promotion of cotton cultivation would benefit India, it would do more than anything else to put an end to slavery in America. If it were once proved to the natives that cotton-growing would return a profit, and that a steady demand for it would be kept up, they were sufficiently alive to their own interests not only to grow cotton, but to use the best inventions for cleansing and preparing it. In conclusion, he showed by statistics the enormous increase in the value of property in districts properly irrigated. In those districts the revenue had increased, famine had disappeared, and a profit of 11·8 per cent. for many years had been yielded on the original outlay. By developing these works, the Government, he was convinced, would increase their revenue, augment the comfort of the natives, and obtain a better market for our own manufactures.

Lord Lyveden expressed an opinion that the public works were not being pressed forward as quickly as before the Mutiny.

Lord Overstone thought that it would be better to leave such

works to private enterprise, especially as he had heard that they had proved highly remunerative. He therefore moved the previous question.

The Marquis of Clanricarde blamed the Government for the dilatory manner in which they had set about these works. Although they had been proved to be highly remunerative, the Government had hesitated to borrow money for the completion of these works, while they had not scrupled to borrow for the unprofitable fortifications at home.

The Duke of Argyll said that the revenues of India were already greatly burthened by the expenses of the Mutiny; that they were now pledged to the amount of 57,000,000*l.* on account of public works, and had still further engagements impending. Under these circumstances the Government did not feel justified in entertaining proposals for a further advance.

Lord Shaftesbury having made a few remarks, and recognized the difficulty of carrying out the motion which he had brought forward, the previous question, as proposed by Lord Overstone, was adopted.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.—Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency.—*Progress of the Attorney-General's Bill for the Consolidation of this branch of the Law in both Houses—Important alterations made in the Select Committee of the House of Lords—The Law Lords are much divided in respect to some provisions of the Bill—An Amendment is carried by Lord Chelmsford against the opinion of the Government—Some of the alterations meet with disfavour in the House of Commons, and the further progress of the Bill becomes doubtful—Controversy between the two Houses — The Lords persist in retaining certain Amendments which the Commons disapprove of—The Government ultimately make a concession to save the Bill, and the Measure becomes Law.*—Consolidation of the Criminal Law—*Seven Bills are introduced by the Law Officers of the Crown, founded on the Report of the Criminal Law Commission, to amend and consolidate the Statutes relating to Indictable Offences—The Bills are referred to a Select Committee in the House of Commons, and are eventually passed—Further progress in the purgation of the Statute Book by the Repeal of Obsolete Acts.*—MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.—*A new Bill to legalise these Unions is introduced by Mr. M. Milnes—Mr. Walpole enters a Protest against the Principle of the Measure—Upon the Second Reading being moved, Mr. Hunt moves an Amendment, and a Debate takes place—Speeches of Mr. Denman, Mr. Whiteside, Sir M. Peto, Mr. Pease, and other Members—The Amendment is affirmed, on a division, by 179 to 172, and the Bill is dropped.*—Other Law Reforms.—*Alteration in the Law regulating the making of Wills by British Subjects Abroad—Two Bills, proposed by Lord Kingsdown and the Attorney-General, are enacted for this purpose.*—POST OFFICE SAVINGS' BANKS.—*A measure for affording increased security and convenience to depositors in Savings' Banks through the medium of the Post Office, is proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Bill meets with general support, but is opposed by Lord Monteagle in the House of Lords—It is passed into a Law.*—NATIONAL EDUCATION.—*The Report of the Royal Commissioners on this subject is presented to Parliament, and occasions much interest—The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the House of Lords, takes exception to part of the Report containing animadversions on the Ragged Schools—His Speech – He is answered by the Duke of Newcastle, who vindicates the Report, and refers at some length to the Evidence taken on the subject—A general Debate on the Recommendations of the Report takes place in the House of Commons,*

on the Motion of Sir John Pakington—He enters fully into the subject, and is followed by Mr. Henley, Mr. Lowe, and other Members—On moving the Vote for Irish Education, Mr. Cardwell explains the results of the System, and the Intentions of the Government—A Resolution, directed against the Irish National System, is moved by Mr. Isaac Butt—Observations of Mr. Lefroy, Mr. McEvoy, Mr. Cardwell, Sir Hugh Cairns, Mr. More O'Ferrall, Lord John Russell, Mr. Monsell, and Sir George Lewis—Mr. Butt's Resolution is negatived by a large majority —Revision of the Liturgy—*Lord Ebury presents a Petition in favour of this object, and offers some Remarks—The Bishop of London, in answer, refers to the subject of Subscription to the Articles, and Revision of the Liturgy—The Business of the Session being concluded, the Prorogation takes place by Commission on the 6th of August—The Royal Speech.—Results of the Session.*

IN the first chapter of this volume an account has been given of the introduction of Sir R. Bethell's Bill for the consolidation of the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency. The prolonged and often interrupted discussions which took place on this measure during its progress through both Houses of Parliament extended nearly to the close of the session. The debates in both Houses were, as might be expected, chiefly sustained by members of the legal profession. On the second reading being moved on the 14th of February, Mr. Roebuck took exception to some of the proposed enactments. He objected that, in appointing a Chief Judge, the Bill merely created additional expense, and that it did not provide for uniformity of decision. It professed to abolish the distinction between insolvency and bankruptcy, but did not do so; it was only an alteration of the law, but alteration was not reform. The Bill would make the administration of the bankrupt law more expensive. It was an attorney's Bill, and would advance their interests.

Mr. Moffatt commended the ability shown in the Bill in dealing with complicated and difficult matters, and pointed out some clauses which he considered defective.

Mr. Bovill objected that, contrary to what the country had a right to expect, the Bill did not attempt to consolidate the bankrupt law, and every one would be embarrassed by the state in which the law would be left. He condemned the retention of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy (alleged last year to be useless), when a Chief Judge, with 5000*l.* a-year, was to be appointed, whose duties were now performed satisfactorily by the Lords Justices. Messengers and official assignees were to be retained; so that there was no substantial alteration, but additional expense. He stated other objections to the machinery of the Bill, admitting, at the same time, that it contained some valuable provisions.

Mr. Hadfield believed that the commercial community would be grateful for the measure.

The Attorney-General vindicated the course he had taken in confining his Bill principally to what was new, and in not re-enacting what was already in

the Statute Book. He replied to the objections of Mr. Bovill and Mr. Roebuck. He frankly admitted that there were many things in the Bill regarding which different opinions would exist, and, in Committee, he should be happy, he said, to receive and consider whatever criticisms might be offered upon them.

After some remarks from Mr. Malins, Mr. James, Mr. J. Ewart, and other members, the Bill was read a second time.

Having passed through the remaining stages in the House of Commons, with little alteration in its details, the Bill was sent to the Upper House, where it underwent a more searching scrutiny, and was considerably modified. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading on the 16th of April. The noble and learned lord stated that he anticipated no opposition on the part of the House to the measure, as he believed that the objections formerly entertained against it by their lordships had been met by the Bill before them. Having traced the course of legislation in respect to bankruptcy in this country, he dwelt upon the admitted evils of the present system—unnecessary delay and excessive official charges — evils which caused the trading classes to shun the Court of Bankruptcy and to settle cases by winding them up privately. Briefly touching upon the state of the law of insolvency, the abolition of the distinction of traders and non-traders, and the proposed alterations, he proceeded to explain the object of the Bill, and entered at some length into its various details.

Lord Chelmsford thought that the Bill, without considerable alterations, would hardly acquire the confidence of the country. In his opinion, the Attorney-General, in drawing up this Bill, had listened too much to the Mercantile Law Amendment Society, who represented one party on bankruptcy, and, consequently, had run entirely counter to the views of the other. By so doing, the interests of the smaller estates had been sacrificed to the larger, and the machinery which this Bill proposed to introduce would be found far too cumbrous for smaller bankruptcies. In the case of the larger bankruptcies, there would be a struggle for the post of creditors' assignee, while in that of the smaller, the creditors would decline to appoint an assignee, and the estate would be left to the official assignee. There was also some danger of a collision between the creditors and the official assignees, and in that case what would become of the estate? The result of the present measure, with its proposed system of accounts and checks, and the addition of the creditors' assignee, instead of diminishing, would increase the the expenses, and lead, by collision between the assignees, to a complete dead-lock. In regard to the abolition of the distinction between traders and non-traders, he strongly objected to the retrospective clauses, and hoped that the House would agree to the amendments which he intended to introduce to prevent such an effect. Having strongly condemned the idea of adding a jurisdiction in bankruptcy to the various duties of the county court judges, he expressed a fer-

vent hope that their lordships would not pass the Bill in its present state, but would, if a motion to the effect were made, refer it to a Select Committee.

Lord Cranworth thought the Bill contained many excellent provisions, and considered the mode in which it was proposed to abolish the distinction between traders and non-traders most satisfactory; and in regard to the retrospective clauses, he thought they were to a certain extent reasonable. As to the extension of the jurisdiction of the county court judges to bankruptcy cases, judging from the report of a Commission which had been appointed to investigate the subject, he thought that it was impossible; on this subject, and also on the transfer of the duties of the official assignees, he should reserve his opinions. He also thought that the duties of the judge who was to preside over the new court required explanation.

Lord Kingsdown examined the effects of the abolition of the distinction between traders and non-traders, and thought that while it was perfectly fair to give creditors summary powers in the case of the former, in the latter case it would lead to many hardships, especially in the case of inexperienced young men. He objected to the appointment of a judge, as he thought ten commissioners were quite capable of dealing with the matters brought before them. As the measure was at present framed, he did not expect that it would conduce to lessen the expenses of bankruptcy. The Bill, he hoped, would be considerably modified in committee.

Lord Wensleydale, in a short speech, supported the Bill.

The Lord Chancellor replied to the objections which had been raised, and expressed his opinion that it would have been better if noble and learned lords had reserved their objections for the Committee.

The Bill was then referred to a Select Committee, principally composed of the Law Lords, at whose hands it underwent considerable changes in some of the leading provisions, in opposition, however, to the wishes of its authors. In particular, the clauses which provided for the appointment of a Chief Judge in Bankruptcy were expunged.

When the Bill was subsequently discussed in a Committee of the whole House, Lord Chelmsford moved the insertion of a clause limiting the operation of the new law to debts contracted and liabilities incurred after the date of the passing of the Act. It would be unjust, he thought, to attach consequences never contemplated to existing liabilities by means of retrospective legislation.

The Lord Chancellor denied that the Bill was retrospective, and opposed the introduction of the clause, which had already, after considerable discussion in the Select Committee, been rejected by a large majority there. The Bill merely provided that, if a debtor chose to go abroad and live luxuriously upon the property of his creditors, he might be declared a bankrupt. He regretted the course taken by the Committee in reference to the Chief Judge, and hoped that the clause in reference to that functionary would be restored.

Lord Derby explained the circumstances under which the clause relating to the Chief Judge was rejected, and supported the amendment of Lord Chelmsford. In spite of the Lord Chancellor's opinion that the Bill was not retrospective, he thought it was so, and that it would be injurious to the interests of non-traders.

Lord Cranworth opposed the clause as unnecessary. The Bill, he said, was not retrospective, but it provided a cheaper mode of enforcing existing rights.

Lord Brougham said that the Bill, as it stood, was not only retrospective, but penally retrospective, for it imposed the punishment of imprisonment on the debtor for liabilities contracted prior to the passing of the Act.

After a few words from Lord Wensleydale, a division took place upon the clause, when the numbers were—

For the clause . .	98
Against it . . .	61
	—
	37

The clause was therefore added to the Bill.

Some of the alterations made in the House of Lords were considered by the promoters of the measure to be so material, especially the excision of the provisions relating to the appointment of a Chief Judge in Bankruptcy, and to the retention of the existing official assignees, that it was considered a matter of some doubt whether the Government would not abandon the Bill rather than accept it in its altered shape. Much apprehension was felt in the mercantile community at the prospect of another postponement of legislation on this subject. As it was evident that the Lords would not recede from the amendments which they had made in the Bill, the Government finally resolved to offer a compromise—the appointment of the Chief Judge, and the retention of the original clauses relating to the creditors' assignees, being insisted on, but some other important points, on which the Lords had differed, being conceded. The Attorney-General induced the House of Commons to adopt this course in order to save the loss of the Bill, though not without a protest on the part of some members, and a division by which the House decided on thus proceeding by a majority of 44.

The amendments of the Commons to the Lords' amendments, with the reasons of the former for disagreeing therefrom, came on for consideration in the House of Lords on the 27th of July. The Lord Chancellor then warmly supported the decision of the House of Commons by which the appointment of a Chief Judge was adhered to. The noble and learned lord contrasted the public discussion which the Bill had received in the House of Commons with the private consideration given it by the Select Committee of the House of Lords, and having adverted to the inconsistent conduct of the Conservatives in the Lower House, who supported the measure, with that of the Conservative party in the House of Lords, who had pursued an opposite course of action, begged that the decision to be pronounced on that Bill might be founded, not on party motives, but on the intrinsic merits or demerits of the measure. Deny-

ing that the appointment of a Chief Judge could be termed "a job," he declared himself solely responsible for such a job, if job it were, and then briefly showed the defects of the present system, explained what changes were necessary, and defended the means by which such changes were proposed to be made. The appointment of a Chief Judge would remedy the present confusion of administrative and judicial duties, by introducing an officer to superintend the administrative part of the business, and at the same time to exercise a jurisdiction partly appellate and partly original. By such an appointment, also, justice would be rendered more speedy and more cheap, and the bandying of suitors from one Court to another would be avoided. To render, however, these reforms complete and the Court of Bankruptcy self-sufficient, he contended that the Court should be one of appeal, pointing out the fallaciousness of the arguments that the number of appeals in bankruptcy being comparatively few, therefore no Judge of Appeal was necessary. Certificates, as tests of character, would be made of some value if a Judge were appointed, as they would be distinguished by an uniformity of decision. In conclusion, he objected to the appeals in bankruptcy being referred to the Lords Justices of Appeal, as those functionaries had quite as much as they could do without being saddled with additional burdens, and he begged their Lordships to agree with the House of Commons in their rejection of their Lordships' amendments.

Lord Cranworth did not object to the series of abstract propositions just stated by the Lord Chancellor, but would have preferred to have heard it proved that the officer proposed to be appointed was necessary. Having explained the mode of proceeding in Bankruptcy, he contended that the present commissioners were in every way qualified to act as judges, and protested against the appointment of an unnecessary judge for the purpose of hearing appeals. The Bill was almost silent as to the jurisdiction of the Chief Judge, and dwelt far too much in generals and not enough in particulars. He believed the appointment of a Chief Judge was not necessary, and was therefore objectionable.

Lord Chelmsford, having replied to the insinuations of the Lord Chancellor against the "Select Committee," and vindicated the decisions of that Committee as entirely removed from party motives, stated his opinion that the appointment of a Chief Judge was unnecessary, as the duties which he would have to do were efficiently performed by those to whom they were now entrusted. He refuted the assertion that the Lords Justices of Appeal were overburdened with work, by quoting the number of appeal cases heard by the Lords Justices, and denied that the proposed changes would be less expensive than the system now in use, for he believed that they would tend to increase cost by augmenting the number of appeals. Lord Chelmsford then showed that the original jurisdiction which the Bill pretended to confer on the Chief

Judge was nothing but a pretence for making an appointment, and therefore hoped the House would adhere to its amendments, and spare the public the expense of a most unnecessary appointment.

Lord Wensleydale agreed with the opinions expressed by Lords Cranworth and Chelmsford. The Lord Chancellor having replied, a division took place, when the House resolved to adhere to its amendments, striking the Chief Judge out of the Bill, by a majority of 80 to 46.

Upon the question of creditors' assignees, however, their Lord ships agreed to accept the Commons' amendments, and upon some other points in difference they made a similar concession.

In consequence of the course adopted by the majority of the House of Lords, respecting the office of Judge in Bankruptcy, the Bill again appeared to be placed in great jeopardy. If the Commons declined to abandon their position, it was irrecoverably lost; and one of the few valuable measures which this protracted session appeared likely to produce would have suffered another postponement. The days of the Session were now numbered, and nothing but a surrender of their own opinion on the part of the legal advisers of the Crown, could avert the result. On the 31st of July, the Attorney-General took the step which prudence suggested, and moved that the House of Commons should accept the Lords' Amendment. He said that, although Her Majesty's Government retained the opinion expressed by its members in the discussions on the various stages of the Bill in favour of the appointment of the Chief Judge, for the reasons adopted by that House and transmitted to the other House of Parliament; and although they still considered that the provisions of the Bill were greatly impaired, and its chances of working well at the outset were very much diminished by the omission of that portion of it; they considered that, even without that part of the Bill, there was an amount of good in it which was capable of working, although defectively, which ought to induce the Government to take the Bill mutilated and shorn, as he admitted it to be, rather than not have the measure at all. Under these circumstances, the Government had come to the conclusion to advise the House—of course it was for the House to consider whether they should adopt that advice—not to insist further on their disagreement to the amendments made by the Lords, but practically to accept the Bill as amended by the other House.

Mr. Crawford, before taking leave for the present of a subject which he was sure would soon again occupy their attention, wished to state that, representing as he did, a constituency which had taken a deep interest in the question, he was disposed to concur in the course which the Government recommended the House to pursue. He believed the Lord Chancellor would find great practical difficulty in the working of this Bill without the Chief Judge; but the responsibility rested, not on the Lord Chancellor, but on those who had, as the Attorney-General

said, mutilated the Bill. If it were found that the Bill could not be fairly carried into effect without the Chief Judge, another application would, no doubt, be made to Parliament, and they would then know what course to take.

The motion of the Attorney-General being agreed to, the Bill was passed and received the Royal Assent.

An important step was taken this year towards the improvement of the Statute Law by the measures brought in by the law officers of the Crown for the Consolidation of the Criminal Law. For this purpose seven Bills, framed upon the recommendations of the Criminal Law Commissioners, had been introduced in the session of 1860, and had passed the House of Lords, but, in consequence of want of time for their full consideration, were postponed. They were again brought in at an early period of the present session, and their objects having been explained by the Solicitor-General, they were referred to a Select Committee. In stating the nature of these Bills to the House, Solicitor-General stated that they were designed to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of England and Ireland relating to offences against the person, to malicious injuries to property, to larceny and other similar offences, to indictable offences of the nature of forgery, to accessories to and abettors of indictable offences, and to offences relating to the coin, and were also intended to repeal certain enactments contained in several Acts relating to indictable offences and other matters. The Bills did not interfere with the common, or unwritten law, but, as the great bulk of our criminal law depended upon statutes, these Bills would deal with a very large portion of that law, which it would consolidate and assimilate. Consolidation and expurgation were the first step to a reformation of the Statute Book, and the laws relating to crime were most easily consolidated. Although such was the limit of the attempt, the advantage would not be inconsiderable, and it would be an auspicious beginning of the important process of general consolidation. He gave a history of the progress of criminal law reform, and of the Bills which had been prepared at different periods to effect the object, forming the foundation of the present Bills, which had not, he assured the House, been framed without great consideration.

These Bills, being to some extent taken on credit by the House, by reason of the confidence placed in their framers, and in the law officers of the Crown, on whose responsibility they were proposed, underwent but little discussion, and received the Royal Assent before the end of the session. Another measure, for the purgation of the Statute Book, by the repeal of a very large number of obsolete and expired Acts, between the 11th of Geo. III., and the 16th and 17th years of Her present Majesty, was brought in by the Attorney-General, and carried through Parliament.

A new attempt was made this session to alter the law of marriage by legalizing unions with a deceased wife's sister. The Bill

for this purpose was undertaken by Mr. M. Milnes, who, on the 24th of February, moved for leave to introduce it. The question, he observed, which had been repeatedly debated in that House, was one of public justice, and concerned the comfort of many of our fellow subjects. The existing law, which was called "Lord Lyndhurst's Act," but was not really his, began in injustice, and had done nothing but injury, and he proposed a remedy in the form of a very simple Bill. He knew there were social objections to the measure; but these marriages did take place, and proved happy unions, though the law sometimes inflicted a heavy penalty upon the innocent children in the devolution of property.

Mr. Walpole did not oppose the introduction of the Bill; but he wished to guard himself against being supposed to assent to one or two propositions in the speech of Mr. Milnes, who had not, he said, given a fair representation of the existing law or its effects. He (Mr. Walpole) put his argument against this measure, on the ground that the last thing a nation ought to do was to alter the law of marriage known to the country, especially when it had been sanctioned for many centuries; and, if it were to be altered at all, he deprecated the alteration unless the Legislature took its stand upon some definite principle that would prevent it from extending the alteration much further, and he believed this was not possible.

The Bill being proposed for a second reading on the 17th of April,

Mr. Hunt, adverting to the clause exempting Scotland and Ireland from its operation, moved as an amendment a resolution, that any measure that would have the effect of placing the law of marriage with regard to the prohibited degrees on a different footing in different parts of the United Kingdom would be highly inconvenient. He suggested an obvious difficulty that might arise under a partial change of the existing law, and urged objections, social and moral, to any change.

Mr. Ker Seymer, without discussing the religious question, considered it a matter of great importance to place the law of the land in conformity with the law of the Church of England, which, as well as that of the Church of Scotland, regarded the marriages proposed to be legalized as contrary to the Word of God. The law of the land had always held these marriages to be illegal, and the argument in favour of an alteration of it derived from their frequency would be applicable to bigamy, which was equally frequent. The practice of foreign Protestant countries upon this, as well as other points, should be no guide to us.

Mr. Pease and Sir M. Peto supported the Bill: Mr. Lygon, opposing it, contended that the arguments urged by its advocates, would be equally valid in support of polygamy.

Mr. Denman was of opinion that it was unnecessary and unfair to keep up the restriction, and that the law ought to be altered. The most difficult part of the question, he admitted, was the practical effect of the change in relation to the

freedom of intercourse with a wife's sister: but he had found that in other countries, where the law was different from our own, the inconvenience was not seriously felt.

Mr. Whiteside reminded Mr. Denman that the highest legal authorities had pronounced against the proposed alteration of the law; and asked him whether he had considered how the present Bill, excluding Scotland and Ireland, would affect the inheritance of property. The information which Mr. Denman had received from Norway as to the effect in that country of the law now proposed did not satisfy him (Mr. Whiteside) that our law was founded upon mistake, and he referred Mr. Denman to the Sardinian marriage law, which, on the point in question, corresponded to our own.

Mr. Milnes having replied, the House divided, when there appeared,

For the amendment .	177
Against it . . .	172
Majority . . .	5

This division disposed of the Bill.

The law relating to Wills of British subjects domiciled abroad, which had been long in an unsatisfactory state, was again this year brought under the attention of Parliament. Two Bills, which proposed somewhat different methods of amending this branch of the law, were introduced, the one by Lord Kingsdown in the House of Lords, the other by the Attorney-General in the House of Commons. The provisions of the two measures, however, being found consistent with each other, both of them received the sanction of the Legislature.

Another Act of this session, which deserves notice, was one passed for extending the advantages and improving the security of Savings' Banks. This measure was introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under the title of the Post-Office Savings' Banks Bill. The scheme on which it was founded was that of making the offices and functionaries of the Post-Office instrumental to the purposes of the Savings' Banks, and thereby offering increased facilities and conveniences to depositors in the various localities of the country. Although the measure emanated from the Government, it was not regarded as a party question, but received support from both sides of the House of Commons. Some objections, indeed, of a practical kind were made, and inconveniences were predicted as likely to result from the mixed functions of post-office and bank One of the foremost opponents was Lord Monteagle in the House of Lords, who said that the measure amounted to a subversion of the present system, and the substitution of another of a very questionable character. No plan had been submitted of the future machinery to be created, and no estimate of the probable funds with which the department would be called on to deal. He strongly condemned the interference of the Government in local concerns, and the possible speculations of a Chancellor of the Exchequer with a capital of 40,000,000*l*, which, with the knowledge he possessed,

would resemble gambling with loaded dice.

The Marquis of Clanricarde also anticipated that the measure would prove a failure, and urged that it would, in the meantime, increase the expense of the Post Office for the performance of duties for which that department was never intended. Lord Colchester, however, who had been Postmaster-General under Lord Derby's Government, supported the Bill; which, if carried out with success, he thought would be an excellent measure. The opinions of the most competent judges in both Houses were to the same effect, and the measure was passed into a law.

The subject of Public Education came under discussion on some occasions during this Session, in both Houses, chiefly with reference to the Report of the Royal Commission on National Education, which, after a protracted inquiry, was presented to Parliament in the early part of this year. The Report on the whole was much commended for the ability and research which it evinced; but certain observations contained in it with reference to Ragged Schools gave dissatisfaction in some quarters; and complaints on this head were formally brought by the Earl of Shaftesbury under the notice of the House of Lords. On the 13th May, the noble earl, in moving for the evidence on which the part of the Report of the Education Commission which related to Ragged Schools was founded, protested against the Report as untrue, unfair, and ungenerous, and trusted that some explanations would be given of the conclusions arrived at therein. He proceeded "to examine" what he termed the inaccuracies of the Report, quoted statistics to show that the Ragged Schools were by no means so insignificant in numbers and in income as the Report had assumed, and repelled with some warmth the accusations of the Commissioners against the discipline and cleanliness of the schools—accusations which he stigmatized as a "gross libel." The Commissioners, he said, were decidedly wrong in asserting that the bulk of the scholars were the children of parents who could afford to pay for their education at the ordinary day-schools; and as to the proposal of the Report for separating the children from their families, in order to subject them to the discipline of the industrial schools, he asked whence would funds be forthcoming for that purpose; why parents should be exonerated from their duties towards their offspring; and why the indirect beneficial influence of the Ragged Schools, exercised through the children, should be denied to the parents themselves. In regard to the opinion of the Commissioners that better results would be obtained by clothing the children, so as to enable them to attend the ordinary schools, he was convinced that the clothes would find their way to the pawnbrokers, that and valuable funds would be so far uselessly wasted. The opinion of the Commissioners that no beneficial effects had been produced by Ragged Schools was amply refuted by the decrease in juvenile delinquency in London during the last five years, the returns showing in that period a decrease of no less than 2524 in

the number of offenders. In corroboration of these returns, Lord Shaftesbury quoted the opinions of Mr. Leigh, of Worship Street, and of the Rev. S. Warleigh, late chaplain of Parkhurst Prison, testifying to an improved moral tone in the youthful population since the establishment of Ragged Schools and Reformatories, and he contended that it was neither just nor fair in the Commissioners to ignore the fair inferences to be drawn from such facts. He wound up his argument on this subject, by showing how thrift and frugality had been encouraged among the poor, and how their children had been enabled to obtain an honest living, by the humane and persevering efforts of the promoters of these schools. All this, however, had been lost sight of by the Commissioners, who in an inaccurate and incorrect report had brought "vile accusations" against men who had sacrificed their own comforts for the good of their humbler brethren.

The Duke of Newcastle, having denied that there was one word in the Report which could be construed into an accusation against Ragged Schools, and having congratulated Lord Shaftesbury that he had brought this subject before the House in a less "grandiose style" than he had used at Exeter Hall, vindicated the Commissioners from the charges of misrepresentation and malignity, feeling convinced that they had exhibited the greatest impartiality in regard to every scheme brought before them, without putting forth any such claim to infallibility as the noble earl had done. He then detailed what steps the Commissioners had taken to carry out their objects, and how the statistics in the Report were obtained, and observed that if there were any inaccuracy in the number of Ragged Schools the secretary of the Ragged School Union was alone responsible for such inaccuracy, and that any fault on this head must attach to the body with which Lord Shaftesbury was connected. He next proceeded to state the ground on which the Commissioners had come to the conclusion that "Ragged Schools in which industrial instruction was not given were not proper subjects for public assistance"—viz., that it would be detrimental to the other schools of the country—and contended that the class of children at present in Ragged Schools would be more advantageously placed either in ordinary schools, reformatories, industrial schools, or in the pauper schools of the country. The Commissioners had dealt in their Report with schools of a higher class, and had made similar recommendations to those which they offered with regard to Ragged Schools. The noble duke quoted from the reports of police superintendents and assistant-commissioners who had investigated the educational condition of the metropolis, to show that Ragged Schools were principally taken advantage of by a class which did not so much need their assistance, and he put it to their lordships whether he had not shown the accusations of the noble earl to be unfounded. He defied Lord Shaftesbury to point out a single word in the Report implying that Ragged Schools had done no

good; what the Report stated was that Ragged Schools ought not to be looked on as a permanent system of national education, and that consequently they should not be recommended for a public grant.

Earl Granville expressed his hope that, as the papers referred to had been already presented to the House, no division would be called for on this question; and after a few words in reply from Lord Shaftesbury, the discussion terminated.

A more general debate on the conclusions of the Education Commissioners took place in the House of Commons on the 11th of July, the subject being introduced by Sir John Pakington, who called attention to the Report with the view of learning, as he stated, to what extent Her Majesty's Government intended to adopt its recommendations. He recapitulated the views and the arguments he had urged upon the House in former years on the subject of national education, in relation to the number of the uneducated, the want of schools, the early age at which children left the schools, the necessity of local agency, and of a larger amount of public aid, and he read extracts from the Report, which, he said, supported and in some respects adopted identically, those views. He gave a summary of the conclusions at which the Commissioners had arrived, and of their recommendations. They said that, whatever might be the merits of the present system, it was not adapted to spread education so widely as was required. Among their recommendations they included local inspection and control, and a local rate. He drew the attention of the House to the position in which this question stood with reference to public grants, which there was a disposition on the part of the Government to discourage, and he complained of the denial of aid to Ragged Schools, a class greatly needing such assistance, and especially deserving it. It was proposed, he remarked, in the Estimates, to vote 100,000*l.* for the improvement of science and art, out of which sum prizes awarded to youths of the higher classes were paid, while 15,000 schools were languishing for want of succour. The general character of the Report justified him, he thought, in saying with confidence that the present system could not meet the requirements of the nation. He did not, however, press the Government to make any definite announcement of their intention, considering the voluminous and complicated nature of the Report, but he hoped that the subject would receive their anxious attention, and that at no distant date they would be prepared to legislate upon it.

Mr. Henley cordially concurred in recommending this valuable Report to the consideration of the Government. There was much in it which seemed to give some sanction to the views of Sir J. Pakington in favour of secular education. At the same time, the Commissioners admitted the excellence of the present system as regarded religious teaching. He drew conclusions from the Report different from those of Sir John, remarking that it was clear that a great discordance of opinion had prevailed among the Commissioners. In specifying the con-

ditions upon which they thought public assistance should be given to schools, they said not a word, he remarked, of religious teaching; and he read opinions expressed by some of the most ardent and the soundest advocates of national education, that, if the Report of the Commissioners were carried out, it would be destructive of the present system, and effect such a radical change in it as would prepare the way for bringing the schools under the control of the ratepayers, and ultimately extinguish the religious element. He joined with Sir J. Pakington in urging the Government to consider the Report; but, as to legislation upon its recommendations, he cautioned them to look on both sides of the question, and they would see a good many rocks ahead. He called Mr. Lowe's attention to certain matters contained in the Report, especially to the statement that, of 900,000 children, one-fourth only received a satisfactory education; and that the instruction was too ambitious, and too exclusively adapted to the elder scholars, to the neglect of the others.

Mr. Lowe observed that the Education Estimates this year had been forwarded to the Treasury prior to the report of the Commission; they were, therefore, of the ordinary character. Having first explained the several Estimates, he proceeded to consider the Report and the remarks made upon it by Sir J. Pakington and Mr. Henley. The Commissioners, he observed, had brought charges against the Committee of Council for Education, which he replied to, observing that it was not the intention of the Government to infringe upon the principles of the present system. He discussed the recommendations of the Commissioners, and came to the conclusion that they provided no remedies for the faults they pointed out. He then detailed minutely his own proposals, admitting that some of them involved matters of much complexity, with a view to obviate the defects of the system, which were, he said, three in number: that the education was superficial and imperfect, that the schools were not spread so widely over the country as its exigencies required, and the complication of the system. In the course of his speech, Mr. Lowe adverted to the position of the National Society, in relation to the Committee of the Privy Council.

A general debate ensued, in which the Reports of the Commissioners were much canvassed as well as the modifications of their conclusions proposed to be adopted by the Government. A motion by Mr. Whalley to reduce the amount of the capitation grant met with little support, and was finally withdrawn.

On the same day, the Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Cardwell), in moving the vote for public education in Ireland, gave full details of the number of schools and of scholars (amounting to 840,000, of which 668,000 were Roman Catholics), the classes of which they consisted, and the nature of the instruction the pupils received, explaining the principle of mixed education in the schools. He insisted that the results of the system in operation had established a just claim to the confidence of the people of Ireland

and to the support of Parliament. He stated the conclusions at which the Government had arrived in regard to certain changes indicated last session, relating to model schools, books, trustee schools, and, in particular, the constitution of the Board, and he read the names of the new members added to the Board.

A further debate on the system of education in Ireland took place a few days afterwards, on a resolution proposed by Mr. Butt, that it was inexpedient, in distributing the grant for the purposes of Irish education, to enforce the rule of refusing aid to all schools in which religious teaching was made a part of the general instruction of the school. He contended that, as a system of united education, the National system had utterly failed, and, if so, and if Protestants and Roman Catholics were receiving education in distinct schools, he asked what justification there was for imposing this restriction? By rescinding the rule, education would be made more advantageous to the recipients—for it could not be an advantage to exclude religion—and the grant would be a real boon to the country.

Mr. Lefroy, after some remarks upon the Board of National Education and its operations, stated the reasons why he did not oppose a grant made by Parliament for the benefit of Ireland, but he pressed upon the House and the Government the importance of making the Bible the foundation of secular education.

Mr. McEvoy supported the resolution, and pointed out what he considered to be the faults of the system pursued in Ireland.

Mr. Cardwell thought the House did not desire that this question should be discussed at any length, and briefly replied to the arguments in support of the resolution. He insisted that, whatever might be said to the contrary, the National system had been a success, and had imparted to a large number of the people of Ireland a good, sound, Christian education.

Sir H. Cairns said the only question with him was whether, by certain changes (which he indicated), it was not possible to induce those who had hitherto objected to receive aid, to come in and accept it, so as to make the system of education really national. Recent alterations had, in his opinion, thrown back the prospects of such a system.

Mr. More O'Ferrall asserted that the National Education had become completely a Government system, in which they could accomplish what he would defy them even to attempt in any other department. It was also a matter of fact that, while the religion of the Scotch people was carefully guarded, and the schoolmaster in that country was obliged to take an oath that he would inculcate no doctrine at variance with those of the Church of Scotland, no such safeguard was provided in the case of the Roman Catholic or Protestant children, who received instruction under the National system in Ireland. So far was that from being the case, it was, he believed, an undoubted fact that there were 1200 children in Ireland being taught doctrines different from the religion professed by their parents. The honourable member particularly disapproved of the vote

for agricultural schools, and urged some objections against the National system generally.

Lord J. Russell said he had always held, and still adhered to the opinion, that it was an advantage to the children of the poor to have a religious education, and this principle was adopted in England. In applying it to Ireland, he thought Lord Stanley's letter devised the best system. It was said, Why should not religion be taught to every child in the schools? This raised the question whether there should be a denominational system in Ireland. If that system was to be assisted by public grants, by far the largest proportion would go to Roman Catholic schools, and there would be constant controversies as to the nature of the education given in those schools. He thought the best course for the peace and instruction of the people of Ireland was to persevere in the system of grants on the principle of Lord Stanley's letter, under which 800,000 children were now educated, and he should be sorry to see any change in it.

Mr. Monsell objected to several points in the administration of the grant. After a short answer from Sir G. Lewis, Mr. Butt's resolution was negatived by 36 to 6.

Just before the end of the session, the question of a revision of the Liturgy was briefly raised in the House of Lords upon the presentation of a petition by Lord Ebury in favour of a revision. He observed that next year would be the 200th anniversary of the Act of Uniformity, and he hoped then that the terms of subscription would be modified. He intended next year to propose that the terms of subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles should be relaxed.

The Bishop of London was glad that Lord Ebury had confined himself to the question of relaxing the terms of subscription. With regard to the general revision of the Liturgy, no such revision, in his opinion, ought to take place at the present time. Such changes had been always confined to periods of great revolutions, and if any such changes were now desired, Lord Ebury ought to specify the exact reforms he wished to see introduced. He thought the terms of subscription were not so rigid as generally supposed. If it were desired, the services of the Church might be considerably shortened, but to this course the laity, and not the clergy, were the chief obstacle.

The Bills which the Government considered it essential to pass, having been now carried, and the necessary supplies granted, the period arrived for bringing the session to a close, and on the 6th of August Parliament was prorogued by commission, the Royal Speech being delivered from the throne in the following terms:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session of Parliament now brought to a close.

"Her Majesty commands us

to inform you that her relations with foreign Powers are friendly and satisfactory, and Her Majesty trusts that there is no danger of any disturbance of the peace of Europe.

"The progress of events in Italy has led to the union of the greater part of that peninsula in one monarchy under King Victor Emmanuel. Her Majesty has throughout abstained from any active interference in the transactions which have led to this result, and her earnest wish as to these affairs is that they may be settled in the manner best suited to the welfare and happiness of the Italian people.

"The dissensions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have, unfortunately, assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty, deeply lamenting this calamitous result, has determined, in common with the other Powers of Europe, to preserve a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the measures adopted for the restoration of order and tranquillity in Syria, in virtue of conventions between Her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of the French, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, having accomplished their purpose, the European troops which, in pursuance of those conventions, were for a time stationed in Syria to co-operate with the troops and authorities of the Sultan, have been withdrawn; and Her Majesty trusts that the arrangements which have been made for the administration of the districts which had been disturbed will henceforward secure their internal tranquillity.

"Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction the rapid improvement in the internal condition of her East Indian territories, and the progress which has been made towards equalizing the revenue and expenditure of that part of her Empire.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year; and Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that, after amply providing for the wants of the public service, you have been able to make a sensible diminution in the taxes levied upon her people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you the deep gratification with which she has witnessed the spirit of devoted patriotism which continues to animate her Volunteer Forces; and the admiration with which she has observed their rapid progress in discipline and military efficiency.

"Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the Act for completing the number of the members of the House of Commons by allotting the forfeited seats of Sudbury and St. Albans.

"Her Majesty trusts that the Act for Improving the Laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency will be productive of important advantage to the trade and commerce of her subjects.

"Her Majesty has given her ready assent to Acts for consoli-

dating and assimilating the Criminal Law of England and Ireland, and for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law.

"Her Majesty has given her assent to important Acts, which, she trusts, will have the effect of opening more largely employment in the public service to the European and native inhabitants of India, of improving the means of legislation, of furthering the ends of justice, and of promoting the contentment and well-being of all classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

"Her Majesty has assented with pleasure to the Act for the Improvement of Harbours on the Coast of the United Kingdom and for relieving Merchant Shipping from Passing Tolls, and also to the Act for improving the administration of the law relating to the Relief and the Removal of the Poor.

"Her Majesty trusts that the Act for rendering more easy arrangements connected with the Drainage of Land will assist agricultural improvements in many parts of the United Kingdom.

"Her Majesty has gladly given her assent to many other measures of public usefulness, the results of your labours during the session now brought to its close.

"Her Majesty has observed, with heartfelt satisfaction, the spirit of loyalty, of order, and of obedience to the law, which prevails throughout all her dominions, and she trusts that by wise legislation, and a just administration of the law, the continuance of this happy state of things will be secured.

"On returning to your respective counties you will still have important public duties to perform; and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions, and may guide them to the attainment of the objects of Her Majesty's constant solicitude —the welfare and happiness of her people."

The session, of which we have thus recorded the principal transactions, was not remarkable for any great legislative changes, or constitutional reforms, but it produced a fair proportion of useful measures, the chief of which have been enumerated in the Queen's Speech: to which others, although not of primary importance yet deserving of honourable mention, might be added. Upon the whole, the aspect of public affairs, both at home and abroad, if we except the calamitous outbreak of civil conflict on the other side of the Atlantic, was such as to afford reasonable cause for satisfaction at the conclusion of the session of 1861.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—*Opening of the French Chambers, and Speech of the Emperor —Address of the Senate in answer—Speech of Prince Napoleon— State of French Finances—M. Achille Fould made Minister of Finance —His Report to the Emperor—Letter from the Emperor to the Minister of State—Speech of M. Fould in the Senate in defence of his Financial Measures.*

ITALY.—*Retirement of the French Squadron from Gaeta — Reasons given in the "*Moniteur*" for this step —Capitulation of Gaeta— The British Government refuses to recognize the Ambassador of the ex-King of Naples—Meeting of the first Parliament of Italy— Royal Speech—Victor Emmanuel declared King of Italy—Protest on behalf of the Pope by Cardinal Antonelli — Recognition of the new Kingdom of Italy by Great Britain and France—Death of Count Cavour—New Ministry formed under Baron Ricasoli —His Speech in explanation of their Policy—Questions of Venice and Rome— Unsettled state of the Neapolitan Territory.*

THE peace of Europe was this year unbroken, except for a few weeks at the commencement, by the prolongation of the struggle kept up by the King of Naples at Gaeta, and afterwards by an obscure contest carried on by Turkey against Montenegro, which led to no decisive result. It was on the other side of the Atlantic that the din of arms was heard, where the North and the South rushed into a fratricidal war, and the great Republic of the United States was shattered by a secession of one-third of the population, occupying an extent of territory almost as large as Europe. The interest of the public was chiefly centred in the varying phases of that mighty conflict, of which an account will be found in the later pages of this volume.

On the 4th of February, the Legislative Session of the French Chambers was opened by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:—

"Messieurs les Sénateurs,

"Messieurs les Députés,

"The Speech at the opening of each session sums up in a few words the past events and the projects of the future. Up to this day that communication, restricted in its nature, has not put my Government in relations intimate enough with the Great bodies of the State, and these bodies were thus deprived of the means of strengthening the Go-

vernment by their public adhesion or assisting it by their advice.

"I have decided that every year a general statement of the situation of the Empire should be placed before you, and that the more important diplomatic despatches should be laid before your bureaux.

"You can also in your Address express your opinions on the facts of the day, not, as formerly, by a simple paraphrase of the Speech from the Throne, but by the free and loyal expression of your opinion.

"That improvement initiates the country more fully into a knowledge of its own affairs, and makes better known to it those who govern as well as those who sit in the Chambers; and, notwithstanding its importance, this change does not alter in any way the spirit of the Constitution.

"Formerly, you are aware, the suffrage was limited. The Chamber of Deputies possessed, it is true, more extended privileges, but the large number of public functionaries who formed part of it gave to the Government a direct power of action on its resolutions. The Chamber of Peers also voted the laws, but the majority could be at any moment deposed by the addition of new members. Finally, the laws were not always discussed according to their real merit, but following the chance which their adoption or rejection would have in maintaining or upsetting a Ministry. From that there ensued little sincerity in deliberation, little stability in the progress of the Government, and little useful work accomplished.

"To-day all the laws are prepared with care and mature deliberation by a Council composed of enlightened men, who give their advice on all measures to be taken.

"The Senate, guardian of the fundamental compact, uses the conservative power of its own initiative only in grave circumstances, and not only examines the laws on the sole consideration of their constitutionality, but constitutes a true court of political appeal, and is composed of a number of members that cannot be exceeded.

"The Legislative Corps, it is true, does not mix itself in all the details of administration, but it is elected directly by universal suffrage, and does not count in its body any public functionary. It discusses the laws with the most complete freedom. If they are rejected, it is a warning of which the Government takes notice, but their rejection does not shake the Government nor arrest the progress of affairs, and does not oblige the Sovereign to take for councillors the men who have not his confidence.

"Such are the principal differences between the present Constitution and that which preceded the revolution of February.

"Exhaust, gentlemen, during the vote on the Address all points of discussion according to the proportion of their importance, that you may have the power afterwards to devote yourselves entirely to the affairs of the country; for if these points demand a profound and conscientious examination, the other interests in their turn impatiently expect prompt decisions.

"On the eve of more detailed explanations, I will limit myself

to recalling to mind, summarily, that which has been done at home and abroad.

"At home, all the measures that have been taken tend to increase the agricultural, commercial, and industrial production. The dearness of all things is the inevitable consequence of the increasing prosperity, but at least ought we to seek to render articles of first necessity the least dear. It is with that view that we have diminished the duties on raw materials, have signed a Treaty of Commerce with England, have projected or contracted other treaties with neighbouring countries, and facilitated everywhere the means of communication and of transport.

"To realize these economical reforms we have renounced 90,000,000f. of annual receipts, yet the Budget will be presented to you in equilibrium, without its having been necessary to have recourse to the creation of new taxes or to the public credit, as I announced to you last year.

"The changes introduced into the administration of Algeria have vested the superior direction of affairs in the population themselves. The illustrious services of the Marshal placed at the head of the colony are guarantees of order and prosperity.

"Abroad, I have endeavoured to prove in my regulations with foreign Powers that France sincerely desires peace; that, without renouncing a legitimate influence, she does not pretend to interfere anywhere where her interests are not at stake; and, finally, that if she entertains sympathies for all that is noble and grand, she does not hesitate to condemn everything tending to violate personal rights and justice.

"Events difficult to foresee have arisen to complicate in Italy a situation already sufficiently embarrassing.

"My Government, in accord with its Allies, has believed that the best means of obviating the greatest dangers was to have recourse to a principle of our policy of non-intervention, which leaves each country master of its destinies, localizes questions, and prevents them from degenerating into European conflicts.

"I certainly do not ignore the fact that this system has the inconvenience of appearing to authorize many annoying excesses, and extreme opinions would prefer, the one that France should take part with all kinds of revolutions, the other that she should put herself at the head of a general reactionary movement. I shall not allow myself to be turned aside from my course by either of these opposing influences. It is enough for the grandeur of the country that it should maintain its right, where it is indispensable, to defend its honour where it is attacked, to lend its assistance where it may be invoked in favour of a just cause.

"It is thus that we have maintained our right in causing the acceptance of the cession of Savoy and Nice. These provinces are at the present day irrevocably united to France.

"It is thus that, to avenge our honour in the extreme East, our flag, united with that of Great Britain, has floated victoriously from the walls of Pekin, and that the cross—emblem of Christian civilization—again surmounts in

the capital of China the temples of our religion, closed for more than a century.

"It is thus that, in the name of humanity, our troops have gone to Syria, in virtue of a European convention, to protect Christians against a blind fanaticism.

"At Rome, I have thought it necessary to augment the garrison when the security of the Holy Father appeared to be menaced. I despatched my fleet to Gaeta at the moment when it seemed the last refuge of the King of Naples. After leaving it there for four months I have withdrawn it, however worthy of sympathy a Royal misfortune so nobly supported might appear.

"The presence of our ships obliged us to infringe every day that principle of neutrality which I had proclaimed, and gave room for erroneous interpretations. Indeed, you know that in politics people do not believe in purely disinterested acts.

"Such is a rapid explanation of the general state of affairs. Now that apprehensions are dissipated and confidence consolidated, why should not commercial and industrial affairs renew their activity?

"My firm determination is not to enter on any conflict where the cause of France is not based upon right and justice. What, therefore, have we to fear? Can a united and compact nation numbering 40,000,000 of souls anticipate either being drawn into a struggle the object of which she does not approve, or being provoked by any menace?

"The first virtue of a people is to have confidence in itself, and not to allow itself to be moved by imaginary alarms. Let us look, therefore, at the future with calmness, in the full confidence of our power, as of our loyal intentions. Let us devote ourselves, without exaggerated anxiety, to the development of the germs of prosperity that Providence has placed in our hands."

In the Address of the Senate in answer to this speech the question of Italy was thus alluded to:—

"If we now cast our eyes on the Italian Peninsula we are, like your Majesty, struck with the events of which it has been the theatre since our last session. Two interests of the first order which the Emperor wished to conciliate have clashed, and Italian liberty is struggling with the Court of Rome. To prevent that conflict your Government has tried all that political skill and fair dealing could suggest. To one you pointed out the course of the law of nations, to the other a compromise. There you separated from unjust aggression; here you were afflicted at impolitic resistance. Everywhere you were affected by noble misfortune and painful ruin. In fine, all equitable roads were opened, and you only stopped short before the employment of force. For by armed intervention ideas of conciliation are not realized. Your Majesty, moreover, has not forgotten that at other periods the fault committed by France was to pretend to govern Italy after having emancipated it, and you desired to disengage French policy from what had been an embarrassment, not thinking that because it was necessary to inter-

fere in favour of Italy oppressed by a foreign Power, it was necessary to interfere in constraining the will of emancipated Italy. This system of non-intervention, the best to prevent a general conflagration, will close the field of our ancient rivalry with Austria; and if, notwithstanding sinister predictions, an European war does not break out in Spring, it is because your Majesty, content with a prudent and firm attitude, has resisted the inducements of ardent passions, while you did not yield to the exigencies of reaction. And this peace will be as valuable a blessing to Italy as to us, for Italy will not be understood by the world, which is regarding her, unless she proves that she will not agitate Europe by her liberty after having so long disturbed it by her misfortunes. Let her recollect, above all, that Catholicism has intrusted to her the Head of the Church, the representative of the greatest moral force of humanity. The religious interests of France demand of her not to forget it. The pleasing recollections of Magenta and of Solferino lead us to hope that she will take it into consideration. But our firmest hope is in the tutelary and indefatigable hand of your Majesty. Your filial affection for a sacred cause—which you do not confound with that of the intrigues which borrow its mask—has been unceasingly remarked in the defence and maintenance of the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff. And the Senate do not hesitate to give their full adhesion to all the acts of your frank, moderate, and persevering policy. For the future we shall continue to place our confidence in the monarch who covers the papacy with the French flag, who has assisted at its trials, and who has constituted himself the most vigilant and most faithful guardian of Rome and of the Pontifical Throne."*

At the sitting of the Senate on the 1st of March, a remarkable speech was made by Prince Napoleon in reply to some attacks by the Marquis de Larochejaquelein on the policy of the Government. He said:—

"Gentlemen, there are attacks which reflect honour, and I leave the care of replying to the outrages which you have heard, to liberal opinion in Europe, to Italian patriotism,

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* A statement was published in the *Constitutionnel*, showing the cost to the French Government of the Army of Occupation at Rome:—

	Troops.	Cost. Francs.
1849 ...	19,185	... 2,029,000
1850 ...	13,777	... 7,822,000
1851 ...	10,198	... 5,423,000
1852 ...	9,858	... 5,291,000
1853 ...	8,784	... 4,950,000
1854 ...	9,358	... 5,962,000
1855 ...	6,910	... 4,316,000
1856 ...	5,423	... 3,082,000
1857 ...	5,600	... 2,946,000
1858 ...	5,628	... 2,936,000
1859 ...	7,404	... 3,787,000
1860 ...	7,000	... 3,500,000
1861 ...	19,000	... 9,480,000
	128,125	61,524,000

The *Constitutionnel* added:—"It is evident that these figures do not represent the entire expense, inasmuch as they do not include the cost of clothing, arms, and ammunition. It is known, by the Budget of the Minister, that each soldier costs 1000f., and that 1000 men cost 1,000,000f. According to this calculation, the cost of keeping a French army in Rome since 1849 amounts to 128,125,000f."

and to the 200,000 soldiers who, with the Emperor at their head, made the campaign of Italy. They will know how to defend King Victor Emmanuel against the attacks of which he is the object. You will not allow the Marquis de Larochejaquelein, newly come into the Senate, and who ought to have entered it with the conciliatory spirit of the Emperor, you will not allow him to falsify the opinion of the Empire. I am anxious to rectify what has been said to you. No! we are not the representatives of reaction always and everywhere! We represent modern society and its progressive tendencies. M. de Larochejaquelein has said that the Emperor was a parvenu among Kings. Yes! and he glories in it, for he came among Kings as the representative of Liberal principles—the principles of '89. Nations are not mistaken; they rely on Napoleon III., who will not fail in his mission. The Emperor, in his Speech from the Throne, pronounced some words which had the approbation of M. de Heeckeren.

Baron de Heeckeren.—Certainly.

Prince Napoleon. — Gentlemen, these words were words of pity. They were words of high propriety as regarding an unfortunate Sovereign. Pity, Gentlemen, must not be confounded with sympathy. Our sympathies are for the glorious Italian cause. They are for those Allies who shed their blood by our side at Magenta and Solferino. M. de Heeckeren has stigmatized those members of Royal families who betray their chiefs in critical moments, and I can only approve what he has said. True it is that such examples of desertion have been often seen, but it is also true that the Bourbon family have given them the most frequently; such were those of Philippe Egalité, and by the Orleans family. Remember, also, the affair of Bayonne and the reciprocal treasons of the Spanish Bourbons. Remember, also, the last incidents in the history of the Count de Montemolin. If M. de Heeckeren has intended to make an allusion, I at once take it up, as its whole weight falls on the family which he wished to defend. Since he has entered on this subject, we must speak loyally and frankly. Differences and different opinions may be found sometimes in prosperity, but never in adversity. There are, indeed, Sovereign families who manifest differences of opinion in prosperous seasons, but who form a united band in time of peril. Prince Lucien had a difference with the head of the Imperial dynasty; he became reconciled when danger presented itself. Gentlemen, the future, be sure of it, will correspond with the past. Were danger to arise for the Imperial dynasty, which may God forbid, then—oh, then! history would not have to register one of the sad examples that we find in the conduct of the house of Bourbon. The Napoleons would be but as one man. I feel called on to address a few words to the Marquis de Larochejaquelein touching the English alliance. That hon. gentleman is consistent in his attacks, but we, also, are consistent in our defence of that alliance—not an alliance with this or that Minister, but with the

great liberal English people. By that alliance, though we may have to make some concessions on secondary points, we can defend the great principles of liberty and progress. But, above all this, the country should learn that we desire an alliance which leads us to the performance of great actions. Much has been spoken, he said, against universal suffrage; but, to be convinced of its justice, examine it in Savoy, and see if there ever existed a finer spectacle! There has been but one opinion in the Senate on this subject. But I must also recognize the perfect good faith of Piedmont in these circumstances. Feeling, perhaps, some regret, she facilitated in the frankest manner a solution of all the difficulties that beset the Emperor. She has loyally paid her debt of gratitude to her great Ally. The Treaties of 1815 are, no doubt, to be respected, but on the condition of execrating and tearing them whenever it may be possible. These treaties have been respected by Europe, but on condition of violating them to our prejudice. Remember Cracow. These treaties have, indeed, been continually invoked against us, in virtue probably of the great jurist Vattel, cited yesterday by M. de Larochejaquelein. Gentlemen, it is the glory of the Emperor that he has torn the Treaties of 1815 with the point of his sword, and the people are grateful to him for the act. Gentlemen, it remains for me to dwell upon the fundamental question of our discussion—a question the triumph of which it will be most difficult to effect in the mind of the Senate. I mean the unity of Italy. This unity, Gentlemen, is the inevitable result of the war of 1859. I foresaw it, and confess that I became a partisan of the war for this reason. The war contained the germ and principle of Italian unity. By the defeat of Austria, all the petty Italian princes, merely prefects of that Power, were involved in her catastrophe. These princes were but the liege subjects of Francis Joseph. Had not the King of Naples himself alienated his sovereignty in favour of Vienna? Had he not signed a treaty engaging himself to give to his people no other than Austrian institutions? It is said that one person is cleverer than any other, and that his name is 'Tout le Monde.' Well, 'Tout le Monde' said that after the campaign of 1859 these princes must fall with Austria. It was the voice of the people; it was the opinion of Italy. There was one Sovereign who was not the prefect of Austria, and who has become so by his own free choice—the Pope. But after the campaign of 1859 Italy was obliged to become French or Italian; she could no longer be Austrian. You do not wish her to be French; allow her, then, to be Italian. I approach a delicate question—the confederation; in my opinion, an unfortunate idea. The Emperor, be it observed, never meant to impose on Italy. He merely said, 'I have rendered you a great service; I have studied history, and I recommend the Confederation. If you follow this advice I shall be pleased; if you do not, I shall not punish you.' That distinction has been very clearly laid down in an eloquent despatch of M. Thouvenel—'Follow our advice,' is the lan-

guage, 'and you may rely on us both in peace and war—we accept an entire responsibility; follow it not, you will have entire liberty to act at your own risk and peril.' The idea of a Confederation, however, was an old one, reproduced at Villafranca. At that place I conversed a little with everybody. Nobody desired a Confederation, neither Austria nor the Pope. The Pope only asked for his own provinces with somebody to guard them for him. Victor Emmanuel desired something better than a Confederation. People do not accept fragments when they can get the whole. At the present day, a policy should be carried on in full light of day. Neither did the Italians desire a Confederation, which would bring back their expelled princes, and become an instrument of oppression. On the whole, the Confederation was a hypothesis brought forward by France, and this hypothesis was repudiated by all interests. A difficult task still remains for me—that of convincing the Senate that the unity of Italy is favourable to France. The interest of France must, in fact, predominate over all other questions; and an orator who should influence by his arguments some chivalrous heart, some lover of national liberty, apart from French interest, would never forgive himself. Now, we have in Italy a complete similitude of race and religion. We have frontiers which, thanks to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, can give rise to no discussion. And as the opportunity offers, I seize it to repudiate all the insinuations which attribute to us a desire to appropriate the spoils of Italy. No—we desire nothing in Italy; we have recovered what the Holy Alliance took from us in 1815; it was our duty and our right—it was also the duty of Italy to make the restitution. But beyond that, all fears are chimerical. The policy of France, I can myself affirm, and fear not to say that in this I interpret the mind of the Emperor, is exempt from all dynastic ambition; I find guarantees in the orders I received in undertaking a command in Italy, apart, unfortunately, from the military operations, but also of a more diplomatic character. The Marquis de Larochejaquelein has spoken much on the subject of England; and, in my opinion, too much. But since he has developed all his grounds of mistrust, he ought, at any rate, to accept the arguments which bring to view the state of our naval force as opposed to that England. Now, what is our object in this matter? Is it not to become the centre of all marines of the second order? This is so true that when France went to the Crimea to combat the reaction at Sebastopol, as she has since done on the Mincio, those who were opposed to the expedition had no better objection to make than that we were going to promote the gain of England by destroying a navy of the second rank. . . . . Italy is the natural ally of France; to affirm this it is not necessary to rely on the gratitude of peoples — their interests alone are sufficient. Do you not think that there will long exist an insurmountable rancour between Austria and Italy? In what did the presence in Italy of all these fallen principalities subserve French interests? The

question was, Who could influence them most? Formerly it was the Spaniard—then came the Austrian. From this day forth there will be no influence in Italy but the legitimate influence of convictions and similarity of causes. Moreover, to unite the French and Italian nations, there is the cementing link of universal suffrage. This is what places us, I will not say in conflict, but at variance with former dynasties, and by this means the two peoples are connected in indissoluble union. There is no question of a King of the Lombards; it is that of a King of an emancipated people which has nobly confided to him the guardianship of its independence. Cabinets make no mistake about this; and from this also arises the confidence of peoples in Napoleon III." [The Prince proceeded to contrast the Imperial policy with that of the men of 1848, to the advantage of the former, observing that he would not have mentioned the subject had not the partisans of 1848 sought to embitter the debate. But, being led on to discuss it, he boldly vindicated the policy of 1859, in opposition to that of the men of 1848, who refused to support Charles Albert because he was a king, and ended in colouring a cowardice by a perfidy]. Prince de Metternich formerly said that the unity of Italy could only be a geographical expression, and yet six years have scarcely elapsed since that prince, the irreconcileable enemy of France, has been in his tomb, and Austria may be asked, 'Where are you? You are neither at Venice with the Italians, nor at Pesth with the Hungarians, nor at Prague, nor at Cracow; you are only there with your muskets and your soldiers.' It now remains to examine whether Italian unity, which is the only good solution, is not the only possible one. It is necessary. I am convinced that menace would not be sufficient, and that force must be employed. Look for a moment at the mad and absurd hypothesis of an armed intervention in Italy—you will have against you the Italians, and next England. And how will Sicily be governed? England will take possession of her, for you will have given her a right to do so. And by doing that you will not have satisfied Austria, for if she detests Italy, there is something which she hates still more, and that is the influence and the strength of France. There will therefore remain for us the prayers of some bishops, and the sympathies of the soldiers of Castelfidardo. I, for my part, prefer the support of the conquerors of Magenta and of Solferino. Be assured that the unity of Italy must be accomplished. Rome will not resist; public opinion is very clearly fixed on that point; and will the Senate be less liberal than the Prussian Parliament, which has been guided in the expression of its sympathies for the Italian cause by an anti-Austrian feeling, and for that reason favourable to France? In order to touch on all questions, there is a painful name which I must now pronounce—Venice. I am anxious to say nothing that may compromise the policy of my country in Italy; but the situation of Venice is one of the greatest misfortunes of modern times. But any in-

opportune attempt would be deplorable. The part of Italy is to develope her force, organize her army, and when the moment shall have arrived, she may, with the understanding of France, again demand Venice. This is what there is to be done, and the guarantee for such conduct is the wisdom which the people of Italy have shown during late events. Where can a people be found who, after so many centuries of oppression, have shown themselves so worthy of liberty? France is certainly a great nation, but in such a situation everything would have been overturned. In order to encourage this wise conduct, Italy must be supported by good counsels from the tribune, and from all the organs of public opinion. That will give her confidence. What will Italy do when she shall have consulted universal suffrage—that suffrage the results of which are now disputed by those who, after having been its adversaries, now show themselves such scrupulous guardians of it? Montesquieu said that all nations have the Governments which they merit. When France was consulted by universal suffrage, she said what she wished for. We were then without power, without support; the Government was in the hands of a general, an honourable general, who was hostile to us. You know what the reply of universal suffrage was then, and it will be the same in Italy. Much has been said about the domination of Piedmont and of her conspiracies. How does she conspire when every one is of the same mind, and when the unity of Italy has been the feeling of every heart for ages? When the Italian Parliament shall have decreed that Victor Emmanuel is King of Italy, what will take place? Italy will demand a capital, and will say that Europe cannot interfere, for that non-intervention is its public law. The true basis of the liberty and independence of Italy is the buckler of non-intervention; let Rome be given to Italy, and her unity is secured. Have I not a right to approve the conduct of the Emperor when it is so firm, and at a moment when coalition was talked of in connection with the interview at Warsaw? It is the firm conduct of the French Government under those circumstances which secured peace, and that boldness constitutes its glory. There now remains the question of the application of the Papal power. Certainly, the Pope must preserve his independence, and cannot become the subject of a new Sovereign. This constitutes the great difficulty of the question of Rome, but it is not impossible to solve the problem. The Pope is the Spiritual Head of the Church; could he not reside at Rome with an amount of independence which would make him neither the chief nor the subject of any one? The geographical situation of Rome, divided by the Tiber into two perfectly distinct cities, one the Catholic city and that of the Vatican on the right bank, and the other on the left, appears to offer a solution. Is it impossible to secure the independence of the Pope in one of those cities by giving him a garrison, and securing to him a Budget guaranteed by all the Powers? The Pope, thus surrounded by the veneration of Christianity, with

a special jurisdiction, and with his own flag, would preserve all his independence. Rome would become, as it were, the sanctuary and the oasis of Christianity. It will, I know, be said that these are chimeras; but many things which have been designated as such have been realized during the last three years. When a difficulty presents itself, it is in vain to hope to put it off, for it must be solved. We are in presence of Italian unity; that must either be accepted, or the policy of M. de Larochejaquelein adopted—and the latter course would necessarily lead to disasters. I am anxious that the words with which his people formerly received the Pope should not be forgotten. They were 'Courage, Holy Father!' Let France, who is full of respect and sympathy for the Sovereign Pontiff, say to him, in her turn, 'Wisdom, Holy Father!' I wish for those words to come from the Senate, which contains his devoted sons; and the Emperor's Government, inspired with the words of our forefathers, will say to him, 'Do what you ought, come what may!'"

This free-spoken address was received with loud applause, and the more attention was paid to it, as it was believed that it might possibly indicate the real sentiments of the Emperor more truly than the cautious and official language of the *Moniteur*, or any statements which the Ministers might venture to make on so delicate a topic as that of Italy and the Pope.

The state of the French finances had for some time been very unsatisfactory. The yearly expenditure was largely beyond the revenue, and the public debt was rapidly increasing. At the latter end of the year, the Emperor took a wise and decided step. He summoned M. Achille Fould to his counsels, and entrusted him with the task of preparing a plan to extricate the Government from its financial embarrassment, and regulate the principles on which the French Budget should be framed for the future.

A report on the subject was made by M. Fould to the Emperor, which was read at a sitting of the Council of Ministers on the 12th of November. From this report we give the following extracts, which will put the reader in possession of the salient facts of the case, and of the bold suggestion of M. Fould, that the Emperor should relinquish the power of opening supplementary credits, as had hitherto been the practice, without the sanction of the legislative body. But he proposed that unforeseen contingencies should be met by transferring the supplies voted for one species of service to another, or, in other words, that the appropriation system which is so rigorously observed in the application of the public revenue of this country should be dispensed with in France when occasion justified a transfer. He said:—

"The object of the draught of the Senatus-Consultum of the 25th of December, 1852, was therefore to decide that all works of public utility, particularly those designated by the laws of the 3rd of May, 1841, and the 21st of April, 1842, should be ordered and authorized by decrees of the Emperor, as well as

all undertakings of general interest. The credits applicable to those works and to those undertakings were to be opened according to the terms prescribed for extraordinary credits, and submitted to the Legislative Body at its next session.

"The Senate introduced a modification in that plan. The power of opening credits by decree was limited to the works executed for the account of the State, and if these works or undertakings had for conditions subsidies or engagements from the Treasury, the credit could not be granted except by a law issued before the execution.

"As to the Budget, Article 12 of the same Senatus-Consultum decided that it should be presented to the Legislative Body with its administrative divisions by chapter and by article, but that it should be voted by the Ministry. The division by chapter of the credit accorded for each Ministry was to be regulated by decree of the Emperor, given in the Council of State. Lastly, by the same Article 12, the power was given to the Government of effecting, by means of decrees of the Emperor, issued in the same form, transfers of funds from one chapter to another. It was in order to avoid recourse to supplementary credits, that the Senate gave the Government that new resource for providing for eventualities.

"Such is the economy of our financial system, and the attacks to which it has been subjected seem to me in nowise founded. Consequences are ascribed to it for which it cannot be held responsible; and the remedy proposed, the division of the vote according to the service in each Ministry, would not produce the result which is hoped for.

"The pure and simple return to the vote by special chapters would only displace responsibility by making the legislative power intervene in the administration; but it would not reestablish the equilibrium in our finances. However, since your Majesty has promised the division by great chapters, I do not see any serious inconveniences in that modification, provided the chapters only contain great divisions. M. Dupin has justly said: 'All the Budgets are presented and voted with an excess of receipts, and all are closed with a deficit.'

"That state of things was not new, and when the most rigorous division by special chapters was exacted—for example, from 1840 to 1847—the equilibrium of the Budget was not better maintained. I have now before me an account of the supplementary and extraordinary credits opened in those eight years; they amount to nearly 1,200,000,000f., deduction being made of the credits annulled, or about 150,000,000f. a-year. It is true that the years 1840 and 1841 required extraordinary expenses, on account of the crisis occasioned by the Eastern question, and that the Budgets of War and Marine were exceptionally high in those two years. If we compare with that period the eight years from 1851 to 1858 it must be admitted that the expenses during the latter interval were more considerable, but account must be taken of the Eastern war, which has weighed so heavily on our finances. From 1851 to

1858, the supplementary and extraordinary credits amounted to not less than 2,400,000,000f., averaging 300,000,000f. a-year. Deducting the expenditure occasioned by the war in the East, which amounted to 1,348,000,000f., there will remain, for the second period, 1,050,000,000f. of supplementary and extraordinary credits, or about 130,000,000f. a-year. The justice of this comparison could not be fairly assailed by objecting that the extraordinary expenditure of 1840–41 modified its terms, for, as a compensation, the occupation of Rome has, from 1851 to 1858, been an uninterrupted charge on our Budgets. The difference between the two periods is, moreover, in favour of the latter. It is partly explained by the faculty of transfers from one account to another, which existed from 1853 to 1856.

"Since 1857, the influence of transfers has become almost null, because the law of the 5th of May, 1855, and the Imperial decree of the 10th of November, 1856, again modified the legislation, and decided that from the 1st of January, 1857, the transfer of credits from one chapter to another should be reserved to cover, after the first financial year, the insufficient allowances for which it might be necessary to provide. But this modification is in direct opposition to the Senatus-Consultum of the 25th of December, 1852, which was never favourably viewed by the Council of State and the Administration of Finance. Their efforts have always tended to restrict, as far as possible, the exercise of the right of transfer, and they have rendered its application well-nigh illusory by limiting it to the last two months of the financial year. Your Majesty knows that the Budget is not expended only in the year for which it is voted, and that the expenditure may also take place in the months of January and February of the year following. But at that epoch the funds appropriated to the different services are nearly all completely exhausted, and scarcely any are disposable when, according to the new provision of the law, the right of transfer comes into operation. That was not the end which the Emperor and the Senate had in view; for the president, M. Troplong, had said, with great justice and authority, that the faculty of transfers—guarded, however, by rigorous guarantees—was an almost certain means 'of keeping the Budget strictly within impassable limits.'

"For my part, I attach the greatest importance to the system of transfers. I see in it the only practicable and effectual means of securing the public services in the absence of the Legislative Body, and I think that the use of it must be re-established, as was decided by the Senatus-Consultum of the 25th of December, 1852. 'In fact, let an unforeseen want reveal, in one part of the service, an insufficiency of any kind, it will be possible, by means of a transfer, to carry from one chapter to another the necessary supplement, leaving it to the Government to regularize that operation before the Legislative Body, and to have the funds replaced in the chapter from which they shall have been taken.

"It was not only the opening of supplementary credits in the absence of the Chambers which the transfers would prevent; it was also the opening of extraordinary credits. In fact, the most grave and the most unlooked-for circumstances might find resources in our vast Budget, and give the means of waiting for the meeting of the Legislative Body; and moreover, the more unexpected was the cause, the more readily admitted would be the transfer which would be made. The complaints made against the administration of our finances, and the experience of the last few years, have not changed my views. I desired in 1852, as I desire now, the suppression of extraordinary and supplementary credits apart from the vote of the Legislature, for your Majesty will permit me to say on this subject all I think. The real danger for our finances is in the liberty which the Government possesses of decreeing expenses without the control of the Legislative power; and, as has been justly said, nothing is more difficult than to struggle against the most legitimate of desires—that of making useful expenses.

"In studying the financial question, it is easy to foresee that unless there is a change of system, we shall soon find ourselves in the most serious embarrassment. The eight years that have elapsed between 1851 and 1858, opened 2,400,000,000f. of extraordinary credits. If we add to this amount 400,000,000f. for the last three years, 1859, 1860, and 1861, it will be seen how the public debt and the deficit in the Treasury have increased.

"To satisfy these outlays, recourse was had to credit in every shape, and, with the consent of the public authorities, the resources of special establishments, under the direction of the State, have been turned to account. The loans in *rente* negotiated in 1854, 1855, and 1859, amount to no less than two milliards. On the renewal of the Bank's privilege, the Treasury absorbed an augmentation of capital of 100,000,000f., imposed upon that establishment. The Army Dotation Fund (*Caisse de la Dotation de l'Armée*), which had received 135,000,000f., had all its funds absorbed by the Treasury, which gave it bills on the *Grand-livre* instead. Finally, recourse was had to a new species of loan, called *obligations trentenaires*, of which this year 132,000,000f. were issued.

"The public subscribed to these loans with great eagerness, but it would be a very dangerous illusion to count indefinitely upon the development of the national credit.

"Before forming my opinion, and counselling your Majesty to relinquish your power of disposing of the resources of the State without the preliminary vote of the Legislative Body, I have examined what might be the consequences of that relinquishment; and the deeper I examined into the question, the more convinced I am that this prerogative creates serious difficulties to the Emperor, without any advantage to compensate them. At home it is an encouragement to districts and individuals to make all sorts of requests; and how can the Emperor refuse them when those requests are the expression of

the wishes of the populations, and are founded upon real wants, and sanctioned by precedents? Yet, in most cases, the interest of our finances would imply their adjournment.

"As regards our position towards other States, if the power of being able at any given moment, and without an intermediary, to dispose of all the resources of a great nation is a strength, it is certainly also a danger. The fear it inspires to all our neighbours compels them to make large armaments. They only feel reassured when they have raised forces superior to those by which they fancy they are threatened, and which their fears have exaggerated. Thus, this fear is, perhaps, the only link which unites in a common sentiment the populations of Europe, whose institutions and interests would tend to separate. There is no calumny, however absurd, that is not seized upon; no project, however dark, that is not believed.

"Your Majesty, then, by spontaneously relinquishing this power, which is more apparent than real, more threatening than efficacious, would not only restore confidence to France, but calm the anxiety of Europe, and obviate all pretext for hostile movements. When it is seen that the army and navy estimates are submitted to a regular vote of the Legislative Body, fears would no longer be entertained of a sudden unexpected attack. Governments would no longer keep up that ruinous emulation in warlike preparations; the populations would no longer be subjected to taxes which excite them against France, and the cause of which is ever attributed to the Emperor. Everything would then go smoothly; a feeling of security would be restored, resources would be developed, the embarrassments of the actual situation would gradually be settled, and, the exertions of the past having been provided for, there would be no fear of their repetition.

"Admitting, even against all probability, that from a complete state of peace Europe should suddenly be at war, the relinquishment of the prerogative by the Emperor as regards the public expenses would be, in my opinion, without danger. Which Power, in fact, has always been the first ready to enter a campaign? History tells us it is France. The warlike propensities of the nation, its love of glory, confidence in the chief it has elected, are a sure guarantee. Our country has never been deaf to the first shout of war, and has always surprised its enemies by the rapidity of its armaments and the sudden and irresistible explosion of its energy. The Emperor has not forgotten the immense enthusiasm which accompanied his departure for Italy. He will always find it, and he may be assured of the loyal and devoted support of all the great bodies of the State, as soon as the interests of France, or of his dynasty, shall require an extraordinary effort.

"By restoring to the Legislative Body its most incontestable attributes, the Emperor would harmonize it with his Government. He would obtain, as a reward for this concession, a Budget more in keeping with the actual wants. In a word,

your Majesty would realize in the most certain manner the idea, so full of foresight, which inspired the decree of the 24th of November."

The Emperor acceded to these views, and in a letter addressed by him to the Minister of State, said,—

"You are aware that for a long time my earnest wish has been to keep the Budget within fixed limits, and often when presiding at the Council of State I have expressed my dēsire in that respect.

"Unhappily, unforeseen circumstances and ever-increasing necessities have prevented me from obtaining that result. The only efficacious means of attaining it is resolutely to relinquish the power which appertains to me of opening new credits in the absence of the Chambers. This system will act without prejudice to the State if, after a careful examination of possible economies, a frank explanation of the real wants of the Administration convinces the Legislative Body of the necessity of suitably providing for the wants of the different branches of the service.

"I, therefore, announce to you my intention of convoking the Senate on the 2nd of December, to communicate to it my resolution of relinquishing the power of opening supplementary or extraordinary credits during the intervals of the sessions. This resolution will form part of the *Senatus-Consulte* which, according to my promise, will regulate, by great sections, the vote of the Budget of the different Ministries.

"By relinquishing the right which was equally that even of the constitutional Sovereigns that have preceded me, I believe I am doing a wise thing for the good management of our finances. Faithful to my origin, I cannot regard the prerogatives of the Crown either as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched, or as the inheritance of my fathers which, above all things, should be transmitted intact to my son. The elect of the people, representing its interests, I shall always relinquish without regret any prerogative of no use to the public welfare, as likewise I shall maintain unshaken in my hands all power indispensable to the tranquillity and to the prosperity of the country."

At the same time, M. Fould was appointed Minister of Finance, and in a letter notifying to him his elevation to that office, the Emperor said,—

"I accept your system the more readily, as for a long time, as you are aware, I have endeavoured to discover the means of placing the credit of the State on a solid basis by keeping the Budgets of the Ministries within bounds."

In a debate in the Senate on the 21st of December, M. Fould defended at some length the financial policy he had recommended. He said that at the commencement of 1860, the floating debt had reached 729,000,000f., of which 652,000,000f. belonged to the *régime* before 1852, and was placed to the account of the present system without their being responsible for it. 1860 added 100,000,000f. to that floating debt; so that on the 1st of January, 1861, the debt amounted to 829,000,000f. That amount gave rise to some anxiety, which was expressed in the Legislative Corps and in the Senate; and

there was evidently a desire to put a stop to expenditure not provided for in the regular Budget. The conditions established in several laws for the opening of supplementary and extraordinary credits had been set aside. Since the suppression of the nomenclature of the services voted, it had become a rule that supplementary credits should be opened for all the chapters; extraordinary credits were opened without any condition. Several members of the Legislative Body thought of demanding a new regulation for extra-Budget credits M. Fould considered the precaution a good one, but the Emperor went further,—he thought it well not to exaggerate the principle of his Government, but rather to limit a power which gave rise to disquietude, and that it would not be wise to enter on a path which had already led certain States into the financial embarrassments in which they now found themselves. It was owing, perhaps, to counsels like those which he had heard the day before in the Senate, that Austria and Russia were in the state they now were, and which might become at a later period a source of great embarrassment. By one of those firm and magnanimous resolutions, and with the great good sense which judged the most difficult situations, the Emperor resolved to give up his prerogative of opening, by simple decree, supplementary and extraordinary credits, and he proposed the *Senatus-Consultum* on which the Senate was at that moment deliberating. During ten years, recourse had been largely had to extra-Budget credits. There had arisen great political necessities. It was necessary to efface the traces of previous revolutions, and to found a dynasty on the basis of glory, and of a large development of all the interests which constitute the prosperity of a nation. M. Fould himself had been associated with many acts which tended to that object. He did not regret one of them; but he considered that the task had been brought to a close, and that the moment had come for entering on the practice of economy. For these reasons he had, at the request of His Majesty, drawn up a memorandum embodying the best solution he could find. That document had not been intended for publication, but the Emperor was pleased to order its insertion in the *Moniteur*, and he (M. Fould) felt deep gratitude for it. His opinion had undergone no change since its publication; on the contrary, it was much strengthened by the unanimous resolution of the Committee. It was said on Friday, and on Saturday, in the Senate that the memorandum had given rise to much disquietude in the public. What were the signs of that disquietude? If he might judge from the facts which he was about to lay before the House, he should certainly draw a different conclusion. Disquietude certainly had existed, but it existed before the publication of the memorandum, and it was caused by the large amount of extra-Budget credits. The obligation imposed on the country of providing for its subsistence by the importation of a large quantity of grain, aggravated these apprehensions. That this was the case was shown by the Bank raising its rate of discount. Well, then, eight days only after the publication of the

memorandum in the *Moniteur*, the disquietude had so far diminished that the Bank lowered its rate, which it then could do safely, for its cash had augmented. It had fallen to a reduced rate, but it doubled in less than a month, and since then was increasing day by day. The indirect revenues, which, in the first ten months of 1861, had only given a supplement of 20,000,000 francs on the anticipations of the Budget, gave, in the single month of November, a supplement of 10,000,000 francs on the same. The public funds had risen rapidly; and, had it not been for the incident which made us fear a rupture between England and the United States, they would probably have continued to rise. It was therefore difficult to detect the signs of the uneasiness which had been so much dwelt upon, and with a feeling which he could not well explain. His good faith had been called in question; but on that point he would not insist. He appealed to the feeling of the country at large, and he could not believe that any one supposed him capable of having knowingly exaggerated the calculations he had presented in his memorandum. Not one of those calculations had been disputed, and it was with regret he once more declared that they were all correct. The *Senatus-Consultum* presented to the Senate had given rise to objections of two kinds—one, that the control did not present sufficient guarantees; the other, that the Imperial prerogative had not been sufficiently respected. The reporter of the Senate's Committee had refuted these objections, but he (M. Fould) would also refute them in a few words. Transfers were not new; they existed in the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 25th of December, 1852, together with supplementary and extraordinary credits. They had then two causes of danger. As one was quite enough, the question was, which of them ought to be suppressed? In his opinion, transfers did not present the same danger as supplementary and extraordinary credits. There were two sorts of transfers—one relating to mere accounts, which occasions no increase of expenditure, as it only shifts expenditure from one chapter to another, but which still requires to be under control in order not to exceed a special character beyond what is proper. The other sort of transfers consists of those required by grave, urgent, and unforeseen circumstances, and which take from a chapter the funds which are necessary to it; and it would easily be understood that in cases of necessity those transfers were in reality extraordinary credits. No one ever thought that, in suppressing extraordinary credits, the causes of those credits were also suppressed. There were always unforeseen circumstances for which it was necessary to provide. Were the means insufficient, and was there danger to the Imperial prerogative in the substitution of transfers for extraordinary credits? The war in Italy had been spoken of as a striking example, whereas, no fact better justified the system under discussion. What was the case? It was on the 1st of January that the first emotion was produced (by the language of the Emperor to the Austrian Ambassador at the Levée), and it was on the 3rd of May that war

had become inevitable by the Austrian army crossing the Po. During that interval of four months, had the Government remained idle? Were no preparations made? Was anything whatever spared? Material was forthcoming, stores collected, horses bought, ships freighted for transport, and all this without opening a single credit. It was easy to explain it. With the exception of horses, nothing was paid for; ships were hired, but not paid for, while stores were found in the arsenals. But all was paid for afterwards out of the loan voted by the Legislative Corps. An example more striking could not be mentioned, as proving the efficiency of the system now before the Senate. There was another example which had not been alluded to, but which, from its actual interest, deserved notice. Was there any event less foreseen than that which threatened to disturb friendly relations between England and North America? What had occurred? Why, since the 28th of November last, numerous troops had been despatched to Canada; 10,000 men had been sent there, and a formidable fleet, carrying 1,800 guns, was ready for sea. All the transports for material were ready; and, in spite of what was often said of English slowness, he doubted whether France could have done better. Yet in England no transfers were had recourse to, no credits opened, no Parliament summoned. It was not necessary, because it was not yet known that war was certain; and yet no inconvenience was felt, no embarrassment, thanks to her well-stored magazines. If war broke out Parliament would meet, and Parliament would furnish the means to carry it on with energy. It had been alleged that the suppression of the right to order extraordinary credits might be injurious in cases where the Emperor entered upon a war contrary to the wishes of the country. Now, it was evident that the Emperor would make war only when the honour and interests of the country were at stake; and could it be supposed that, in such case, the whole power of the nation would not be with him? M. Fould entered into some further explanations as to the practice of the English Government and Parliament in such matters. He then reverted to the financial condition of France, and repeated his original statement of the amount of the deficit of 1,000,000,000 of francs. He did not think it prudent to provide for such a deficit merely out of the ordinary resources of the Treasury. Perhaps special resources might have been created, for the deficit had only legitimate causes—such as the expeditions to China, Cochin China, Syria, and the occupation of Rome. These were a fair explanation of the deficit; but he certainly did not think it prudent to be contented with the resources of the Treasury only. He was of opinion that in the system now proposed there was a better guarantee than in the Parliamentary *régime*. He himself had been, under former Governments, a member of Legislative Assemblies, and he had never abandoned the party to which he belonged. That, however, had not prevented him from criticizing certain parts of the Administration, and from speak-

ing sometimes against its financial measures. But his vote was engaged, under the penalty of helping to power men of another party who did not inspire him with as much confidence as his own. The state of affairs was, however, no longer the same. If a Minister abused the right of transfer, if he disregarded the rules which the *Senatus-Consulte* laid down, he was sure to be censured by the Legislative Body. He would not be responsible to this Assembly, but he would be responsible to the Emperor, who would not undervalue the importance of a vote of the Legislative Chamber. For the rest, the Senate would decide between those who did not wish to see the Government circumscribe the limits within which it could act, and who would refuse to the Emperor the right of renouncing, for the public benefit, a constitutional prerogative, and those who, on the other hand, supported him in that resolution.

ITALY.—The useless resistance of the King of Naples to the onward march of the Revolution which deprived him of his crown, was kept up for a few weeks longer after the close of last year, although success was rendered impossible by the retirement of the French squadron from the harbour of Gaeta. The motives which led the Emperor to adopt this step were explained in the *Moniteur*, which contained the following announcement:—

"The object of sending the squadron of evolutions before Gaeta, was to prevent King Francis II. finding himself suddenly invested by land and by sea in the fortress to which he had withdrawn. The Emperor wished to show a mark of sympathy to a Prince cruelly tried by fortune; but His Majesty, true to the principle of non-intervention, which has been the sole guide to his conduct towards Italy since the Peace of Villafranca, did not pretend to assume an active part in a political struggle. By prolonging itself beyond the previsions which gave rise to it, this demonstration naturally assumed a different character. The presence of our flag, destined solely to cover the retreat of His Sicilian Majesty, under conditions of a nature to shield his dignity, became looked upon as an encouragement to resistance, and assumed the shape of material support. Hence, incidents soon occurred, which imposed upon the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, the obligation of reminding the Neapolitans, as well as the Piedmontese, of the part of strict neutrality prescribed to him, and which it was almost impossible for him to maintain. It was the more important for the Government of the Emperor not to accept the responsibility of such a position, as frank and reiterated declarations did not allow of any misinterpretation of his intentions. Since the end of October, in fact, Vice-Admiral de Tinan was instructed to inform King Francis II. that our vessels could not remain indefinitely before Gaeta as passive spectators of a struggle which would only lead to a greater effusion of blood. The same intimation was made repeatedly to His Sicilian Majesty, whose courage had so completely saved his honour in the case. Meantime, the circumstances we have alluded to

have assumed a more serious aspect; and, wishing to conciliate the requirements of a policy of neutrality with the first idea which induced him to procure for King Francis II. the means of a free departure, the Government of the Emperor has made itself the intermediary of a proposition of armistice, which has been acquiesced in by the two belligerent parties. Stopped *de facto* on the 8th of the present month, hostilities will remain suspended till the 19th of January; and it is also at that date that Vice-Admiral de Tinan will leave Gaeta."

On the 19th of January, the last French ship of war quitted Gaeta, which was now strictly blockaded by the Piedmontese Admiral, Persano. The siege still went on, and it was not until the 13th of February, that the garrison capitulated to General Cialdini. The King and Queen of Naples embarked on board a French steamer, and took up their abode at Rome.

When authentic intelligence of the fall of Gaeta reached the British Government, Lord John Russell, the Foreign Secretary, wrote to the Neapolitan Minister at our Court, Chevalier de Fortunato, stating that he could no longer be accredited as the representative of the Government of the King of the Two Sicilies. He said in his note, "I will not on this occasion indulge in vain regret at the catastrophe which has befallen the Bourbon dynasty in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The British Government had long foreseen, and had repeatedly warned, not only King Francis II., but his immediate predecessor, of the dangers they incurred by the policy they pursued."

On the 18th of February, the new Parliament of Italy met at Turin, in a large hall temporarily built of wood. The proceedings were opened by the King, Victor Emmanuel, who delivered the following speech:—

"*Gentlemen Senators, Gentlemen Deputies!*

"Free, and nearly entirely united, by the wonderful aid of Divine Providence, the concordant will of the peoples, and the splendid valour of the armies, Italy confides in your virtue and wisdom.

"To you it pertains to give her common institutions and a firm foundation. In endowing with greater administrative freedom peoples that had various usages and institutions, you will take care that political unity, the aspiration of so many centuries, may never be diminished.

"The opinion of civilized nations is favourable to us; the just and liberal principles, now prevailing in the councils of Europe, are favourable to us. Italy herself, too, will become a guarantee of order and peace, and will once more be an efficacious instrument of universal civilization.

"The Emperor of the French, firmly upholding the maxim of non-intervention—a maxim eminently beneficial to us—nevertheless deemed it proper to recall his envoy. If this fact was a cause of grief to us, it did not change the sentiments of our gratitude nor our confidence in his affection to the Italian cause.

"France and Italy, having in common their origin, traditions,

and customs, formed, on the plains of Magenta and Solferino, a bond that will be indissoluble.

"The Government and people of England, the ancient country of freedom, loudly took part for our right to be the arbiters of our own destinies, and they have lavishly bestowed on us their good offices, the grateful remembrance of which will be imperishable.

"A loyal and illustrious Prince having ascended the throne of Prussia, I sent to him an ambassador in token of respect for him personally, and of sympathy with the noble German nation, which I hope will become more and more convinced that Italy, being constituted in her natural unity, cannot offend the rights or interests of other nations.

"Gentlemen Senators, Gentlemen Deputies, I am certain you will be anxious to supply my Government with the means of completing the armaments by land and sea. Thus, the Kingdom of Italy, put into a condition of not fearing offence, will more easily find in the consciousness of her own strength a reason for opportune prudence.

"Once my words sounded bold; it being as wise to dare in season as to wait in season. Devoted to Italy, I have never hesitated to expose my life and crown; but no one has the right to risk the life and destinies of a nation.

"After many signal victories, the Italian army, increasing every day in fame, acquired a new claim to glory by capturing one of the most formidable fortresses. I console myself with the thought that here will close for ever the mournful series of our civil conflicts.

"The fleet has proved, in the waters of Ancona and Gaeta, that the mariners of Pisa, Genoa, and Venice are revived in Italy.

"Valiant youths, led on by a captain who has filled with his name the most distant countries, have made it evident that neither servitude nor long misfortunes have been able to weaken the fibre of the Italian peoples.

"These facts have inspired the nation with great confidence in its own destinies. I take pleasure in manifesting to the first Parliament of Italy the joy I feel in my heart as King and soldier."

The first measure proposed was a Bill declaring Victor Emmanuel King of Italy, which passed almost unanimously, only two votes being given in the negative. Against this Act, the Papal Government protested, and a circular was addressed by the Cardinal Secretary Antonelli to the Foreign Ambassador at Rome, in which he said,—

"A Catholic King, forgetful of every religious principle, despising every right, trampling upon every law, after having, little by little, despoiled the august Head of the Catholic Church of the greatest and most flourishing part of his legitimate possessions, has now entitled himself King of Italy; with which title he has desired to seal the sacrilegious usurpations already consummated, and which his Government has already manifested its intention of completing to the detriment of the patrimony of the Apostolic See. Although the Holy Father has solemnly protested, according as he saw successive attacks made upon his sovereignty, he, nevertheless, is under the obligation of putting forth a fresh protest against the assumption of a title tending to

legitimize the iniquity of so many facts.

"It would here be superfluous to recall the holiness of the possession of the patrimony of the Church and the right that the Supreme Pontiff has to it—an incontestable right, recognized at all times and by all Governments. Therefore is it that the Holy Father will never be able to recognize the title of 'King of Italy,' arrogated to himself by the King of Sardinia, because it is injurious to justice and to the sacred property of the Church. On the contrary, he makes the most ample and formal protest against such an usurpation."

The British Government, "acting," to use Lord John Russell's words in a note addressed by him to the Marquis d'Azeglio, "on the principle of respecting the independence of the nations of Europe," at once recognized the new kingdom, and, after the delay of a few months, the French Government did the same, but declared that French troops would continue to occupy Rome as long as the interests which caused that occupation should not be protected by sufficient guarantees.

In announcing this to the Italian Chambers, Baron Ricesoli said:—"There is at present no Ambassador of Italy at Paris, nor any French Ambassador at Turin. This part of our relations has not been settled, but will be so very shortly. As regards Rome, I can assure you that the Government has no intention of allowing the question to rest. It is too important for the Government not to incessantly occupy themselves with it. The Chamber will, however, understand the gravity of the question, the difficulties of which must be overcome solely by way of negotiations with Napoleon, which are continually going on. I flatter myself that, in time, the period of which I certainly cannot fix, we shall arrive at such a result as will meet the best wishes of the nation. In the meantime, I can assure you that the recognition of Italy does not involve any condition nor any insult to our national rights."

The reason why Baron Ricasoli spoke in the name of the Italian Government on this occasion was that Count Cavour, the energetic, able, and devoted statesman, to whom Italy was so much indebted for her new-born independence, had died on the 6th of June, after a very short illness. He was born at Nice, in 1810, and therefore was in his fifty-second year. His mind wandered just before his death, and the last words he was heard to utter, showing that his thoughts were occupied with the difficulties attending the state of Naples, where reactionary attempts seriously disturbed the public tranquillity, were these:—"No state of siege; I will have no state of siege; anybody can govern in a state of siege." A greater calamity could hardly have befallen the nation than the loss of such a man at this juncture; for his was pre-eminently the genius that guided the destinies of the country. His death caused consternation in Italy, and the news was received with profound emotion throughout Europe. The new Administration was composed as follows: Premier and Foreign Secretary, Baron Ricasoli; Interior, S. Minghetti; Marine, Gen. Menabrea;

Agriculture, S. Quintino Sella; Public Works, S. Peruzzi; Finance, S. Bastozi; Army, Gen. Della Rovere.

In addressing the Chamber as Prime Minister, Baron Ricasoli explained what would be the policy of the Cabinet, in a speech which was received with great applause. He said:—"We hesitate not to affirm, that with the immense calamity which has just befallen us, there is none of us who has bent so low under the weight of this grief as to entertain any doubt of the destinies of his native land. The vast conception of that illustrious statesman whom we deplore has not died with him, but already, when he has descended to the tomb, it has become the life and soul of this entire nation. It shall now be our task to continue that undertaking, which by him, with a wise audacity, had been brought so nearly to its conclusion. In the face of Europe we ought to maintain and to contend for the right which Italy has to form and constitute herself. The force of public opinion, growing stronger every day; the wisdom of Governments and a perception of their own interests; the necessity which is generally felt of putting an end now to a state of things that is injurious to all and even dangerous to many; the benevolent assistance of allied Powers, to whom it is clear that a strong and united Italy is most necessary—these considerations make us confidently believe that Europe will not delay the final recognition of our rights. But whatever confidence of this sort we may cherish in our hearts, we feel that Italy ought to be prepared for any event, and to hold herself ready on all occasions. The first care of the Government, therefore—or, rather, its first obligation—will be to continue with unwearied alacrity the preparation of the national armament. The outlay requisite for military equipments, and that which is requisite for the completion of those great public works to develope the economical resources of the nation, cannot be provided for by taxation. You will, therefore, be invited to pass a Bill authorizing the Government to contract a loan by which to meet the present emergencies. But whilst we thus have recourse to the public credit, we cannot and ought not to forget that it should be our aim to provide the means of restoring an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, for such equilibrium is the chief basis of the credit of a State. This object may be attained in different ways. It may be done by introducing prudent and gradual measures of economy into the divers branches of the public administration; yet the effect of such measures cannot be immediately perceptible, since they must be dependent on the accompanying measures by which Parliament shall think fit to arrange the new administration of the kingdom. It would also be conducive to this object if you imposed a certain amount of increased taxation, distributing the public burdens more equitably over the country. The public revenue will, indeed, show a progressive increase, thanks to the effect of our new institutions and to those wise measures which have been adopted, and which Parliament will go on adopting,

on the proposal of Government. We shall wish to proceed as rapidly as possible with the governmental unification of Italy. Its legislative unification must be the work of Parliament itself. The administrative decentralization of the country must be chiefly carried out by establishing its communal and provincial franchises. But the late Ministry agreed with the Select Committee to whom was confided the examination of the projected administrative system, that it would not be possible, at this late period of the session, to vote upon those Bills; it was, however, determined that some provisions of urgent necessity should be presented to the Chamber, on whose discretion the Government relies to make them acceptable, for the interest of the populations concerned. I would say, finally, that it is to our constitution, and in its crowning statutes, that the Government will always look for the soundest safeguard of public order; and it will find, I am sure, the most solid foundation of its own authority in devotion to the constitution and in respect for the laws. For, indeed, it is by the laws, defining as they do the respective limits of governmental authority and of popular liberties, that we are assured of both; and hence we know that the rightful exercise of the former and the full development of the latter are equally useful and necessary for the happiness of the State. The Government will therefore maintain order, not as the negation of liberty, but as the guarantee of liberty, as the condition and reconcilement of all sorts of liberties; and this it will do with a firm and vigorous hand. Gentlemen, these are the principal intentions of the Ministry, and its conduct will be guided by these views. Faithful to those great principles which you on so many solemn occasions have approved, we trust in your continued support of them, without which support, in a free State like this, it would be impossible to hold the Government with a safe mind. We trust in the good sense and patriotism of all the Italians; and we trust to them for that civil concord by which, in perilous and decisive moments, the fortunes of a nation are preserved."

Some time afterwards, in a subsequent debate, Baron Ricasoli alluded to the rumours that were in circulation relative to a further cession of territory to France, as the price of her recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, and he energetically denied that they were true. He said:—"I have heard people talk about 'cession.' Allow me, Gentlemen, to scout, with all the disdain of my soul, the very word and thought of it. The King's Government—I repeat it—the King's Government knows not of an inch of Italian land to be given up; not one inch will be given—not one inch must be given. What the King's Government sees is a territory to defend, a territory to recover. It sees Rome; it sees Venice! To the Eternal City and the Queen of the Adriatic it turns the thoughts, the hopes, and energies of the nation. The Government feels the heavy task that lies before it; with God's help it will fulfil it. Opportunity, matured by time, will open our way to Venice. In the meantime, we think of Rome.

Yes, we will go to Rome. Shall Rome, politically severed from the rest of Italy, continue to be the centre of intrigue and conspiracy—a permanent threat to the public order? To go to Rome is for the Italians not merely a right, it is an inexorable necessity. But how are we to go there? The King's Government will be open and precise upon that even more than upon any other subject. We do not wish to go to Rome by insurrectional movements—unreasonable, rash, mad attempts—which may endanger our former acquisitions and spoil the national enterprise. We will go to Rome hand in hand with France."

Throughout the whole of the year, the Neapolitan portion of the dominions of the new King of Italy was in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state. Brigandage was rife in the mountainous districts, and a system of perpetual agitation was kept up by Bourbon and Papal emissaries, who succeeded in creating serious disturbances in several places. It was necessary to use a strong military force to preserve order; and even at the end of the year the disaffection was so widely spread as to cause considerable apprehension for the future destiny of this part of the Kingdom of Italy.

CHAPTER IX.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—*Imperial Ordinance creating a new* Reichsrath—*New Council of State—Promulgation of Provincial Statutes—Circular with respect to Hungary—Opening of the* Reichsrath *and Speech of the Emperor—Address of the Upper House—Speeches of M. Deak and Count Andrassy in the Hungarian Diet—Address of the Diet rejected by the Emperor—Second Address and Imperial Rescript—Excitement in the Hungarian Diet—Address in Answer drawn up by M. Deak—Baron Vay resigns the Chancellorship of Hungary—Dissolution by the Emperor of the Diet—Resolution not to Pay Taxes—Hungary placed under a Military Dictatorship.*

RUSSIA.—*Manifesto of the Emperor Alexander, declaring the Emancipation of Serfs.*

ON the 27th of February, several Imperial decrees were published at Vienna relative to the Constitution of the Empire. They were preceded by an ordinance, signed by the Emperor and his Ministers, which stated:—

"1. The annexed law relative to the formation of the Reichsrath, which is to represent the Empire, we hereby sanction, and at the same time declare it to be a State and fundamental law in and for all our kingdoms and lands.

"2. In respect to the Kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, and to the Grand Principality of Transylvania, it is our intention that their former constitutions shall be restored in accordance with our above-mentioned diploma, and within the limits of the same. The necessary orders for such restoration were contained in our autograph letters of the 20th of October, 1860.

"3. For our Kingdoms of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, and Lodomeria, with the Grand Duchy of Cracow and the Duchies of Auschivitz and Zator; for our Archduchies of Upper and Lower Austria, for our Duchies of Carniolo and Bukovina, for our Markgravate of Moravia, for our Duchy of Upper and Lower Silesia, for our Markgravate of Istria, with Gorice, Gradiska, and Trieste, and for our Province of Voralberg, we have issued statutes and electoral ordinances, which we hereby declare to be State and fundamental laws. The law relative to Dalmatia cannot, however, be carried out until the relations between that kingdom and the Kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia have been definitively settled.

"4. In order that Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, and the Tyrol may enjoy the same privileges

as the above-mentioned provinces, we have issued new statutes for those provinces.

"5. We have ordered our Minister of State to draw up a provincial constitution on a similar basis for our Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and directed him to lay it before us at a fitting time. In the meanwhile the congregations of that kingdom will have a right to send the appointed number of members to the Reichsrath.

"6. By these presents we make known to the world that the fundamental laws now published do form the constitution of our empire. And we do hereby promise and vow that we will, under the protection of the Almighty, inviolably follow and uphold all the laws now promulgated, and we do engage our successors inviolably to follow and uphold them, and to vow so to do in a manifesto which they shall publish on their accession to the throne.

"7. We do ordain that this patent, with the fundamental laws accompanying it, shall assume the form of an Imperial diploma, which shall be deposited in the archives of our House, Court, and State."

This was followed by a "Fundamental Law for the Representation of the Empire," of which the principal articles were the following:—

"1. The Reichsrath forms the representation of the Empire. The Reichsrath is composed of a House of Peers (*Herrenhaus*) and a House of Deputies.

"2. The Princes of the Imperial House are, when of age, members of the Upper House by right of birth.

"3. The chiefs of certain aristocratic families which have very extensive landed property will be members of the Upper House. In such families the dignity will be made hereditary by the Emperor.

"4. All Archbishops and Bishops who have princely rank are members of the Upper House.

"5. The Emperor reserves to himself the right of making distinguished ecclesiastics, scholars, and scientific men members of the Upper House for life.

"6. The House of Deputies will be composed of 343 members; that is, 85 for Hungary, 54 for Bohemia, 20 for the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, 5 for Dalmatia, 9 for Croatia and Slavonia, 38 for Galicia, and Lodomeria, 18 for Lower Austria, 10 for Upper Austria, 3 for Salzburg, 13 for Styria, 5 for Carinthia, 6 for Carniola, 5 for the Bukovina, 26 for Transylvania, 22 for Moravia, 6 for Upper and Lower Silesia, 12 for the Tyrol and Voralberg, and 6 for Istria, Gorice, Gradiska, and Trieste.

"7. The members of the Reichsrath are to be elected by the Provincial Diets. The elections to be direct. If, for any reason, the Diets should not send members to the Reichsrath, the Emperor will order the appointed number of members to be elected by the districts, towns, and corporations.

"8. The Emperor will choose the President and Vice-Presidents of each Diet from among its members. All other functionaries are to be elected by the Diets.

"9. The Reichsrath will be convoked annually.

"10. In accordance with Article 2 of the diploma of the 20th

of October, 1860, the following matters are to be within the sphere of action of the Reichsrath :—(*a*) Matters connected with military conscription. (*b*) Matters connected with the currency, public credit, coinage, banks empowered to issue notes, customs, commercial matters, post, railroads, and telegraphs. (*c*) All those financial matters which concern the empire at large; such as the budget, the State balance-sheet, the results of the manipulations of the finance department, the raising of new loans, the conversion of State debts, the sale, change or mortgage of the real property of the State; the augmentation of the present taxes, and the imposition of new ones. The present taxes to be levied until repealed in a constitutional way. The National Debt is under the control of the Reichsrath."

"15. The members of the House of Deputies are not to receive instructions from their constituents.

"16. The members of the Reichsrath must give their votes in person.

"17. The functions of the representatives of a province in the Reichsrath cease on the very day that a new Provincial Diet is formed, but such representatives can be re-elected. If a member dies, or becomes incapable of performing his duties as a member of the Reichsrath, a new member must be elected.

"18. The Reichsrath can be prorogued, or the House of Deputies dissolved by the Emperor. In case of a dissolution a new Chamber must be formed in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 7.

"19. The Ministers, Court Chancellors, and chiefs of central departments, have a right to take part in all debates, and to bring forward their propositions in person or by means of one of the deputies. They have also a right to make themselves heard on all occasions. They have also a right to vote if members of the one or the other House.

"20. The sittings of both Houses are public, but they can be held in secret if the President or 10 members demand the expulsion of the public, and the House, after the public has quitted the hall, agrees to the proposition."

By an IMPERIAL PATENT the Permanent and Enlarged Reichsrath were dissolved, and a Staatsrath (Council of State) was formed, with respect to which the following were the chief provisions:—

"1. The Staatsrath is to be composed of a President and several Councillors.

"2. The President to have the rank of a Minister, and to be present at the Council of Ministers, but not to have a vote.

"3. The Emperor will nominate the President and the Councillors.

"4. The Staatsrath will be formed of distinguished men, taken from the different provinces.

"5. The Staatsrath will let the Emperor and his Ministers have the benefit of its special knowledge and experience.

"6. The opinion of the Staatsrath can either be taken by the Emperor or by his Ministers.

"7. The President has to decide whether all the members of the Staatsrath shall examine into and report on any given

question, or whether certain councillors shall do so.

"8. Each member of the Staatsrath has a right to express his opinions separately, and with perfect freedom.

"9. When any subject is under examination, the Minister to whose department it belongs has a right to be present in the Council of State, and to take part in the discussion.

"10. The President of the Staatsrath has to forward the opinions given to the Emperor, or to the President of the Council of Ministers.

"11. The President of the Council of Ministers can summon one, several, or all the members of the Staatsrath, to meet the Ministers in Council."

At the same time, what were called "The Provincial Statutes" were published, regulating the representation of the various Diets of the Empire, of which there were named 17; such as the Diet of Upper Austria, the Diet of Lower Austria, the Diet of Salzburg, the Diet of Dalmatia, the Diet of Bohemia, the Diet of Styria, &c. In the towns, with a few exceptions, the right of suffrage was given to persons paying yearly direct taxes to the amount of five florins, but in the rural districts where the elections were indirect, the franchise was lower.

The Chamber of Deputies was to be composed of persons elected by the Diets out of districts or circles in the various provinces, so that the different nationalities might be properly represented; and it was announced in a circular, which was issued by the Ministry, that—

"In order that matters which concern the empire at large may be managed in a constitutional way, the Hungarian, Croatian, and Transylvanian Diets will have to send representatives to the Reichsrath. When such matters are settled, the Hungarian, Croatian, and Transylvanian deputies will return to their respective Diets, and the smaller Reichsrath will legislate for the other (German and Sclavic) provinces of the empire.

"It is the earnest wish of the Government that hyper-centralization may be avoided in the Sclavo-German provinces of the empire, and that the countries belonging to the Hungarian Crown may benefit by the concessions made to them on the 20th of October, 1860. In the statutes it is expressly said, 'that no new taxes shall be imposed and no new laws made without the formal consent of the Reichsrath.' It is also decreed that the employment of the Revenue shall be 'discussed' in the Reichsrath. In short, the Reichsrath has attributes which give to it the 'true character of a constitutional institution.' The arrangement that the interests of the nation are in future to be represented, was not made in opposition to the former Estates, but as a natural consequence of the changes which things have undergone in Austria during the last few years."

On the 1st of May the new Reichsrath was formally opened at Vienna by the Emperor, in the Rittersaal. He was surrounded by the members of the Imperial family and great officers of State, and read the following speech:—

"*Honoured Members of my Reichsrath,—*

"At the same time that I open your first session, I heartily salute the Archdukes, Princes of my House, the numerous Princes of the Church, the heads of the illustrious families of the Empire, and the distinguished men whom I have made members of the Herrenhaus (House of Peers) for life.

"*Gentlemen Members of the Lower House,—*

"I heartily bid you welcome. I am still agreeably moved by the numerous grateful addresses which have been sent to me by the Diets. These manifestations of loyalty and patriotism give me the assurance that I may confide in you, the messengers of those assemblies, and that you, by good faith, justice, and energy, will bring about a salutary understanding between all parties—a hopeful future.

"I have the conviction that liberal institutions, with the conscientious introduction and maintenance of the principles of the equal rights of all the nationalities of all my Empire; of the equality of all my subjects in the eye of the law; and of the participation of the representatives of the people in the legislation, will lead to a salutary 'transformation' of the whole monarchy.

"These principles will, with the help of God, be carried out in the sense of the diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, and of the fundamental laws of the 26th of February, 1861. With this object in view I have based the formation of the Empire on self-government in the provinces, combined with that degree of unity which is necessary to the maintenance of the political influence of the Empire. I have sanctioned the employment of tried constitutional forms and the co-operation of the representative bodies in matters of legislation.

"In accordance with the principles of an open and liberal policy, I will perform this work in all parts of my Empire, with due consideration for the past history of the several kingdoms and countries, and with equal love and care for each of the numerous nationalities which for centuries have been united under the sceptre of my House. The Diets have been constitutionally composed in all the provinces, and have already met. The representation of the provinces has ceased to be a problem; it is a fact. The fact will obtain confirmation by the annual meeting of the Diets; 'for the best, the surest guarantee for the word, is the deed.'

"Thus the provinces will address me by means of their representatives. In consequence of this direct communication I shall know what they consider beneficial for them, and it will be possible to establish institutions and frame laws in accordance with the necessities and wishes of the different peoples. In this present year the business of the Diets cannot be finished until a later period. The urgent necessity for the performance of duties which, being of a general nature, are within the sphere of action of the Reichsrath made the prorogation of the Diets requisite.

"We must not attempt to con-

ceal from ourselves that the tasks which we have to perform are difficult; but we must endeavour to prove to the world that the political, national, and confessional differences which now meet and cross each other in the Austrian Empire, may, by the exercise of mutual moderation and by the propitiation, be reconciled.

"A State, the Government of which considers itself bound to protect all the nationalities and to improve their relations to each other allows sufficient space for free development, and at the same time gives the surest guarantee for the independence and power of the Empire, a power which must give satisfaction at home, because it is based on liberty, and can cause no apprehension abroad, because it from its very nature must wish to avoid that passionate excitement which arises from aggressive wars.

"In my manifesto of the 20th of October, 1860, I have declared that I, having full confidence in the matured discernment and patriotic zeal of my peoples, do intrust to them the development and improvement of the new and of the revived institutions. I feel convinced that you will display energy combined with self-command and tolerance, and if you should do so you will at the end of the session not only find your position strengthened, but will be honoured by the thanks of your Sovereign and of the country. You will also gain the sympathy of all those persons who believe the establishment of a constitutional state of things to be a new guarantee for the well-being and strength of the fatherland.

"I may also expect that the question relative to the representation of my kingdoms of Hungary, Croatia, and Slavonia, and of the Grand Principality of Transylvania, will be happily settled, in accordance with my autograph letter of the 26th of February, 1860. In this matter I have confidence in the justice of the cause, and also in the perspicacity of my peoples. As soon as they have acquired insight into the true state of affairs they will feel the necessity for the arrangements which have been made, and will acknowledge their advantages. As has been their wont, they will be faithful to their lawful Sovereign, and I shall have the satisfaction of seeing the representation of the whole monarchy assembled around my throne.

"I cherish a hope that we shall enjoy the blessings of peace without interruption. Europe feels that she requires peace, in order that she may rest after the excitement of the last few years, recover her equilibrium, and direct her attention to internal improvements. This feeling is so general that the Powers are bound in duty not to imperil the valuable boon of peace. Austria recognizes the 'solidarity' of this duty, and she is convinced that it is shared by other Powers. We may, therefore, direct our attention to operations, the object and end of which is the introduction of a new era of prosperity, by means of increased activity in the province of intellectual and material interests, and by giving new life

to agriculture, industry, and commerce. . . . .

"The periods of history during which nations are able to advance in beaten paths are every now and then interrupted by decisive crises. It has not been our fortune to reign in unruffled times. The task imposed upon us by the will of Providence is to bring the Empire safely through a most serious crisis. Such a task cannot be performed without exertion and perseverance, without sacrifice of property and life—but performed it must be.

"You, gentlemen, I feel assured, will support me with that fidelity and self-devotion which all the nationalities in the Empire have never failed to display in perilous times. In their recent addresses to me my faithful peoples have, in powerful language, given expression to the thought that the bond of Union between the different parts of my empire must be upheld.

"I consider it to be my duty to my peoples to declare the General Constitution, in accordance with the Diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, and with the fundamental laws of the 26th of February, 1861, to be the inviolable foundation of my united and indivisible empire, and I on this solemn occasion swear faithfully to observe it, and to protect it with my sovereign power [this and the following passage were read with great emphasis], and I am firmly resolved energetically to oppose any violation of the same, as I shall consider it an attack on the existence of the monarchy and on the rights of all my countries and peoples.

"As we shall not fail to cooperate and to exert ourselves to the utmost, may God give His blessing on our beginning and end, and may He take the crown, the empire, my peoples, and their representatives under His Almighty protection."

In the address presented by the Upper House of the Reichsrath, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, that body warmly thanked the Emperor for the institutions granted to the country, and said: "The Herrenhaus is most grateful to your Majesty for the constitutional position given to it, and also for the happy blending of the dignitaries of the Church and the high nobility with the representatives of science and art."

Alluding to the absence of representatives from Hungary and the Slavonic districts, they said: "With a feeling of pain we see that Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, and Transylvania are not represented in the Reichsrath, but we hope that the question relative to the representation will be settled in the sense of your Majesty's autograph letter of the 26th of February. We cannot fully appreciate the institutions granted by your Majesty, unless our brethren in those countries partake of them. When the representatives of the above-mentioned countries attend to the benevolent call of their lawful Sovereign, the work now begun will be brought to a happy conclusion."

During the sitting of the Hungarian Diet on the 13th of May, a long speech was made by M. Deak, which is worth noticing as containing the substance of a

case of grievance which Hungary alleges she has against Austria, and which, unless brought to some satisfactory adjustment, will be a chronic source of danger to the empire. The relations between the two countries have long been such that insurrection on the part of Hungary is at any moment a probable event. M. Deak, it must be remembered, is the leader of the moderate Hungarian party, and, on that account, his statements and opinions are entitled to greater weight. He said: "In former times the disputes between the Sovereign and the Hungarian nation arose from the two parties giving different interpretations to laws the validity of which was recognized by both. At present the Austrian Government is trying to force Hungary to accept a Constitution as a boon, in lieu of those fundamental laws to which she is so warmly attached. On the side of Hungary are right and justice; on the other side is physical force. Such being the state of things, both firmness and circumspection are necessary. Should the Hungarian Diet yield in matters of vital importance it would be guilty of treason to the nation; should it run unnecessary risks it would be equally culpable. What form must the first address of the Hungarian Diet have, and what must it contain? There are three questions to be replied to. The first is, 'What shall the Diet say?' The second, 'To whom shall it say what is to be said?' The third, 'In what form shall the result of its deliberations be made known?' I move that we reply as follows to the first question:—'During the last 12 years we have suffered grievous wrongs. The Constitution which we inherited from our forefathers was taken from us; we were governed absolutely, and patriotism was considered a crime. Suddenly His Majesty resolved 'to enter the path of Constitutionalism,' and the diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, appeared. That document encroached on our Constitutional independence, inasmuch as it transferred to a foreign Assembly (the Reichsrath) the right to grant the supplies of money and men, and made the Hungarian Government dependent on the Austrian, which is not responsible for its acts. If Hungary accepted the diploma of the 20th of October she would cease to be herself; she, to all intents and purposes, would be an Austrian province. The present policy of the Austrian Government is a direct violation of the Pragmatic Sanction—the fundamental treaty which the Hungarian nation, in 1723, concluded with the reigning family. [Here M. Deak quoted documents to prove that the Hungarian nation gave to the female line of the Hapsburghs the right to reign in Hungary, on condition that the future Sovereigns of that line should govern according to the existing laws of the country, or according to the laws which might in future be made.] The Emperor Joseph II, who was never crowned in Hungary, governed the kingdom absolutely; but its inhabitants never recognized him as their lawful Sovereign. Maria Theresa was the first 'King' who in virtue of the Pragmatic Sanction ascended the throne of Hungary, and she faithfully fulfilled all the conditions of that bilateral

treaty. Leopold II., the second Hungarian King, who ascended the throne on the death of Joseph II. (who reigned without being crowned), signed an inaugural diploma, took the usual coronation oath, and, besides, sanctioned the 10th Article of the laws of 1790, which guarantees to Hungary all her constitutional rights and privileges. Francis I., in his inaugural diploma, guaranteed the maintenance of the rights, liberties, and laws of the nation, and in the 33rd year of his reign (1825) he solemnly recognized the validity of the above-mentioned 10th article of the laws of 1790. King Ferdinand V. (the ex-Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria) gave similar guarantees in his inaugural diploma, and besides sanctioned the laws of 1848. By the Pragmatic Sanction Hungary and Austria are united in the 'person' of the Sovereign, but there is no trace in any of our laws of a 'real' union between the two countries. The male line of the Hapsburghs was extinct in 1740 (Charles III. died in that year), and Hungary would have been at liberty to elect her own king had not the Pragmatic Sanction been concluded in 1723. Hungary is not a member of the German Diet, because she has never been an integral part of the Austrian empire.* We must, therefore, solemnly declare that we insist on the restoration of our constitutional independence and self-government, which we consider the fundamental principles of our national existence. We can on no account allow the right to vote the supplies of money and men to be taken from us. We will not make laws for other countries, and will share our right to legislate for Hungary with no one but the King. We will neither send deputies to the present Reichsrath, nor take any

* We subjoin translations of the two fundamental laws on which the claim of the Hungarians to independent self-government, under the Emperor of Austria as King of Hungary, is chiefly based :—

"Third Law of the Diet which sat in the years 1722 and 1723, by means of which the rights, prerogatives, and immunities of the Estates of the kingdom of Hungary, and of the countries connected with the same, are confirmed :

"His Imperial Royal Majesty (Charles VI.) hereby graciously confirms all constitutional and other rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, prerogatives, promulgated laws, and recognized customs, and he will observe the same.

"In like manner will the successors of His Majesty, who are to be lawfully crowned Kings of Hungary, and of the countries united to the same, maintain inviolate the said privileges, immunities, and laws."

"Tenth Law of the Diet which sat in the years 1790 and 1791, relative to the independence of the kingdom of Hungary, and of the countries connected with the same :

"In accordance with the most humble proposition of the Estates of the kingdom, His sacred Majesty (Leopold II.) has been pleased graciously to acknowledge that although, as a consequence of the law respecting the succession of the female line of the illustrious House of Austria, the Prince who reigns in the other hereditary provinces and States in and out of Germany shall also reign in Hungary, 'Hungary, with the countries connected with the same, is a free land, and in respect to the whole of its lawful administration, including all the "*Dicasterien*," or Courts, independent; that is, it is subject to no other State or people, but possesses its own Constitution and administration, and consequently must be governed and managed by its lawful crowned king, according to its own laws and customs, and not as is customary in the other provinces.'"

share in the representation of the Empire. . . . . The Hungarian Diet must be completed by means of the representatives of Croatia, Slavonia, the Military Frontiers, Fiume, and Transylvania. Until those countries are properly represented the Hungarian Diet will be incomplete, and can neither legislate nor enter into negotiations for the coronation."

The Croatian Diet had already on the 10th of May protested against the publication of the Imperial Patent of the 26th of February in the Kingdoms of Croatia and Slavonia.

At a subsequent sitting of the Hungarian Diet, Count Julius Andrassy made a still more determined speech in defence of Hungarian independence. He said:—

"We required the restitution of our lawful rights, and thought we might reasonably hope that our demands would be acceded to. We deceived ourselves, for the Emperor, in his speech of the 1st of May, declared that the patent of the 26th of February would form the basis of his future government. The official advisers of the Emperor, the statesmen who drew up the Speech, misled His Majesty and the world at large, for they expressed a conviction that Hungary and Croatia would send representatives to the Austrian Reichsrath. The Croatian Diet has already declared that it will not do so, and the Hungarian Diet is about to follow its example. The nationalities inhabiting the empire must choose between centralization and federation. Centralization and absolutism must necessarily go hand in hand. If the principle of duality is recognized, and Austria has a free Constitution, a union between the Empire and Hungary may easily be effected. In the Imperial Speech it is said that all the peoples in Austria wish for the maintenance of the bond of union between the different parts of the Empire. Hungary wishes to be united to Austria, 'but in such a way that the union may be lasting.' Every one who is aware of the state of things in Austria must know that the principle of unity, in the stricter sense of the word, can only be upheld by a large army, the maintenance of which would inevitably lead to bankruptcy. The Hungarian nation refuses to have anything to do with the promulgated Constitution of the 26th of February. Is it to blame for so doing? Can the Austrians believe that the successor of the present Monarch—who has destroyed the treaties which his ancestors concluded with Hungary—will uphold their new constitution? Have they learnt nothing by the repeal of the Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849? The position of Austria as a great Power is better secured by the principle of duality than by the principle of unity. At Villagos both Hungary and Austria lost their independence. It is frequently asserted that the events of the year 1849 were brought about by the laws of 1848, but no Hungarian is of that opinion. A few days before Ferdinand V. gave his sanction to the formation of an Hungarian Ministry Baron Jellachich was made Ban of Croatia, and a month before the Debreezin Diet took its well-known 'Resolutions' Hungary had been deprived of

her lawful independence by means of the promulgated Austrian Constitution of the 4th of March. The revolution did not begin in Hungary because the laws of 1848 were sanctioned, but because they were not observed. The events of 1849 followed those of 1848 as naturally as defence does attack. The system of centralization has raised the national debt of Austria to more than 300,000,000fl., and has so weakened her that a semi-official French pamphleteer can make her quake. The Hungarians will continue to insist on the restoration of the laws of 1818. The Vienna Government can, if it will, send us to our homes, and we can tell our constituents that we, as one man, have upheld the independence of our native country."

An address was adopted, after a long debate, the terms of which, as might be expected, were far from being palatable to the Emperor, and as it omitted to recognize him as King of Hungary, he refused to receive it, and in the imperial rescript, dated June 30, announcing this, he said,—"We consider it to be our first duty, in order to preserve the humble respect that is due to our Royal person and our Royal hereditary rights — a respect which the Throne and its dignity demand by good right, and which has been set aside in this Address of the States and representatives by their discarding the forms legally used — to reject the Address which, in violation of the Royal rights, is not addressed to the hereditary King of Hungary; we have, nevertheless, the strong desire to pronounce without reticence on the questions of high importance contained in the Address of the magnates and representatives, and consequently we seriously invite the Upper Estates and the representatives to submit to us the Address, observing the course followed by the Coronation Diet of 1790, under such a form that its acceptance may be in harmony with the dignity of the Crown, which it is our duty to preserve against all attack, and with our hereditary sovereign rights."

Another address was afterwards agreed upon by the Diet, which *was* received by the Emperor, and answered by him in a royal rescript, which was in substance as follows :—

"The Emperor rejects the idea of an amalgamation, but grants an internal autonomous administration, and, at the same time, dynastic, military, diplomatic, and financial unity with the rest of the Empire. A purely personal unity was the idea of 1848. Six months after the promulgation of these laws civil war broke out, and led to the total overthrow of the constitution. The Emperor will spontaneously restore the Hungarian constitution of the 20th of October under the conditions necessary to the development of the whole empire. The King recognizes the laws of 1848 concerning the abolition of the privileges of the nobles, of *corvées*, and feudal burdens, general admissibility to public employments, and to the possession of landed property, that relating to the equality of taxation and recruiting, and lastly, that relating to the electoral rights of the lower classes; but he cannot sanction the laws of 1848, hostile to the rights of the non-Magyar

population of the Hungarian countries and to the Pragmatic Sanction, which must be modified before negotiations are entered into on the coronation diploma. The Diet is requested to bestow its attention upon this revision; it is besides requested to bestow its attention upon the mode of electing deputies to the Council of the Empire, according to the fundamental law of the 26th of February, and to send provisionally Deputies to the present sittings of the Council of the Empire, in order to protect the influence of the country upon the general affairs which are to be debated and settled in the course of August. The union of Hungary and of Transylvania, determined upon in 1848 without the consent of the Romans and of the Saxons, and in opposition to their wishes, fell to pieces almost immediately. It is necessary, therefore, now to re-establish in the first place the general representation of Transylvania. The relations of Croatia with Hungary can only be resolved by an understanding with the Croatian Diet. The Hungarian Diet is summoned to devote its attention to those conditions, the basis of which are the internal self-government of Croatia, and its position towards the general Empire, in accordance with the Federal union between it and Hungary. It is summoned to take the initiative of a law guaranteeing the rights of the non-Magyar inhabitants of Hungary. The Emperor reserves the initiative concerning the rights of the Serbs on the basis of the wishes of their National Congress. The abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand alluded distinctly to 'all the kingdoms comprised in the Empire of Austria,' any further document would be superfluous. On the occasion of the coronation the King will keep in view the wish expressed that he should pardon political offenders. He awaits the assembling of the Diet for the legal settlement of the points indicated. In the meanwhile the laws connected with finance will remain in force."

When the rescript arrived at Pesth, and was read in the Chamber of the Hungarian Diet, it was received with profound emotion. An eye-witness of the effect it produced declares that the general feeling was that of contempt and disgust. The "rescript," he says, "was received almost as if it had been a defiance, and the sabres of some of the magnates clanked ominously in their metal scabbards, as their wearers fretted and started with irritation and impatience at some of the most offensive passages of the Imperial mandate."

One passage in which the Emperor declared that he was not bound by, and would not maintain, the Constitution of 1848, in some important particulars, excited especial dissatisfaction. The passage was the following:—"In consequence of bitter experience we have reached the firm conviction that several articles of those laws, on account of their non-correspondence with the circumstances of jurisdiction and nationality developed in the course of the century, do not possess the guarantees of duration and practicability, and that therefore in our kingdom of Hungary the political and na-

tional elements, as well as the relations of our said kingdom to the collective State, demand another basis for the equalization aimed at. We, therefore, most graciously make it known to the Diet of assembled States and representatives that, as regards those articles of the statute of 1848, which are in contradiction with the requisite security of the indivisible interests of our collective State, but especially with our decisions of the 20th of October, 1860, and the 26th of February, 1861, we, even as we hitherto have never recognized them, so also in the future we will not recognize them, not considering ourselves personally bound to do so."

The task of drawing up an address in answer to this rescript, was committed by the Diet to M. Deak, who prepared a voluminous document, which he read in the Chamber on the 8th of August. Its tone was most energetic and decided in asserting the rights of Hungary.

The following are some of the most important passages:—

"The Pragmatic Sanction, which the Hungarian nation concluded in the year 1723, voluntarily and of free will, with the King of Hungary, with respect to the succession to the throne, is a real fundamental political contract, including rigorous mutual obligations.

"According to the Pragmatic Sanction, there exists between Hungary and the hereditary countries no other bond of union besides the identity of the reigning House, and the inseparable and indissoluble state of possession which is founded on this alone. . . . In Hungary, according to the 12th article of the laws of 1790, the right to make laws, to interpret them, and to unmake them, belongs to the legally-crowned King and the legally-assembled Diet, together and in common, and this right cannot be exercised without the Diet. The executive power can be exercised by His Majesty only in conformity with the laws.

"In Hungary, according to the 8th article of the year 1715 and the 4th of the year 1825, the granting and fixing of the general taxation and of all other subsidies, and of military recruits, belong in their whole extent to the Diet, which can, under no pretext, not even in the most urgent cases, be deprived of them. Without the Diet it is not allowed either to impose or to increase a tax, or to levy recruits. . . . .

"Your Majesty extends the Imperial Diploma of the 20th of October, the issue of absolute power, and the Patent of the 26th of February, arbitrarily to Hungary, without the previous consent of the nation; and your Majesty, invoking these fundamental laws, requires of us that we should adapt to them in all respects our Parliamentary debates and resolutions.

"Your Majesty also subjects Hungary to the power of that Reichsrath which you established by your princely, absolute power, without the knowledge or assistance of Hungary. Your Majesty has transferred to that Reichsrath the fixing of the taxes and the levying of recruits, and general legislation in the most important affairs, and now positively directs the Diet, without asking or awaiting the consent of the nation,

that it should without delay elect and send to the Reichsrath deputies, whose number is fixed in the Patent. . . . .

"We are therefore compelled, as representatives of the nation, with the most profound respect, and at the same time, with the sincerity we owe to your Majesty, our country, and ourselves, to declare that we hold fast the Pragmatic Sanction, and to all the conditions contained in it, without any exception, and we cannot regard or recognize as constitutional, anything which is in contradiction to any part of it.

"We hold firm to the constitutional independence of our country.

"We can neither accept the Imperial Diploma of the 20th of October, 1860, nor the intended application to Hungary of the patent of the 26th of February of this year.

"We also solemnly protest against the exercise, on the part of the Reichsrath, of any legislative or other power over Hungary in any relation whatsoever; we declare that we will not send any representatives to the Reichsrath; and, further, that the election of any by other instrumentality will be an attack on our constitution, and we declare that any persons elected by such means cannot in any respect represent Hungary.

"We must regard as unconstitutional and unbinding, all acts or ordinances of the Reichsrath referring to Hungary or its annexed parts. We further declare that we cannot recognize as binding any State burden or obligation founded by the Reichsrath, any loan contracted by its authority, or the sale of any royal demesne sanctioned by it.

"We declare that we will maintain, unimpaired, the right of the nation to vote its supplies and regulate its taxes, and military levies in its own Diet, and will never agree to the transfer of these rights to the Reichsrath.

"We hold firm to the constitutional right of the country, in accordance with which the legislative functions belong solely to the Sovereign, with the Estates in Parliament assembled.

"We declare, finally, that we are compelled to regard the present administration of the country, especially the despotic conduct of unconstitutional officials, as illegal, and subject to punishment according to the laws of the country; and the direct and indirect taxes imposed in violation of the law, and levied by military force, as unconstitutional.

"It is possible that hard times may again be in store for our native land, but we dare not avert them at the cost of transgressing our duty as citizens. The constitutional liberties of the country are not so exclusively our property that we can venture freely to dispose of them; the nation has confided their guardianship to us, and we are responsible for them to our country and our consciences. If it be necessary to suffer, the nation will suffer, in order to preserve for a later generation the constitutional freedom it inherits from its forefathers. It will suffer without despondency, even as its ancestors suffered and endured in defence of the rights of the country. For that which power and force take away, time and favourable

circumstances may again restore, but the recovery of that which the nation itself out of fear of suffering, should abandon, would ever be difficult and doubtful. The nation then will suffer with patience, hoping for a brighter future, and confiding in the justice of its cause."

The reading of the proposed address was received with a storm of applause; and the Chamber, by an immense majority, voted for its immediate adoption. It was also adopted by the Upper House with an unanimous vote.

In the meantime Baron Vay resigned the Chancellorship of Hungary when the terms of the rescript became known at Pesth, and the Emperor appointed in his place Baron Forgach, a Hungarian of ancient family, and formerly Governor of Bohemia. Count Apponyi, the Royal Commissary and *Judex Curiæ*, also resigned his office for the same reason.

The result was that the Emperor dissolved the Hungarian Diet by a rescript, dated the 21st of August; and at a sitting of the Lower House or Chamber of Deputies at Vienna on the 30th of August, M. von Schmerling, the Prime Minister, assumed for himself and his colleagues the full responsibility of having advised the Emperor to take that step. He said the Ministers had to deliberate what circumstances rendered it necessary to dissolve the Hungarian Diet. Their deliberations, however, could result only in advice. To be effective their views must become the personal views of the Emperor. Not the Ministry, then, but His Majesty had decided upon the dissolution of the Diet, according to the advice and judgment of his Ministers, and when he had become personally convinced of the importance of such a step. While establishing the Emperor's position as chief of the Executive, the Government in no way declined the responsibility of the advice they had given. He concluded thus: "I frankly declare that the whole Ministry accepts the full responsibility of the advice which it gave to His Majesty in this weighty and complicated affair."

The plan of opposition adopted by the Hungarians was that of passive resistance by the non-payment of taxes. In consequence of this General Count Pulffy was, in November, appointed Governor of Hungary, which was placed under a military dictatorship, and an autograph letter was addressed by the Emperor to Baron Forgach, in which he said:—

"The disloyalty of the Hungarian municipalities, and the resistance, bordering on insurrection, to the measures taken by the Government for the maintenance of public order, menace that order in a most dangerous manner, without the authorities being able to safely administer the penal law.

"The public duty and the will of the Emperor require that he should raise strong barriers against these excesses, and restore things to a state of order.

"As the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable until order is re-established, all the existing authorities in the comitats, districts, and communes are abolished, and Count

Forgach is ordered to select persons to replace them, and to take care that the administration of public affairs in Hungary suffers no interruption.

"All persons charged with crimes against public order and safety shall be tried by military tribunals.

"In conclusion the Emperor expresses an earnest wish that he may soon be enabled, by the re establishment of public order, to proceed to the solution of the pending differences, and in future maintain entire the concessions he has granted to Hungary."

Soldiers were billeted on the inhabitants, and a system of oppression was resorted to which at last made their resolution give way. The taxes were sullenly paid, and no outbreak had occurred by the end of the year; although the feeling of discontent was stronger than ever, and Hungary was treated more like a conquered country than a dependency of the Austrian Empire.

RUSSIA.—In Russia the very important step of emancipating the serfs throughout the whole of his vast dominions was, this year, taken by the Emperor Alexander after having been long in contemplation. The Manifesto or Decree, by which the social revolution was effected, was dated February 19, corresponding to March 3 of the new style, and was in the following terms:—

"By the grace of God, we, Alexander II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland, &c., to all our faithful subjects make known:—

"Called by Divine Providence and by the sacred right of inheritance to the throne of our ancestors, we took a vow in our innermost heart so to respond to the mission which is intrusted to us as to surround with our affection and our Imperial solicitude all our faithful subjects of every rank and of every condition, from the warrior who nobly bears arms for the defence of the country to the humble artisan devoted to the works of industry; from the official in the career of the high offices of the State to the labourer whose plough furrows the soil.

"In considering the various classes and conditions of which the State is composed we came to the conviction that the legislation of the empire having wisely provided for the organization of the upper and middle classes and having defined with precision their obligations, their rights, and their privileges, has not attained the same degree of efficiency as regards the peasants attached to the soil, thus designated because either from ancient laws or from custom they have been hereditarily subjected to the authority of the proprietors, on whom it was incumbent at the same time to provide for their welfare. The rights of the proprietors have been hitherto very extended and very imperfectly defined by the law, which has been supplied by tradition, custom, and the good pleasure of the proprietors. In the most favourable cases this state of things has established patriarchal relations founded upon a solicitude sincerely equitable and benevolent on the part of the proprietors, and on an affectionate submission on the part of the peasants; but in proportion as

the simplicity of morals diminished, as the diversity of the mutual relations became complicated, as the paternal character of the relations between the proprietors and the peasants became weakened, and, moreover, as the seigneurial authority fell sometimes into hands exclusively occupied with their personal interests, those bonds of mutual good-will slackened, and a wide opening was made for an arbitrary sway, which weighed upon the peasants, was unfavourable to their welfare, and made them indifferent to all progress under the conditions of their existence.

"These facts had already attracted the notice of our predecessors of glorious memory, and they had taken measures for improving the conditions of the peasants; but among those measures some were not stringent enough, insomuch that they remained subordinate to the spontaneous initiative of such proprietors who showed themselves animated with liberal intentions; and others, called forth by peculiar circumstances, have been restricted to certain localities or simply adopted as an experiment. It was thus that Alexander I. published the regulation for the free cultivators, and that the late Emperor Nicholas, our beloved father, promulgated that one which concerns the peasants *bound by contract*. In the Western Governments regulations called '*inventaires*' had fixed the territorial allotments due to the peasants, as well as the amount of their rent dues; but all these reforms have only been applied in a very restricted manner.

"We thus came to the conviction that the work of a serious improvement of the condition of the peasants was a sacred inheritance bequeathed to us by our ancestors, a mission which, in the course of events, Divine Providence called upon us to fulfil.

"We have commenced this work by an expression of our Imperial confidence towards the nobility of Russia, which has given us so many proofs of its devotion to the Throne, and of its constant readiness to make sacrifices for the welfare of the country.

"It is to the nobles themselves, conformable to their own wishes, that we have reserved the task of drawing up the propositions for the new organization of the peasants—propositions which make it incumbent upon them to limit their rights over the peasants, and to accept the onus of a reform which could not be accomplished without some material losses. Our confidence has not been deceived. We have seen the nobles assembled in committees in the districts, through the medium of their confidential agents, making the voluntary sacrifice of their rights as regards the personal servitude of the peasants. These committees, after having collected the necessary *data*, have formulated their propositions concerning the new organization of the peasants attached to the soil in their relations with the proprietors.

"These propositions having been found very diverse, as was to be expected from the nature of the question, they have been compared, collated, and reduced to a regular system, then rectified and completed in the superior committee instituted for that pur-

pose; and these new dispositions thus formulated relative to the peasants and domestics of the proprietors have been examined in the Council of the Empire.

"Having invoked the Divine assistance, we have resolved to carry this work into execution.

"In virtue of the new dispositions above mentioned, the peasants attached to the soil will be invested within a term fixed by the law with all the rights of free cultivators.

"The proprietors retaining their rights of property on all the land belonging to them, grant to the peasants for a fixed regulated rental the full enjoyment of their close; and, moreover, to assure their livelihood and to guarantee the fulfilment of their obligations towards the Government, the quantity of arable land is fixed by the said dispositions, as well as other rural appurtenances.

"But, in the enjoyment of these territorial allotments, the peasants are obliged, in return, to acquit the rentals fixed by the same dispositions to the profit of the proprietors. In this state, which must be a transitory one, the peasants shall be designated as 'temporarily bound.'

"At the same time, they are granted the right of purchasing their close, and, with the consent of the proprietors, they may acquire in full property the arable lands and other appurtenances which are allotted to them as a permanent holding. By the acquisition in full property of the quantity of land fixed, the peasants are free from their obligations towards the proprietors for land thus purchased, and they enter definitively into the condition of free peasants—landholders.

"By a special disposition concerning the domestics, a transitory state is fixed for them, adapted to their occupations and the exigencies of their position. On the expiration of a term of two years, dating from the day of the promulgation of these dispositions, they shall receive their full enfranchisement and some temporary immunities.

"It is according to these fundamental principles that the dispositions have been formulated which define the future organization of the peasants and of the domestics, which establish the order of the general administration of this class, and specify in all their details the rights given to the peasants and to the domestics, as well as the obligations imposed upon them towards the Government and towards the proprietors.

"Although these dispositions, general as well as local, and the special supplementary rules for some particular localities, for the lands of small proprietors, and for the peasants who work in the manufactories and establishments of the proprietors, have been, as far as was possible, adapted to economical necessities and local customs, nevertheless, to preserve the existing state where it presents reciprocal advantages, we leave it to the proprietors to come to amicable terms with the peasants, and to conclude transactions relative to the extent of the territorial allotment and to the amount of rental to be fixed in consequence, observing, at the same time, the established rules to guarantee the inviolability of such agreements.

"As the new organization, in

consequence of the inevitable complexity of the changes which it necessitates, cannot be immediately put into execution, as a lapse of time is necessary, which cannot be less than two years or thereabouts; to avoid all misunderstanding and to protect public and private interests during this interval, the system actually existing on the properties of landowners will be maintained up to the moment when a new system shall have been instituted by the completion of the required preparatory measures.

"For which end, we have deemed it advisable to ordain—

"1. To establish in each district a special Court for the question of the peasants; it will have to investigate the affairs of the rural communes established on the land of the lords of the soil.

"2. To appoint in each district justices of the peace to investigate on the spot all misunderstandings and disputes which may arise on the occasion of the introduction of the new regulation, and to form district assemblies with these justices of the peace.

"3. To organize in the seigneurial properties communal administrations, and to this end to leave the rural communes in their actual composition, and to open in the large villages district administrations (provincial boards) by uniting the small communes under one of these district administrations.

"4. To formulate, verify, and confirm in each rural district or estate a charter of rules in which shall be enumerated, on the basis of the local Statute, the amount of land reserved to the peasants in permanent enjoyment, and the extent of the charges which may be exacted from them for the benefit of the proprietor as well for the land as for other advantages granted by him.

"5. To put these charters of rules into execution as they are gradually confirmed in each estate, and to introduce their definite execution within the term of two years, dating from the day of publication of the present manifesto.

"6. Up to the expiration of this term, the peasants and domestics are to remain in the same obedience towards their proprietors, and to fulfil their former obligations without scruple.

"7. The proprietors will continue to watch over the maintenance of order on their estates, with the right of jurisdiction and of police, until the organization of the districts and of the district tribunals has been effected.

"Aware of all the difficulties of the reform we have undertaken, we place above all things our confidence in the goodness of Divine Providence, who watches over the destinies of Russia.

"We also count upon the generous devotion of our faithful nobility, and we are happy to testify to that body the gratitude it has deserved from us, as well as from the country, for the disinterested support it has given to the accomplishment of our designs. Russia will not forget that the nobility, acting solely upon its respect for the dignity of man and its love for its neighbour, has spontaneously renounced rights given to it by serfdom actually abolished, and

laid the foundation of a new future, which is thrown open to the peasants. We also entertain the firm hope that it will also nobly exert its ulterior efforts to carry out the new regulation by maintaining good order, in a spirit of peace and benevolence, and that each proprietor will complete, within the limits of his property, the great civic act accomplished by the whole body, by organizing the existence of the peasants domiciliated on his estates, and of his domestics, under mutual advantageous conditions, thereby giving to the country population the example of a faithful and conscientious execution of the regulations of the State.

"The numerous examples of the generous solicitude of the proprietors for the welfare of their peasants, and of the gratitude of the latter for the benevolent solicitude of their lords, give us the hope that a mutual understanding will settle the majority of complications, in some cases inevitable, in the partial application of general rules to the different conditions under which isolated estates are placed; that in this manner the transition from the ancient order of things to the new will be facilitated; and that the future will strengthen definitively mutual confidence, a good understanding, and the unanimous impulsion towards public utility.

"To render the transactions between the proprietors and the peasants more easy, in virtue of which the latter may acquire in full property their close (homestead) and the land they occupy, the Government will advance assistance, according to a special regulation, by means of loans or a transfer of debts encumbering an estate.

"We thus confidently rely upon the upright feeling of the nation.

"When the first news of this great reform meditated by the Government became diffused among the rural populations, who were scarcely prepared for it, it gave rise, in some instances, to misunderstandings among individuals more intent upon liberty than mindful of the duties which it imposes. But, generally, the good sense of the country has not been wanting. It has not misunderstood either the inspirations of natural reason, which says that every man who accepts freely the benefits of society owes it in return the fulfilment of certain positive obligations; nor the teachings of the Christian law, which enjoins that 'every one be subject unto the higher powers' (St. Paul to the Romans, xiii. 1); and to 'render to all their dues,' and, above all, to whomsoever it belongs, tribute, custom, respect, and honour (*Ibid.*, xiii. 7). It has understood that the proprietors would not be deprived of rights legally acquired, except for a fit and sufficient indemnity, or by a voluntary concession on their part; that it would be contrary to all equity to accept this enjoyment of the lands conceded by the proprietors without accepting also towards them equivalent charges.

"And now we hope with confidence that the freed serfs, in the presence of the new future which is opened before them, will appreciate and recognize the considerable sacrifices which the nobi-

lity have made on their behalf. They will understand that the blessing of an existence supported upon the base of guaranteed property, as well as a greater liberty in the administration of their goods, entails upon them, with new duties towards society and themselves, the obligation of justifying the protecting designs of the law by a loyal and judicious use of the rights which are now accorded to them. For if men do not labour themselves to insure their own well-being under the shield of the laws, the best of those laws cannot guarantee it to them.

"It is only by assiduous labour, a rational employment of their strength and their resources, a strict economy, and, above all, by an honest life, a life constantly inspired by the fear of the Lord, that they can arrive at prosperity and insure its development.

"The authorities intrusted with the duty of preparing by preliminary measures the execution of the new organization, and of presiding at its inauguration, will have to see that this work is accomplished with calmness and regularity, taking into account the requirements of the seasons, in order that the cultivator may not be drawn away from his agricultural labours. Let him apply himself with zeal to those labours, that he may be able to draw from an abundant granary the seed which he has to confide to that land which will be given him for permanent enjoyment, or which he has acquired for himself as his own property.

"And now, pious and faithful people, make upon thy forehead the sacred sign of the cross, and join thy prayers to ours to call down the blessing of the Most High upon thy first free labours, the sure pledge of thy personal well-being and of the public prosperity.

"Given at St. Petersburg, the 19th day of February (March 3), of the year of Grace 1861, and the seventh of our reign.

"ALEXANDER."

CHAPTER X.

MEXICO.—*Withdrawal of the British Legation from Mexico—Causes which led to this—Sir C. Wyke sent on a Special Mission to the Mexican Government—Deplorable State of the Country—Convention between Great Britain, France, and Spain, for a Military Expedition to Mexico—Arrival of the Spanish Squadron at Vera Cruz, and Surrender of the Town—Despatches of Earl Russell on the subject of the Internal Government of Mexico.*

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—*Causes which led to the Secession of the South—Mr. Crittenden's Proposal for a Compromise—South Carolina declares her Independence—Seizure of the United States Arsenals—Message of President Buchanan to Congress—Firing of the First Shot—Population according to the Census—Fort Sumpter and its Garrison—Mr. Cobb elected President of the Confederate Congress—Mr. Jefferson Davis elected President of the Confederate States—His Address—Inaugural Address of President Lincoln—Attack upon, and Surrender of, Fort Sumpter—Proclamations of President Lincoln and President Davis—Opposition of Maryland to the March of Federal Troops through its Territory—Message of President Davis to the Confederate Congress—Active measures taken by the Contending Parties—Kentucky declares for Neutrality—Resolution of the South not to allow Cotton to be Exported from the Northern Ports—Proclamations of the Queen of Great Britain and Emperor of the French enforcing Neutrality—Position of the Federal Army—Question of Runaway Slaves.*

A LONG series of injuries to British subjects and property in Mexico, for which no redress could be obtained, notwithstanding repeated promises from the Government to that effect, led to the withdrawal of the British Legation from the city of Mexico. A civil war had been raging there for three years, carried on by Generals Zuloaya and Miramon, against the Constitutional Government, at the head of which was President Juarez; and this was made the excuse for not complying with the demands from time to time made by the British Government to obtain satisfaction for the wrongs of which its subjects settled there had to complain. The withdrawal of the Legation "was," to use the words of Earl Russell, "forced upon Her Majesty's Government by continual disregard of the rights of British subjects, and of the obligations of international engagements, which rendered it

impossible for Her Majesty's Government to hold relations with the constituted authorities." In 1842, Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Mexico, concluded a convention with the Mexican Government for the payment of certain recognized claims, by virtue of which a fixed proportion of the entire customs revenue was mortgaged as a security for payment. No money, however, was forthcoming, and, in November, 1852, another arrangement, called a sub-convention, was made by Mr. Doyle with the Mexican Government, by which an additional assignment of the custom-house revenue was set aside to liquidate the British claims. A further convention was afterwards concluded, by which it was stipulated that 25 per cent. of the customs receipts at Vera Cruz and Tampico should be assigned to British bondholders. Great difficulties, however, arose in carrying out these conventions, and only a part of the mortgaged revenues was paid over by the Mexican Government, while outrages of the most flagrant kind, both to person and property, in the case of British subjects, continued to take place. Amongst other acts of lawless violence, a large sum of money belonging to British bondholders, which had been deposited in the house of the British Legation, was stolen, and a convoy of specie, part of which was destined to the payment of our demands, was, on its way to the coast, attacked and robbed. For both these acts we demanded reparation. In the month of April, this year, Sir C. Lennox Wyke was sent by Earl Russell as a special envoy to Mexico, to represent the claims of the British Government, and he was to signify that the re-establishment of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries was to depend upon the acknowledgment, by the Mexican Government, of its liability for the claims of British subjects "who, either in their persons or in their property for a long series of years, could be proved to have suffered wrong at the hands of successive Governments in Mexico."

Sir C. Wyke was instructed to demand, "in the first instance, of the Government of Mexico, that in the ports of Vera Cruz and Tampico, commissioners shall be placed, who shall be named by the British Government, for the purpose of appropriating to the Powers having conventions with Mexico the assignments which those conventions prescribe, which shall be paid out of the receipts of the maritime custom-houses of the Republic; including, in the sums to be paid to the British Government, the amount of the conducta robbery and the money stolen from the British Legation."

He was also to require that the commissioners should have the power of reducing by one-half, or in any less proportion, the duties then levied at those ports; and if these terms were not complied with, he was to leave Mexico with all the members of the Mission.

It would be tedious and uninteresting to detail the attempts made by Sir C. Wyke to obtain the redress which it was the object of his mission to require. It will be sufficient to state that all his efforts were abortive, and we found ourselves compelled to

resort to sterner means of compulsion. On his arrival in Mexico, Sir C. Wyke addressed a despatch to Earl Russell, which is worth quoting *in extenso*, as it gives a lively picture of the disorganized state of that country. He said:—

"It will be very difficult, if not impossible, to give your Lordship a correct idea of the present state of affairs in this unfortunate country, so utterly incomprehensible is the conduct of the Government which at present presides over its destinies.

"Animated by a blind hatred towards the Church Party, the present Government has only thought of destroying and dissipating the immense property formerly belonging to the clergy, without, however, at the same time taking advantage of the wealth thus placed at their disposal to liquidate the many obligations which at present weigh them down and cripple their resources.

"The Church property has generally been supposed to be worth between 60,000,000 and 80,000,000 Spanish dollars, the whole of which appears to have been frittered away without the Government having anything to show for it. A considerable amount has, doubtless, been spent in repaying advances at exorbitant interest, made to the Liberal Party when they were fighting their way to power; but still enough ought to have remained, after satisfying their creditors, to have left them very well off, and in a better position as to their pecuniary resources than that held by any other Government.

"Since their Declaration of Independence, according to a decree issued by them some time ago, anybody denouncing Church property has the right to purchase it on the following terms;—60 per cent. of the value of such houses or lands are to be paid in bonds of the Internal Debt (which bonds are in reality only worth 6 per cent.), and the remaining 40 per cent. in 'pagarés,' or promises to pay hard cash, at 60, and even 80 months' sight. These 'pagarès,' of course, were subsequently discounted at an enormous sacrifice, as the Government was pressed for money, and willing to pay any nominal value to obtain it without delay. In this way 27,000,000 dollars' worth of Church property has been squandered in this city alone, and the Government, now without a sixpence, is endeavouring to raise a loan of 1,000,000 dollars to pay their current expenses.

"The Church Party, although beaten, are not yet subdued, and several of their chiefs are within six leagues of the capital, at the head of forces varying from 4000 to 6000 men. The notorious Marquez is one of these, and he has lately defeated several bodies of Government troops sent against him.

"The religious feelings of a fanatic population have been shocked by the destruction of churches and convents all over the country, and the disbanded monks and friars, wandering about amongst the people, fan the flame of discontent, which is kept alive by the women, who, as a body, are all in favour of the Church.

"Those well acquainted with

the country watch this movement with anxiety, and say that, unless promptly checked, it will lead to the downfall of the present Government, and renew again all the horrors of a civil war.

"In the meantime, Congress, instead of enabling the Government to put down the frightful disorder which reigns throughout the length and breadth of the land, is occupied in disputing about vain theories of so-called government on ultra-liberal principles, whilst the respectable part of the population is delivered up defenceless to the attacks of robbers and assassins, who swarm on the highroads and in the streets of the capital. The Constitutional Government is unable to maintain its authority in the various States of the Federation, which are becoming *de facto* perfectly independent, so that the same causes which, under similar circumstances, broke up the Confederation of Central America into five separate Republics are now at work here, and will probably produce a like result.

"This state of things renders one all but powerless to obtain redress from a Government which is solely occupied in maintaining its existence from day to day, and therefore unwilling to attend to other people's misfortunes before their own. The only hope of improvement I can see is to be found in the small Moderate Party, who may step in perhaps before all is lost, to save their country from impending ruin. Patriotism, in the common acceptation of the term, appears to be unknown, and no one man of any note is to be found in the ranks of either party. Contending factions struggle for the possession of power only to gratify either their cupidity or their revenge; and in the meantime the country sinks lower and lower, whilst its population becomes brutalized and degraded to an extent frightful to contemplate.

"Such is the actual state of affairs in Mexico, and your Lordship will perceive therefore that there is little chance of justice or redress from such people, except by the employment of force to exact that which both persuasion and menaces have hitherto failed to obtain."

The Governments of France and Spain had also serious grounds of complaint against the Mexican authorities for wrongs and outrages inflicted on their subjects, and the result was that the three Powers—Great Britain, France, and Spain—agreed to combine in an expedition to enforce the respective claims of those countries against the Government of Mexico. On the 31st of October, a convention between Her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Queen of Spain, was signed at London. It recited that "Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, feeling themselves compelled, by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico, to demand from those authorities more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfilment of the obligations contracted towards their Majesties by the Republic of

Mexico, had agreed to conclude a convention, with a view to combine their common action." The following were the Articles:—

"Art. 1. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, engage to make, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, the necessary arrangements for dispatching to the coasts of Mexico, combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast.

"The Commanders of the allied forces shall be, moreover, authorized to execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most suitable to effect the object specified in the preamble of the present Convention, and specifically to ensure the security of foreign residents.

"All the measures contemplated in this Article shall be taken in the name and on account of the High Contracting Parties, without reference to the particular nationality of the forces employed to execute them.

"Art. 2. The High Contracting Parties engage not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, any acquisition of territory nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.

"Art. 3. A Commission composed of three Commissioners, one to be named by each of the Contracting Powers, shall be established, with full authority to determine all questions that may arise as to the application or distribution of the sums of money which may be recovered from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the three Contracting Parties.

"Art. 4. The High Contracting Parties desiring, moreover, that the measures which they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States on its part has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, agree that immediately after the signature of the present Convention a copy thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States; that that Government shall be invited to accede to it; and that in anticipation of that accession their respective Ministers at Washington shall be at once furnished with full powers for the purpose of concluding and signing, collectively or separately, with the Plenipotentiary designated by the President of the United States, a Convention identical, save the suppression of the present Article, with that which they sign this day. But as by delaying to put into execution Articles I. and II. of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties would incur a risk of failing in the object which they desire to attain, they have agreed not to defer, with the view of obtaining the acces-

sion of the Government of the United States, the commencement of the above-mentioned operations beyond the time at which their combined forces can be assembled in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz."

A ship of war was despatched to Vera Cruz to bring away Sir C. Wyke and the members of his Mission, and convey them to Port Royal, in Jamaica, where it was arranged that the British squadron destined for the expedition to Mexico should rendezvous, under the orders of Admiral Sir A. Milne, the Commander on the West India station. The French and Spanish squadrons were expected to meet at the Havana, and then proceed to a point not far from Cape Antonio, at the western extremity of Cuba, where it was intended that the British squadron should join them. Earl Russell wrote to Sir C. Wyke, and told him that the British Government was of opinion that if the Mexican authorities should accede to the terms that would be proposed to them, and put the allied forces in possession of Vera Cruz, it might be unnecessary to undertake operations on the Pacific Coast, which formed part of the plan of operations.

It turned out that the Governor of Cuba, not being aware of the negotiations that were going on between the British, French, and Spanish Governments, to undertake the expedition in common, sent away the Spanish squadron from the Havana before the arrival of the French ships. It sailed at the beginning of December, under the command of Rear-Admiral Rubalcaya, and on its arrival off Vera Cruz, he demanded the surrender of the town, which was given up without resistance. The English and French squadrons arrived shortly afterwards, and Mexico lay at the mercy of the three European Powers, the results of whose expedition will be recorded in the next volume. We were, at this period, in imminent expectation of having to go to war with the Government of the United States, on account of the seizure of some passengers on board of the British mail-steamer *Trent*, an account of which will be found in a subsequent part of the present volume; and the British Government, therefore, despatched only one line-of-battle ship and two frigates, with 700 supernumerary marines, to form part of the expedition. The French force was considerably larger. That of Spain amounted to 6000 men, and when the French Government ascertained this, it determined to increase its own troops by a reinforcement of more than 3000 men, on the ground that the forces of France ought not to be inferior to the forces of Spain.

There was a rumour that the Austrian Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian would be invited, by a large body of the inhabitants, to place himself on the throne of Mexico; with reference to which Earl Russell wrote to Sir C. Wyke and said, "If the Mexican people, by a spontaneous movement, place the Austrian Archduke on the throne of Mexico, there is nothing in the Convention to prevent it. On the other hand, we could be no parties to a forcible intervention for this purpose. The Mexicans must

consult their own interests." And to Sir J. Crampton, our Minister at Washington, he wrote:—

"You will point out that the allied forces are not to be used for the purpose of depriving the Mexicans of their undoubted right of choosing their own form of government.

"Should the Mexicans choose to constitute a new Government which can restore order and preserve amicable relations with foreign nations, Her Majesty's Government will be delighted to hail the formation, and to support the consolidation, of such a Government. If, on the contrary, the troops of foreign Powers are to be used to set up a Government repugnant to the sentiments of Mexico, and to support it by military force, Her Majesty's Government could expect no other result from such an attempt than discord and disappointment. In such a case, the allied Governments would only have to choose between withdrawing from such an enterprise with some shame, or extending their interference beyond the limits, scope, and intention of the Triple Convention."

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.—The election of Mr. Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, brought the feeling of discontent on the part of the Southern States to a crisis. They had long been opposed to the commercial policy of the North, which was in direct antagonism to their own interests. They were producers of raw material, cotton, and sugar, and tobacco, and had no manufactures whatever. The North, on the contrary, was yearly increasing in prosperity and wealth as a manufacturing nation, and to protect their manufactures Congress had imposed a system of highly-protective duties, which kept foreign imports, to a large extent, from competing with them in the markets of the South. By the last revision of these duties, called the Morrill Tariff, many articles were, in effect, prohibited from entering their ports. This pressed heavily on the South, where the planters had not only to pay an enhanced price for the necessaries of life, but were unable to exchange their exports with the products of Europe, and especially of England, so advantageously as would have been the case under a system of free trade. This had long been a source of bitter discontent, and the representatives of the South, not unreasonably, complained that their constituents were unfairly taxed to promote the prosperity of one-half of the Union at the expense of the other moiety.

But, above all these, was the question of Slavery, that thorn in the side of the Union, the everlasting source of difficulty and danger. No other topic excited in the same degree the passions of parties. The South clung to their "domestic institution," as they called that frightful evil, as a necessity of their existence, and were, beyond measure, irritated at the growing feeling of hostility manifested by the North against it. The contest between them broke out openly in Congress on the constantly-recurring question whether particular territories should be admitted into the Union as free-soil or slave-holding States. In the case of Kansas, this led to actual con-

flict and effusion of blood; for in that territory the opposing parties fought with fury against each other, and, to use the words of President Buchanan, in his last message to Congress, "they were inflamed to a degree of malignity without parallel in American history." It must be remembered that this was not merely a social but a political question; for, by the admission of a new State into the Union, the balance of power between the North and South was altered; and as, by the Constitution, every State had the right of being represented by two members in the Senate, it became a matter of serious importance whether those members represented the interests of a slave-holding or a free-soil State.

The election of Mr. Lincoln, for the first time, drew a direct and broad line of demarcation between the two sections of the Union. Not a single Southern State voted for him; not a single Northern State voted against him. And the North was victorious. The South felt, therefore, that its political equality was gone, and, exasperated by the wild and insulting language of the Abolitionists, who, in their zeal for the slave, too often forgot the dictates of charity and prudence; chafing, also, under the injustice of a tariff which crippled and impoverished them; they no longer regarded the Union as a benefit, and resolved to exercise what they considered their lawful right to secede from it, and assert their independence as sovereign States, under a new Confederacy. They regarded the Union as a voluntary compact between States, from which each was at liberty to withdraw, and especially in a case where, as they contended, the compact had been broken by the unfair and hostile conduct of the North.

A proposal for a compromise was made in Congress, by Mr. Crittenden, in December, last year, by which Slavery was to be prohibited in all territories north of lat. 36° 30, and permitted south of that line. But there was a proviso that any territory hereafter should be admitted into the Union as a slave-owning or free-soil State, according as its own Constitution should determine; and Congress was to have no power to prohibit Slavery in a State, nor to abolish it in the district of Columbia, while it existed in Virginia and Maryland. An owner of fugitive slaves was to be compensated by Congress if their arrest in any particular State could not be effected. But it was too late now to put a stop to Secession by legislation. The Southern States were animated by a spirit of implacable distrust, and, indeed, hatred towards the North, and were determined, at any cost, to shake themselves free from the old Union, and form an independent Confederacy themselves. Mr. Crittenden's proposed compromise, therefore, came to nothing.

South Carolina seceded from the Union on the 20th of December. On that day, the State Convention, which met at Charleston, adopted an ordinance "to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her, under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America." It was in the following terms:—

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also by all acts, and parts of acts, of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

And in a Declaration of Independence, drawn up at the same time, the Convention, after recapitulating the grievances which the Northern States had inflicted upon the South, by disregarding the obligations imposed by the Constitution with respect to Slavery, said:—

"On the 4th of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has been announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory; that the judicial tribunals will be made sectional; that war must be waged against Slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States. The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist—equal rites of the States will be lost—the slave-holding States will no longer have the power of self-government or self-protection, and the Federal Government have become their enemy. Sectional interests and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain by the fact that the public opinion of the North has invested the political error with the sanction of a more erroneous religious belief.

"We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world as a free, sovereign, independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do; and, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance for protection on Divine Providence, we mutually pledge each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour."

As it may be useful to know the various dates at which different States seceded from the Union, we subjoin the information in a note.*

The first acts of the seceding States generally were to seize the United States arsenals and forts

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* South Carolina seceded Dec. 20, 1860.
Mississippi ,, Jan. 9, 1861.
Alabama ,, Jan. 11, ,,
Florida ,, Jan. 12, ,,
Georgia ,, Jan. 19, ,,
Louisiana ,, Jan. 28, ,,
Texas ,, Feb. 1, ,,
Virginia ,, Apr. 17, ,,
Arkansas ,, May 6, ,,
Tennessee ,, May 8, ,,
North Carolina ,, May 20, ,,
The aggregate area of these 11 States was 733,645 square miles.

in their territories. Thus, Georgia took possession of Fort Pulaski and the arsenal at Augusta. In Florida the navy yard, at Pensacola, was seized; and Fort Pickens escaped capture for a time only, in consequence of the strength of its garrison. In Louisiana the same events occurred.

On the 9th of January, the President sent a message to Congress as "the only human tribunal possessing, under Providence, the power to meet the emergency." He said:—

"The proposition to compromise by letting the North have exclusive control of the territory above a certain line, and to give Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory; but when the alternative is between reasonable concession on both sides and destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on the patriotism of Congress to assert that its members will hesitate for a moment. Even now the danger is upon us. In several States which have not yet seceded, the forts, arsenals, and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has long been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in any State of the Union. Besides, our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions. The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce a State or States to remain in the Union. At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I determined that no act of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it, nor to furnish an excuse for it by any act of the Government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice as well as well as sound policy requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and the South.

"It is said that serious apprehensions are to some extent entertained, in which I do not share, that the peace of this district may be disturbed before the 4th of March next. In any event, it will be my duty to preserve it, and this duty shall be performed.

"In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though it may be imperfectly, performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country."

It was on this day, the 9th of January, that the first shot was fired in anger, which announced the disruption of the Union, and the resolution of the seceding States to defend the new Confederacy by force of arms. A vessel was sent by the United States Government with troops

to reinforce Fort Sumpter, and as she was passing Morris Island, in Charleston Harbour, a battery, which had been there erected, opened its guns upon her, and, without returning the fire, she stopped her course and retired.*

Commissioners were now sent from South Carolina to Washington to deprecate hostilities and endeavour to effect an amiable adjustment of the quarrel. Mr. President Buchanan refused to receive them in any official character, and recognized them only as "distinguished citizens of the United States from South Carolina."

The United States troops at this period at Charleston were in occupation of Forts Sumpter and Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, under the command of Major Anderson; and the Commissioners demanded, as a preliminary step to negotiation, that the garrison should be withdrawn. This the President refused to do, and declared that his intention was to collect the reserve, execute the laws, and defend the property of the United States. In the meantime, Mr. Floyd, the Secretary of War, assured the Commissioners that the *status quo* should be maintained by Major Anderson,

* It will be interesting to see what was the population of the United States at the time of the disruption of the Union, according to the last Census of 1860.

The population of the United States and Territories, according to the Eighth Census (1860):—

States.	Census of 1860.			States.	Census of 1860.		
	Free.	Slave.	Total.		Free.	Slave.	Total.
Alabama.....	529,164	435,132	964,296	Ohio	2,339 599	—	2,339,599
Arkansas ...	324,323	111,104	435,427	Oregon	52,464	—	52,464
California ...	380,015	—	380,015	Pennsylvania	2,906,370	—	2,906,370
Connecticut .	460,151	—	460,151	Rhode Island	174,621	—	174,621
Delaware ...	110,420	1,798	112,218	S. Carolina...	301,271	402,541	703,812
Florida	78 686	61,753	140,439	Tennessee ...	834,063	275.784	1,109,847
Georgia	595,097	462,230	1 057,327	Texas	420,651	180 388	601,039
Illinois	1,711,753	—	1,711,753	Virginia	1,105,196	490,887	1,596,083
Indiana	1,350,479	—	1,350,479	Vermont.....	315,116	—	315.116
Iowa	674,948	—	674,948	Wisconsin ...	775,873	—	775,873
Kansas	107.110	—	107,110		27,185,109	3,949,557	31,134,666
Kentucky ...	930.223	225,490	1,135,713				
Louisiana ...	376.913	332,520	709,433	*Territories:*			
Maine	628,276	—	628,276	Colorado.....	34,197	—	34,197
Maryland ...	599.846	87,188	687,034	Dakotah	4.839	—	4,839
Massachus....	1,231 065	—	1,231,065	Nebraska ...	28,832	10	28,842
Mississippi...	354.699	436,696	791,395	Nevada	6,857	—	6,857
Missouri.....	1,058,342	114,965	1,173,317	New Mexico.	93,517	24	93,541
Michigan ...	749,112	—	749,112	Utah	40,266	29	40,295
Minnesota ...	162,022	—	162,022	Washington .	11,578	—	11,578
New Hamp..	326,072	—	326,072	District of Columbia..	71,895	3,181	75,076
New Jersey..	672,031	—	672.031				
New York ...	3,887,542	—	3,887,542		27,477,090	3,952,801	31,429,891
N. Carolina .	661,586	331,081	992,667				

The population according to the Census of 1850 was 23,191,876; showing an increase in a period of 10 years of 8,238,015.

The slave population in 1860 was	3,952,801
Ditto 1850	3,204,313
Showing an increase of	748,488

and no hostilities attempted while the matter was under discussion. He issued orders to Major Anderson, directing him not to take up any position which could be construed into the assumption of a hostile attitude—but to hold possession of the forts in the harbour. and if attacked to defend himself to the last extremity. But that officer, deeming it most prudent to concentrate his small force in Fort Sumpter, abandoned the two other forts, and prepared to defend Fort Sumpter with all the available means at his disposal. This was decried by the Commissioners as a breach of faith, and when Mr. Buchanan refused to disavow the proceedings of Major Anderson, his own Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, turned against him, and sent in his resignation, declaring in his letter that "the solemn pledges of the Government had been violated by Major Anderson," and that it was in vain now to hope for confidence on the part of the people of South Carolina, unless the troops were withdrawn from Fort Sumpter. With respect to the charge of breach of faith, the President altogether denied it, saying that he had indeed pledged himself not to reinforce the Carolina Forts, but had never promised not to resist attack, and had ordered Major Anderson to resist to the last extremity. As to withdrawing the troops, such a thought had never entered his mind, and he would not consent to it. The result was that the Commissioners left Washington at the begining of February, after sending a telegraphic message to Charleston, calling upon the authorities to order the United States frigate *Brooklyn* to be fired upon if she entered the harbour to collect the revenue. In the House of Representatives, a resolution was passed approving of Major Anderson's act in evacuating Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney.

The representatives of the seceding States met at Montgomery on the 4th of February, and selected Mr. Howard Cobb, of Georgia, President of the Confederate Congress. In the course of the address Mr. Cobb said, "The occasion which assembled us together was one of no ordinary character. We meet as the representatives of sovereign and independent States, who, by a solemn judgment, have dissolved all the political associations which connected them with the Government of the United States. It is now a fixed, irrevocable fact. The separation is perfect, complete, and perpetual. The great duty now imposed is to provide a Government for our future security and protection. We can and should extend to our sister States and our late sister States, who are identified in interest and feeling and institutions, a cordial invitation to unite in a common destiny, and should be desirous at the same time of maintaining with our confederates friendly relations, political and commercial."

On the 18th of February, Mr. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated at Montgomery as President of the Confederate States. He delivered an address, in which he said,—"Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations,

illustrates the American idea that Governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish Governments whenever they become destructive to the ends for which they were established. The declared compact of the Union from which we have withdrawn, was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box declared that, so far as they were concerned, the Government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely asserted the right the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable. Of the time and occasion of its exercise, they as sovereigns were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial, enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we laboured to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and re-affirmed in the Bills of Rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognizes in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of government. Thus, the sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this Confederacy, and it is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolution. They formed a new alliance, but within each State its government has remained; the rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. . . . There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigation community, such as the North-eastern States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite good-will and kind offices. If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, the position which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence, which must be inflexibly pursued through many years of controversy with our late associates of the Northern States. We have vainly endeavoured to secure tranquillity and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a necessity, not a choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and henceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have formed. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit

us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with firm resolve, to appeal to arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence on a just cause. . . . We have changed the constituent parts, but not the system of our Government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States in their exposition of it; and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning. Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, when retiring, something of the good-will and confidence which will welcome my entrance into office. It is joyous in the midst of perilous times to look around upon a people united in heart, where one purpose of high resolve animates and actuates the whole; where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honour, right, liberty, and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent, the progress of a movement sanctioned by its justice, and sustained by a virtuous people. Reverently let us invoke the God of our fathers to guide, and provide, and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish, and transmit to their posterity; and, with a continuance of His favour, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, to prosperity."

On the 4th of March, the new President of the United States, Mr. Abraham Lincoln, entered formally on the duties of his office, and delivered an inaugural address, from which we extract a few passages of general interest. He said:—

"I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists.' I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with a full knowledge that I had made this, and many similiar declarations, and had never recanted them. And, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to them-

selves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read :—

" 'Resolved,—That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend ; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.'

" I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration.

" I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause,—as cheerfully to one section as to another.

" There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labour. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions :—

" 'No person held to service or labour in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.'

" It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the lawgiver is the law.

" All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as well as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause 'shall be delivered up,' their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath ?

" There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by State authority ; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be but of little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done ; and should any one, in any case, be content that this oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept ?

" Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave ? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all

the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?

"I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules; and, while I do not choose now to specify particular Acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those Acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

"It is 72 years since the first inauguration of a President under our national Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and very distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulties.

"A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that, in the contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national Governments. It is safe to assert that no Government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure for ever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

"Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak—but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition, that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself.

"The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued in the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then 13 States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778; and, finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union. But, if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

"It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States

are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

"I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and, to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this, which I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, I shall perfectly perform it, so far as is practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary.

"If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will ruin and divide them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why not any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing Government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact, that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment I fully recognize the full authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favour, rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.

"I will venture to add, that to me the convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish either to accept or refuse. I understand that a proposed amendment to the Constitution—which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments so far as to say that, holding such a provision to be now implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable.

"The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people,

and they have conferred none upon him to fix the terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves, also, can do this if they choose; but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor. Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal, the American people! By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

"My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.

"If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it.

"Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either.

"If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there is still no single reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favoured land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.

"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you.

"You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect, and defend' it.

"I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

"The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched—as surely they will be—by the better angels of our nature."

One of the first acts of the new Cabinet was to endeavour to reinforce the United States garrison at Fort Sumpter, or, at all events, supply it with provisions.

For this purpose, a number of vessels, with a quantity of stores on board, accompanied by two men-of-war, sailed from New York, intending to rendezvous in Charleston harbour, on the 12th of April. A storm, however, dispersed the fleet; only one vessel reached the roadstead at the appointed time. In the meantime, the South Carolina Government, hearing of the intended movement, resolved to anticipate it by active measures. On the 11th, General Beauregard, who commanded the Confederate troops, summoned Major Anderson to surrender, and, on his refusal, from "a sense of honour," opened fire on the fort the next morning. This may be said to have been the commencement of the civil war. The fort replied vigorously to the attack, but the means at Major Anderson's command were wholly inadequate. A breach was made in the works, and the officers' quarters were set on fire by the cannonade of the Confederates. As effectual resistance was hopeless, and there was no prospect of succour, the garrison surrendered at discretion on the afternoon of the 13th, and the Confederate flag waved in triumph over Fort Sumpter.

On the 15th of April, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:—

"Whereas the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress the said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

"The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favour, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the power, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular Government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within 20 days from this date."

The proclamation then summoned both Houses of Congress to meet on the 4th of July. Two days afterwards, Mr. Davis, President of the Confederate States, published a counter proclamation, authorizing the issue of letters of marque and reprisal.

The preamble recited, as a reason for this, the declaration of war made by the President of the United States, and was in the following terms:—

"Whereas Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has by proclamation announced the intention of invading the Confederacy with an armed force, for the purpose of capturing its fortresses, and thereby subverting its independence and subjecting the free people thereof to the dominion of a foreign Power; and whereas it has thus become the duty of this Government to repel the threatened invasion and defend the rights and liberties of the people by all the means which the laws of nations and usages of civilized warfare place at its disposal."

To show the colossal extent of territory and power still left to the Northern or Federal States, notwithstanding the Secession, we will quote the following passage from a very able work of Mr. Spence, entitled "The American Crisis":—

"There are now 19 free States, of which the area is 993,684 square miles, and there are six territories which, excluding those named, comprise an area of 1,168,000 square miles. Thus the total magnitude of the Northern Power would be 2,161,684 square miles. Now, the combined dimensions of four of the five great European Powers are together 625,000 square miles. Thus, the Northern territory would be three times as large as that of four of the great Powers of the world together. There are eight kingdoms of Europe of which the population in 1850 was 20,000,000, the same as that of the Northern States. Of these the combined area is 120,000 square miles. Hence the domain of the Northern Power would be 18 times as large as that of eight European kingdoms joined together. Again, France is not considered a small country, and it would be 12 times as large as France."

On the 29th of April, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, declaring the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas under blockade; and on the 27th of the same month, another proclamation declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockade.

The State of Maryland, which intervenes between New York and Washington, was still wavering as to what course it would take, and was unwilling that the Federal troops should march through its territory from the North into Virginia. In consequence of this, Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, on the 22nd of April, addressed from Washington a despatch to the Governor of Maryland, in which he said:—

"The force now sought to be sent through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of this capital.

"The President has necessarily confided the choice of the national highway which that force shall take in coming to this city to Lieutenant-General Scott, commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism, and distinguished public service.

"The President instructs me

to add, that the national highway thus selected by the Lieutenant-General has been chosen by him upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is further removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would, therefore, be the least objectionable one.

"The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of the American Union when forces designed for the defence of its capital were not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis—then, as now, the capital of that patriotic State, and then also one of the capitals of the Union."

On the 28th of April, the Confederate Congress passed an Act to authorize the President to borrow fifteen millions of dollars on the credit of the Confederate States, by the issue of bonds at eight per cent., the principal and interest being secured by an export duty on cotton of one-eighth of one cent per pound.

On the 29th of April, Mr. Jefferson Davis sent a Message to the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, in which he thus summed up the causes which led to the secession of the Confederate States:—

"During the war waged against Great Britain by her colonies on this continent, a common danger impelled them to a close alliance, and to the formation of a Confederation, by the terms of which the colonies, styling themselves States, entered 'severally into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.'

"In order to guard against any misconstruction of their compact, the several States made explicit declaration, in a distinct article, that 'each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.'

"Under this contract of alliance the war of the Revolution was successfully waged, and resulted in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, by the terms of which the several States were, each by name, recognized to be independent.

"The Articles of Confederation contained a clause whereby all alterations were prohibited, unless confirmed by the Legislatures of every State, after being agreed to by the Congress; and, in obedience to this provision, under the resolution of Congress of the 21st of February, 1787, the several States appointed delegates, who attended a Convention, 'for the sole and express purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed *by the States*, render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of Government and the preservation of the Union.'

"It was by the delegates chosen

by the several States, under the resolution just quoted, that the Constitution of the United States was framed in 1787, and submitted to the several States for ratification, as shown by the 7th Article, which is in these words:—

"'The ratification of the *Conventions of nine States* shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between *the States* so ratifying the same.'

"The Constitution of 1787 having, however, omitted the clause already recited from the Articles of Confederation, which provided in explicit terms that each State retained its sovereignty and independence, some alarm was felt in the States when invited to ratify the Constitution, lest this omission should be construed into an abandonment of their cherished principle; and they refused to be satisfied until amendments were added to the Constitution, placing beyond any pretence of doubt the reservation by the States of all their sovereign rights and powers, not expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution.

"I have italicized certain words in the quotations just made, for the purpose of attracting attention to the singular and marked caution with which the States endeavoured, in every possible form, to exclude the idea that the separate and independent sovereignty of each State was merged into one common Government and nation, and the earnest desire they evinced to impress on the Constitution its true character—that of a compact between independent States.

"Strange indeed must it appear to the impartial observer, but it is none the less true, that all these carefully-worded clauses proved unavailing to prevent the rise and growth in the Northern States of a political school which has persistently claimed that the Government thus formed was not a compact between States, but was, in effect, a national Government, set up above and over the States. An organization, created by the States to secure the blessings of liberty and independence against foreign aggression, has been gradually perverted into a machine for their control in their domestic affairs; the creature had been exalted above its creators; the principals have been made subordinate to the agent appointed by themselves.

"The people of the Southern States, whose almost exclusive occupation was agriculture, early perceived a tendency in the Northern States to render the common Government subservient to their own purposes by imposing burdens on commerce as a protection to their manufacturing and shipping interests. Long and angry controversy grew out of these attempts, often successful, to benefit one section of the country at the expense of the other; and the danger of disruption arising from this cause was enhanced by the fact, that the Northern population was increasing, by immigration and other causes, in a greater ratio than the population of the South. By degrees, as the Northern States gained preponderance in the National Congress, self-interest taught their people to yield ready assent to any plausible advocacy of their right as a majority to govern the minority without control: they learned to listen with

impatience to the suggestion of any constitutional impediment to the exercise of their will; and so utterly have the principles of the Constitution been corrupted in the Northern mind, that in the inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in March last, he asserts as an axiom, which he plainly deems to be undeniable, that the theory of the Constitution requires that in all cases the majority shall govern; and, in another memorable instance, the same Chief Magistrate did not hesitate to liken the relations between a State and the United States to those which exist between a county and the State in which it is situated, and by which it was created. This is the lamentable and fundamental error on which rests the policy that has culminated in his declaration of war against these Confederate States.

"In addition to the long-continued and deep-seated resentment felt by the Southern States at the persistent abuse of the powers they had delegated to the Congress for the purpose of enriching the manufacturing and shipping classes of the North at the expense of the South, there has existed for nearly half a century another subject of discord, involving interests of such transcendent magnitude as at all times to create the apprehension in the minds of many devoted lovers of the Union that its permanence was impossible.

"When the several States delegated certain powers to the United States Congress a large portion of the labouring population consisted of African slaves imported into colonies by the mother-country. In 12 out of the 13 States, negro slavery existed, and the right of property in slaves was protected by law. This property was recognized in the Constitution, and provision was made against its loss by the escape of the slave. The increase in the number of slaves by further importation from Africa was also secured by a clause forbidding Congress to prohibit the slave trade anterior to a certain date; and in no clause can there be found any delegation of power to the Congress authorizing it in any manner to legislate to the prejudice, detriment, or discouragement of the owners of that species of property, or excluding it from the protection of the Government.

"The climate and soil of the Northern States soon proved unpropitious to the continuance of slave labour, while the converse was the case at the South. Under the unrestricted, free intercourse between the two sections, the Northern States consulted their own interest by selling their slaves to the South, and prohibiting slavery within their limits. The South were willing purchasers of a property suitable to their wants, and paid the price of the acquisition without harbouring a suspicion that their quiet possession was to be disturbed by those who were inhibited, not only by want of constitutional authority, but by good faith as vendors, from disquieting a title emanating from themselves.

"As soon, however, as the Northern States, that prohibited African Slavery within their limits, had reached a number sufficient to give their representation a controlling voice in the Congress,

a persistent and organized system of hostile measures against the rights of the owners of slaves in the Southern States was inaugurated and gradually extended. A continuous series of measures were devised and prosecuted for the purpose of rendering insecure the tenure of property in slaves; fanatical organizations, supplied with money by voluntary subscriptions, were assiduously engaged in exciting among the slaves a spirit of discontent and revolt; means were furnished for their escape from their owners, and agents secretly employed to entice them to abscond; the constitutional provision for their relation to their owners was first evaded, then openly announced as a conscientious violation of obligation and religious duty; men were taught that it was a merit to elude, disobey, and violently oppose the execution of the laws enacted to secure the performance of the promise in the constitutional compact; owners of slaves were mobbed and even murdered in open day, solely for applying to a magistrate for the arrest of a fugitive slave; the dogmas of these voluntary organizations soon obtained control of the legislatures of many of the Northern States, and laws were passed providing for the punishment, by ruinous fines and long-continued imprisonment in gaols and penitentiaries, of citizens of the Southern States who should dare to ask aid of the officers of the law for the recovery of their property. Emboldened by success, the theatre of agitation and aggression against the clearly-expressed constitutional rights of the Southern States was tranferred to the Congress; senators and representatives were sent to the common councils of the nation, whose chief title to this distinction consisted in the display of a spirit of ultra-fanaticism, and whose business was not 'to promote the general welfare or insure domestic tranquillity,' but to awaken the bitterest hatred against the citizens of sister States by violent denunciations of their institutions; the transaction of public affairs was impeded by repeated efforts to usurp powers not delegated by the Constitution, for the purpose of impairing the security of property in slaves, and reducing those States which held slaves to a condition of inferiority. Finally, a great party was organized for the purpose of obtaining the administration of the Government with the avowed object of using its power for the total exclusion of the Slave States from all participation in the benefits of the public domain, acquired by all the States in common, whether by conquest or purchase; of surrounding them entirely by States in which slavery should be prohibited; of thus rendering the property in slaves so insecure as to be comparatively worthless, and thereby annihilating in effect property worth thousands of millions of dollars. This party, thus organized, succeeded, in the month of November last, in the election of its candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

"In the meantime, under the mild and genial climate of the Southern States, and the increasing care and attention for the well-being and comfort of the labouring class, dictated alike by interest and humanity, the African slaves had augmented in

number from about 600,000, at the date of the adoption of the constitutional compact, to upwards of 4,000,000. In moral and social condition they had been elevated from brutal savages into docile, intelligent, and civilized agricultural labourers, and supplied not only with bodily comforts, but with careful religious instruction. Under the supervision of a superior race, their labour had been so directed as not only to allow a gradual and marked amelioration of their own condition, but to convert hundreds of thousands of square miles of the wilderness into cultivated lands, covered with a prosperous people; towns and cities had sprung into existence, and had rapidly increased in wealth and population, under the social system of the South; the white population of the Southern slave-holding States had augmented from about 1,250,000, at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, to more than 8,500,000 in 1860; and the productions of the South in cotton, rice, sugar, and tobacco, for the full development and continuance of which the labour of African slaves was and is indispensable, had swollen to an amount which formed nearly three-fourths of the exports of the whole United States, and become absolutely necessary to the wants of civilized man."

The Message then detailed the events which led to the capture of Fort Sumpter by the Confederates, and proceeded:—

"Scarcely had the President of the United States received intelligence of the failure of the scheme which he had devised for the reinforcement of Fort Sumpter, when he issued the declaration of war against this Confederacy which has prompted me to convoke you. In this extraordinary production, that high functionary affects total ignorance of the existence of an independent Government, which, possessing the entire and enthusiastic devotion of its people, is exercising its functions without question over seven sovereign States, over more than 5,000,000 of people, and over a territory whose area exceeds half a million of square miles. He terms sovereign States 'combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law.' He calls for an army of 75,000 men to act as a *posse comitatus* in aid of the process of the courts of justice in States where no courts exist whose mandates and decrees are not cheerfully obeyed and respected by a willing people. He avows, that 'the first service to be assigned to the forces called out' will be, not to execute the process of courts, but to capture forts and strongholds situated within the admitted limits of this Confederacy, and garrisoned by its troops; and declares that 'this effort' is intended 'to maintain the perpetuity of popular government.' He concludes by commanding 'the persons composing the combinations aforesaid'—to wit, the 5,000,000 inhabitants of these States—'to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within 20 days.'

"Apparently contradictory as are the terms of this singular document, one point was unmistakably evident. The President of the United States called for an

army of 75,000 men, whose first service was to be to capture our forts. It was a plain declaration of war, which I was not at liberty to disregard, because of my knowledge that, under the Constitution of the United States, the President was usurping a power granted exclusively to the Congress. He is the sole organ of communication between that country and foreign Powers. The law of nations did not permit me to question the authority of the Executive of a foreign nation to declare war against this Confederacy. Although I might have refrained from taking active measures for our defence, if the States of the Union had all imitated the action of Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tenessee, and Missouri, by denouncing the call for troops as a constitutional usurpation of power to which they refused to respond, I was not at liberty to disregard the fact, that many of the States seemed quite content to submit to the exercise of the power assumed by the President of the United States, and were actively engaged in levying troops, to be used for the purpose indicated in the proclamation.

"Deprived of the aid of Congress at the moment, I was under the necessity of confining my action to a call on the States for volunteers for the common defence, in accordance with the authority you had confided to me before your adjournment. I deemed it proper, further, to issue proclamation inviting application from persons disposed to aid our defence in private armed vessels on the high seas, to the end that preparations might be made for the immediate issue of letters of marque and reprisal, which you alone under the Constitution have power to grant. I entertain no doubt you will concur with me in the opinion that, in the absence of a fleet of public vessels, it will be eminently expedient to supply their place by private armed vessels, so happily styled by the publicists of the United States 'the militia of the sea,' and so often and justly relied on by them as an efficient and admirable instrument of defensive warfare. I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of a law authorizing me to accept the numerous proposals already received.

"In conclusion, I congratulate you on the fact, that in every portion of our country there has been exhibited the most patriotic devotion to our common cause. Transportation companies have freely tendered the use of their lines for troops and supplies. The presidents of the railroads of the Confederacy, in company with others who control lines of communication with States that we hope soon to greet as sisters, assembled in convention in this city, and not only reduced largely the rates heretofore demanded for mail service and conveyance of troops and munitions, but voluntarily proffered to receive their compensations at these reduced rates in the bonds of the Confederacy, for the purpose of leaving all the resources of the Government at its disposal for common defence. Requisitions for troops have been met with such alacrity, that the numbers tendering their services have in every instance greatly exceeded the demand. Men of the highest official and social position are

serving as volunteers in the ranks. The gravity of age and the zeal of youth rival each other in the desire to be foremost in the public defence; and, though at no other point than the one heretofore noticed have they been stimulated by the excitement incident to actual engagement, and the hope of distinction for individual achievement, they have borne what for new troops is the most severe ordeal—patient toil and constant vigil, and all the exposure and discomfort of active service—with a resolution and fortitude such as to command approbation and justify the highest expectation of their conduct, when active valour shall be required in place of steady endurance.

"A people thus united and resolved cannot shrink from any sacrifice which they may be called on to make; nor can there be a reasonable doubt of their final success, however long and severe may be the test of their determination to maintain their birthright of freedom and equality, as a trust which it is their first duty to transmit undiminished to their posterity.

"A bounteous Providence cheers us with the promise of abundant crops. The fields of grain, which will within a few weeks be ready for the sickle, give assurance of the amplest supply of food for man; while the corn, cotton, and other staple productions of our soil afford abundant proof that up to this period the season has been propitious.

"We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honour and independence. We seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us should not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must, resist, to the direst extremity. The moment that this pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial. So long as this pretension is maintained, with a firm reliance on that Divine Power which covers with its protection the just cause, we will continue to struggle for our inherent right to freedom, independence, and self-government."

On the 3rd of May, President Lincoln issued a proclamation, calling into the service of the United States 42,034 volunteers, and directing that the regular army should be increased by 22,714 officers and men, and the navy by 18,000 seamen.

In a dispatch addressed by Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, to the American Minister at Paris, on the 4th of May, he thus spoke of the determination of his Government to maintain the Union:—

"The United States waited patiently while their authority was defied in turbulent assemblies and insidious preparations, willing to hope that mediation offered on all sides would conciliate and induce the disaffected parties to return to a better mind. But the case is now altogether changed. The insurgents have instituted revolution with open,

flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity. The constitutional remedies of all the complaints of the insurgents are still open to them, and will remain so. But, on the other hand, the land and naval forces of the Union have been put into activity to restore the Federal authority and to save the Union from danger.

"You cannot be too decided or too explicit in making known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be any—the least—idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take place in any way whatever. There will be here only one nation and one Government, and there will be the same republic and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes and changes of Government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen, on the eve of your departure, the elasticity of the national spirit, the vigour of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasures to this great cause."

On the appearance of the foregoing proclamation, the Confederate Congress immediately passed an Act "recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States"; and authorizing the President to use the whole land and naval forces of the Confederate States, and to issue commissions to privateers. The preamble of the Act thus described the position of the Seceding States:—

"Whereas the State of Virginia has seceded from the Federal Union, and entered into a Convention of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Confederate States, and has adopted the provisional Constitution of the said States, and the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri have refused, and it is believed that the State of Delaware, and the inhabitants of the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian territory south of Kanzas will refuse to co-operate with the Government of the United States in these acts of hostilities and wanton aggression, which are plainly intended to overawe, oppress, and finally subjugate the people of the Confederate States; and whereas, by the acts and means aforesaid, war exists between the Confederate States and the Government of the United States and the States and territories thereof, except the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, and Delaware, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico, and the Indian territories south of Kanzas."

Kentucky, at the time, had declared for neutrality, and no attempt was made by the United States Government to treat this as an act of treason, which it certainly was, if secession was an act of rebellion. The Governor of Kentucky, in a proclamation he issued in May, said:—

"I hereby notify and warn all other States, separate or united, especially the United and Confederate States, that I solemnly

forbid any movement upon Kentucky soil, or occupation of any port or place therein, for any purposes whatever, until authorized by invitation or permission of the legislative and executive authorities."

The Confederate States resolved to allow no cotton to be exported to the North during the struggle, knowing how dependent the manufacturers there were upon the South for the supply of that material, and hoping that the distress thereby occasioned would tend to make the war unpopular with a numerous and influential class in the Northern States. The Congress accordingly passed an act declaring—

"That from and after the 1st of June next, and during the existence of the blockade of any of the ports of the Confederate States of America by the Government of the United States, it shall not be lawful for any person to export raw cotton or cotton yarn from the Confederate States of America, except through the seaports of the Confederate States."

On the 13th of May, a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Queen of the United Kingdom, commanding all her subjects to observe a strict neutrality in the war that was raging in America. It stated:—

"Whereas hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves 'the Confederate States of America:'

"And whereas we, being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our Royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the contest between the said contending parties:

"We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation:

"And we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid hostilities, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril. . . .

"And we do hereby further warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this our Royal Proclamation, and of our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty, as subjects of a neutral sovereign, in the said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf . . . . they will in no wise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or legal consequences; but will, on the contrary, incur our high displeasure by such misconduct."

The Emperor of the French also declared, by a proclamation or notice in the *Moniteur*, his resolution "to maintain a strict neutrality in the struggle between the Government of the Union and the States which propose to form a separate Confederation." He also declared that no vessel of war or privateer of either of the "belligerent parties" would be allowed to enter or stay with prizes in the French ports longer than twenty-four hours,

and he prohibited the sale of prizes there. All Frenchmen were likewise prohibited from enlisting or taking service either in the land army or on board vessels of war or privateers of either of the two belligerent parties.

The State of Maryland did not venture to oppose the passage of the Federal States' troops through its territory, and, on the 15th of May, Baltimore was occupied by two thousand men under General Butler, who immediately proclaimed martial law, as the city was in a very disaffected state. The Maryland Legislature passed resolutions condemning the conduct of the President, but in favour of adhesion to the Union. The chief importance of this small State consisted in its being the highway between the North and Washington, which would have been completely isolated if Maryland had seceded or been able to exclude the Federal States' troops.

The Federal army under General Scott, at this juncture, was strongly posted in the neighbourhood of Washington. They also occupied Arlington heights on the other side of the Potomac, and all the bridges between Alexandria and Harper's Ferry were destroyed. Cairo, at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi, was strongly fortified, and made the base of operations in the West.

General Butler, commanding the Federal Forces at Fort Munroe, finding that runaway negroes were, to use his own expression, "constantly flocking" to his lines, applied to the Government for instructions how he was to deal with them, and he received from Mr. Cameron, the Secretary of War, directions not to surrender them to their masters, who had joined the rebels. Mr. Cameron said:—

"The department is sensible of the embarrassments which must surround officers conducting military operations in a State by the laws of which slavery is sanctioned. The Government cannot recognize the rejection by any State of its Federal obligations, nor can it refuse the performance of the Federal obligations resting upon itself. Among these Federal obligations, however, no one can be more important than that of suppressing and dispersing armed combinations formed for the purpose of overthrowing its whole constitutional authority. While, therefore, you will permit no interference, by the persons under your command, with the relations of persons held to service under the laws of any State, you will, on the other hand, so long as any State within which your military operations are conducted is under the control of such armed organizations, refrain from surrendering to alleged masters any persons who may come within your lines. You will employ such persons in the service to which they may be best adapted, keeping an account of the labour by them performed, of the value of it, and of the expense of their maintenance. The question of their final disposition will be reserved for future determination."

CHAPTER XI.

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA CONTINUED.—*Proclamation of the Confederate General Beauregard—Harper's Ferry abandoned by the Confederates—The Confederate Cabinet—Battle of Bull's Run—Success of the Confederates at Springfield—Measures with regard to Slaves—Proclamation of President Lincoln—Landing of Federal Troops on the Coast of South Carolina—Resignation of General Scott—Seizure of Passengers on board the British Mail Steamer* Trent—*Preparation for War by Great Britain—Surrender of the Passengers—Message of President Davis to the Confederate Congress—Message of President Lincoln to the Federal Congress—Operations of the Federal Marine Force during the War.*

IT is worth while to give an extract from the proclamation which General Beauregard issued from Camp Pickens, at Manassas Junction, on the 1st of June, and in which he called upon the inhabitants of Virginia to "rally to the standard of their State and country," and drive back and expel the invaders from their land:—

"A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil. Abraham Lincoln, regardless of all moral, legal, and constitutional restraints, has thrown his Abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts of violence and outrage too shocking and revolting to humanity to be enumerated.

"All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war-cry is 'Beauty and Booty.' All that is dear to man—your honour and that of your wives and daughters—your fortunes and your lives are involved in this momentous contest."

The Confederate forces, under General Johnston, had for some time occupied Harper's Ferry, and appeared resolved to defend it to the last, but suddenly, on the 16th of June, they began to evacuate it, and finally abandoned the place, after setting fire to the railway bridge and public buildings, and spiking such heavy guns as they were not able to remove. Harper's Ferry was then taken possession of by a detachment of the Federal army.

The Confederate Government changed its head-quarters from Montgomery to Richmond in Virginia, and the Congress met there on the 20th of July. Mr. Davis's Cabinet consisted of the following members:—

Secretary of State, Robert Toombs, of Georgia. Secretary of the Treasury, C. L. Memmin-

ger, of South Carolina. Secretary of War, Leroy P. Walker, of Alabama. Secretary of the Navy, Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida. Postmaster-General, John H. Reagan, of Texas. Attorney-General, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana.

The Vice-President was Mr. Stephens, of Georgia.

On the 20th of July the headquarters of the Federal army, under the command of General M'Dowell, were at Centreville, about eighteen miles to the south-west of Washington, and the Confederate forces were in the neighbourhood of Manassas, distant from Centreville about seven miles further to the south-west. Centreville is a village on the west side of a ridge which runs nearly north and south, and the road from it to Manassas, or Manassas Junction as it is called, was along this ridge, crossing a stream called Bull's Run, three miles from Centreville. General M'Dowell determined to attack the Confederates, and his original intention was to turn the enemy's positions on their right, but a reconnaissance made on the 18th showed that they were too strongly posted in that direction. The plan of attack was therefore altered, and directed against the extreme left. The troops were ordered to march at half-past 2 A.M., on the morning of Sunday, the 21st, in order that they might reach the scene of intended action before the heat of the day. What followed will best appear from General M'Dowell's official report of the engagement. He says :—

"As my position may warrant, even if it does not call for, some explanation of the causes, as far as they can be seen, which led to the results herein stated, I trust it may not be out of place if I refer in a few words to the immediate antecedents of the battle.

"When I submitted to the General-in-Chief, in compliance with his verbal instructions, the plan of operations and estimate of force required, the time I was to proceed to carry it into effect was fixed for the 8th of July (Monday). Every facility possible was given me by the General-in-Chief and heads of the administrative departments in making the necessary preparations. But the regiments, owing, I was told, to want of transport, came over slowly. Many of them did not come across till eight or nine days after the time fixed upon, and went forward without my even seeing them, and without having been together before in a brigade. The sending reinforcements to General Patterson, by drawing off the waggons, was a further and unavoidable cause of delay. Notwithstanding the herculean efforts of the Quarter-master-General, and his favouring me in every way, the waggons for ammunition, subsistence, &c., and the horses for the trains and the artillery, did not all arrive for more than a week after the time appointed to move. I was not even prepared as late as the 15th ult., and the desire I should move became great, and it was wished I should not, if possible, delay longer than Tuesday, the 16th ult.

"When I did set out, on the 16th, I was still deficient in waggons for subsistence. But I went forward, trusting to their being procured in time to follow

me. The trains thus hurriedly gathered together, with horses, waggons, drivers, and waggon managers all new and unused to each other, moved with difficulty and disorder, and were the cause of a day's delay in getting the provisions forward, making it necessary to make on Sunday the attack we should have made on Saturday.

"I could not, with every exertion, get forward with the troops earlier than we did. I wished to go to Centreville the second day, which would have taken us there on the 17th, and enabled us, so far as they were concerned, to go into action on the 19th, instead of the 21st; but when I went forward from Fairfax Court-house, beyond German-town, to urge them forward, I was told it was impossible for the men to march further. They had only come from Vienna, about six miles, and it was not more than six and a-half miles further to Centreville—in all a march of twelve and a-half miles; but the men were foot-weary, not so much, I was told, by the distance marched as by the time they had been on foot, caused by the obstructions in the road, and the slow pace we had to move to avoid ambuscades. The men were, moreover, unaccustomed to marching, their bodies not in condition for that kind of work, and not used to carrying even the load of light marching order. . . . . There was delay in the First Division getting out of its camp on the road, and the other divisions were in consequence between two and three hours behind the time appointed—a great misfortune, as events turned out. The wood road leading from the Warrenton turnpike to the upper ford was much longer than we counted upon, the general direction of the stream being oblique to the road, and we having the obtuse angle on our side.

"General Tyler commenced with his artillery at half-past 6 A.M., but the enemy did not reply, and after some time it became a question whether he was in any force in our front, and if he did not intend himself to make an attack, and make it by Blackburn's Ford. After firing several times, and obtaining no response, I held one of Heintzelman's brigades in reserve in case we should have to send any troops back to reinforce Miles's Division. The other brigades moved forward as directed in the general orders.

"On reaching the ford at Sudley's Spring, I found that a part of the leading brigade of Hunter's Division (Burnside's) had crossed; but the men were slow in getting over, stopping to drink. As at this time the clouds of dust from the direction of Manassas indicated the immediate approach of a large force, and fearing it might come down on the head of the column before the division could all get over and sustain it, orders were sent back to the heads of regiments to break from the column and come forward separately as fast as possible. Orders were sent by an officer to the reserve brigade of Heintzelman's Division to come by a nearer road across the fields, and an aide-de-camp was sent to Brigadier-General Tyler to direct him to press forward his attack, as large bodies of the enemy were passing in front of him to

attack the division which had crossed over.

"The ground between the stream and the road leading from Sudley's Spring south, and over which Burnside's Brigade marched, was for about a mile from the ford thickly wooded; while on the right of the road, for about the same distance, the country was divided between fields and woods. About a mile from the road the country on both sides of the road is open, and for nearly a mile further large rolling fields extend down to the Warrenton turnpike, which crosses what became the field of battle through the valley of a small watercourse, a tributary of Bull's Run.

"Shortly after the leading regiment of the First Brigade reached this open space, and while others and the Second Brigade were crossing to the front and right, the enemy opened his fire, beginning with artillery, and following it up with infantry. The leading brigade (Burnside's) had to sustain the shock for a short time without support, and did it well. The battalion of regular infantry was sent to sustain it, and shortly afterwards the other corps of Porter's Brigade and a regiment detached from Heintzelman's Division to the left, forced the enemy back far enough to allow Sherman's and Keyes' Brigades, of Tyler's Division, to cross from their position on the Warrenton-road. These drove the right of the enemy, understood to have been commanded by Beauregard, from the front of the field, and out of the detached woods, and down to the road and across it up the slopes on the other side.

"While this was going on, Heintzelman's Division was moving down the field to the stream and up the road beyond.

"Beyond the Warrenton-road, and to the left of the road down which our troops had marched from Sudley's Spring, is a hill with a farm-house on it. Behind this hill the enemy had, early in the day, some of his most annoying batteries planted. Across the road from this hill was another hill, or rather elevated ridge or table of land. The hottest part of the contest was for the possession of the hill with a house on it. The force engaged here was Heintzelman's Division, Wilcox's and Howard's Brigades on the right, supported by part of Porter's Brigade and the cavalry under Palmer, and Franklin's Brigade of Heintzelman's Division, Sherman's Brigade of Tyler's Division in the centre, and up the road, while Keyes's Brigade of Tyler's Division was on the left, attacking the batteries near the stone bridge. The Rhode Island battery, of Burnside's Brigade, also participated in this attack by its fire from the north of the turnpike. The enemy was understood to have been commanded by J. E. Johnston.

"Ricketts's battery, which did such effective service, and played so brilliant a part in this contest, was, together with Griffin's battery, on the side of the hill, and became the object of the special attention of the enemy, who succeeded—our officers mistaking one of his regiments for one of our own, and allowing it to approach without firing upon it—in disabling the battery, and then attempted to take it. Three

times was he repulsed by different corps in succession and driven back, and the guns taken by hand; the horses being killed and pulled away. The third time it was supposed by us all that the repulse was final, for he was driven entirely from the hill, and so far beyond it as not to be in sight, and all were certain the day was ours. He had before this been driven nearly a mile and a-half, and was beyond the Warrenton road, which was entirely in our possession from the stone bridge westward, and our engineers were just completing the removal of the abattis across the road, to allow our reinforcement (Schenck's Brigade and Ayers's battery) to join us. The enemy was evidently disheartened and broken.

"But we had been fighting since half-past 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The men had been up since 2 o'clock in the morning, and had made what to those unused to such things seemed a long march before coming into action, though the longest distance gone over was not more than nine and a-half miles; and though they had three days' provisions served out to them the day before, many, no doubt, either did not eat them, or threw them away on the march or during the battle, and were, therefore, without food. They had done much severe fighting. Some of the regiments which had been driven from the hill in the first two attempts of the enemy to keep possession of it had become shaken, were unsteady, and had many men out of the ranks.

"It was at this time that the enemy's reinforcements came to his aid from the railroad train, understood to have just arrived from the valley with the residue of Johnston's army. They threw themselves in the woods on our right, and towards the rear of our right, and opened a fire of musketry on our men, which caused them to break and retire down the hill side. This soon degenerated into disorder, for which there was no remedy. Every effort was made to rally them, even beyond the reach of the enemy's fire, but in vain. The battalion of regular infantry alone moved up the hill opposite to the one with the house on it, and there maintained itself until our men could get down to and across the Warrenton turnpike, on the way back to the position we occupied in the morning. The plain was covered with the retreating troops, and they seemed to infect those with whom they came in contact. The retreat soon became a rout, and this soon degenerated still further into a panic.

"Finding that this state of affairs was beyond the efforts of all those who had assisted so faithfully during the long and hard day's work in gaining almost the object of our wishes, and that nothing remained on the field but to recognize what we could no longer prevent, I gave the necessary orders to protect their withdrawal, begging the men to form in line, and offer the appearance, at least, of organization. They returned by the fords to the Warrenton-road, protected, by my order, by Colonel Porter's force of regulars. Once on the road, and the different corps coming together in small parties,

many without officers, they became intermingled, and all organization was lost. . . . .

"The enemy followed us from the ford as far as Cob Run, and, owing to the road becoming blocked up at the crossing, caused us much damage there, for the artillery could not pass, and several pieces and caissons had to be abandoned. In the panic the horses hauling the caissons and ammunition were cut from their places by persons to escape with, and in this way much confusion was caused, the panic aggravated, and the road encumbered. Not only were pieces of artillery lost, but also many of the ambulances carrying the wounded.

"By sundown most of our men had gotten behind Centreville-ridge, and it became a question whether we should or not endeavour to make a stand there. The condition of our artillery and its ammunition, and the want of food for the men, who had generally abandoned or thrown away all that had been issued the day before, and the utter disorganization and consequent demoralization of the mass of the army, seemed to all who were near enough to be consulted—division and brigade commanders and Staff—to admit of no alternative but to fall back; the more so as the position at Blackburn's ford was then in the possession of the enemy, and he was already turning our left. On sending the officers of the Staff to the different camps they found, as they reported to me, that our decision had been anticipated by the troops, most of those who had come in from the front being already on the road to the rear, the panic with which they came in still continuing and hurrying them on."*

General M'Dowell mentioned also a remarkable and discreditable fact, showing the cowardly spirit of some of the Volunteers:—

"On the eve of the battle the 4th Pennsylvania Regiment of the Volunteers, and the battery of Volunteer Artillery of the New York 8th Militia, whose term of service expired, insisted on their discharge. I wrote to the regiment, expressing a request for them to remain a short time, and the Hon. Secretary of War, who was at the time on the ground, tried to induce the battery to remain at least five days. But in vain. They insisted on their discharge that night. It was granted, and the next morning, when the army moved forward into battle, these troops moved to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon."

In truth, the whole affair was most humiliating to the arms of the North, and covered them for the time with disgrace. A writer, who was on the spot during the retreat, thus briefly and graphically describes the action:—

"The Federalists advanced slowly, but steadily, under the fire of their artillery, driving the enemy, who rarely showed out of cover, in line before them, and gradually forced them back on the right and centre for a mile and a-half towards Manassas. As

* General M'Dowell said in his despatch that the numbers with which he had crossed Bull's Run, and consequently the numbers of the Federal army engaged, were 18,000 men. Their loss amounted to killed, 19 officers, 462 men; wounded, 64 officers, 947 men.

the enemy fell back they used their artillery also, and there was a good deal of pounding at long ranges with light field guns, and some heavier rifled ordnance, the line on both sides being rarely within 500 yards of each other. On one occasion the regiments on the right were received by a musketry fire from the enemy which induced them to fall back, but they were rallied and led forward towards the front. The Confederates again gave way, and the Federalists advanced once more. Again the line of the enemy appeared in front, and delivered fire. The Zouaves, as they are called, and the 11th New York, which were on the flank, fell into confusion not to be rallied, and eventually retired from the field in disorder, to use the mildest term, with a contagious effect on their comrades and with the loss of the guns which they were supporting. Nothing would, or could, or did stop them."*

In a joint address or order of the day issued by Generals Johnston and Beauregard to the Confederate army, they said:—

"It is with the profoundest emotions of gratitude to an overruling God, whose hand is manifest in protecting our homes and your liberties, that we, your generals commanding, are enabled, in the name of our whole country, to thank you for that patriotic courage, that heroic gallantry, that devoted daring, exhibited by you in the actions of the 18th and 21st of July, by which the host of the enemy was scattered, and a signal and glorious victory was achieved.

"The two affairs of the 18th and 21st were but the sustained and continued efforts of your patriotism against the constantly-recurring colours of an enemy fully treble our numbers; and this effort was crowned, on the evening of the 21st, with a victory so complete, that the invaders were driven from the field, and made to fly in disorderly rout back to their intrenchments, a distance of over 30 miles.

"They left upon the field nearly every piece of their artillery, a large portion of their arms, equipments, baggage, stores, &c., and almost every one of their wounded and dead, amounting, together with the prisoners, to many thousands; and thus the Northern hosts were driven by you from Virginia."

Mr. President Davis sent the following Message to the Congress at Richmond, announcing the victory of the Confederate army*:—

"Manassas Junction, Sunday night.

"Night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy was routed, and fled precipitately, abandoning a large amount of arms, ammunitions, knapsacks, and baggage. The ground was strewed for miles with those killed, and the farmhouses and the ground around were filled with wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes, towards Leesburg and Centreville, until darkness covered the fugi-

* See the letter of the Special Correspondent of the *Times*, in that newspaper, August 10, 1861.

* The official report of the loss on the Confederate side gave a return of only 60 killed and wounded. Five, however, of their superior officers were killed.

tives. We have captured several field batteries, stands of arms, and Union and State flags; many prisoners have been taken. Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers or for the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left. Our force was 15,000; that of the enemy estimated at 35,000.

"JEFFERSON DAVIS."

In Western Virginia a series of successes was gained by the Federal forces under General M'Clellan, which brought that officer into prominent notice, and soon afterwards led to his appointment as Commander-in-Chief on the retirement of General Scott.

General M'Clellan had received a military education at West Point, and served in the Mexican war. During the Crimean war he and two other officers were sent as military commissioners from the United States to the lines before Sebastopol, and on his return he left the army, and became one of the officials of the Illinois Central Railway Company. Afterwards he was employed in the service of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company; but when the civil war broke out he re-entered the army, and was appointed a major-general.

On the 10th of August General Lyons, at the head of 8000 Federal troops, attacked the Confederates about nine miles south-east of Springfield, in Missouri, but met with a severe repulse. He himself was killed in the action, and the superior numbers of the enemy forced the Federals to retreat with the loss of a gun.

A Bill was passed about this time by the Federal Congress, "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," the fourth section of which was aimed directly at the employment of slaves by their masters in carrying on the war against the United States; and enacted, that in such case all right of property in the slave was forfeited. The section was as follows:—

"And be it further enacted, that wherever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labour of any other person, under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labour, and the person whose labour or service is thus claimed shall be thenceforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

With regard to slaves escaping from masters who had not joined the Secessionists, the Secretary of War issued a circular, in which he said:—

"A more difficult question is presented in respect to persons escaping from the service of loyal masters. It is quite apparent that the laws of the State, under which only the service of such fugitives can be claimed, must needs be wholly, or almost wholly, suspended. As to the remedies by the insurrection, and the military measures necessitated by it, it is equally apparent that the substitution of military for judicial measures for the enforcement of such claims must be attended by great inconvenience, embarrassments, and injuries. Under these circumstances, it seems

quite clear that the substantial rights of loyal masters are still best protected by receiving such fugitives, as well as fugitives from disloyal masters, into the service of the United States, and employing them under such organization and such occupation as circumstances may suggest or require. Of course, a record should be kept, showing the name and description of the fugitives; the name and character, as loyal or disloyal, of the master; and such facts as may be necessary to a correct understanding of the circumstances of each case, after tranquillity shall have been restored. Upon the return of peace, Congress will, doubtless, properly provide for all the persons thus received into the service of the Union, and for a just compensation to loyal masters. In this way only, it would seem, can the duty and safety of the Government and the just rights of all be fully reconciled and harmonized."

On the 16th of August, President Lincoln issued a Proclamation, declaring "that the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of such other parts of that State, and the other States hereinbefore named, as may maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents) were in a state of insurrection against the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between them and the citizens of other parts of the United States was unlawful; that all goods and chattels, wares, and merchandize coming from any of the said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special licence and permission of the President, or proceeding to any of said States, with the exceptions aforesaid, by land or water, together with the vessel or vehicle conveying the same, or conveying persons to or from said States, with said exceptions, be forfeited to the United States; and that from and after 15 days from the issuing of this Proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging, in whole or in part, to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said States, with said exceptions, found at sea or in any part of the United States, will be forfeited to the United States."

No military operations of any importance occurred for some time after the battle of Bull's Run; but an expedition, under the command of General Sherman, was despatched on the 21st of October, to effect a landing on the coast of South Carolina, and destroy any works of the enemy which could be found within reach. It embarked at Annapolis, Maryland, and arrived at Port Royal Bay on the 4th of November. The Confederates had there three field-works or forts, garrisoned by troops, and protected by three gun-boats. One of the forts was situated on Hilton's Head, and the other two on Phillips's Island. The attacking vessels opened their fire, and soon reduced the forts, which

were abandoned by the Confederates, and taken possession of by the Federal troops, who captured in them 40 pieces of heavy ordinance. After landing and seizing the forts, General Sherman issued a Proclamation "to the people of the South," in which he said:—

"Citizens of South Carolina,—The civilized world stands appalled at the course you are pursuing—appalled at the crime you are committing against your own mother—the best, the most enlightened, and, heretofore, the most prosperous of nations. You are in a state of active rebellion against the laws of your country. You have lawlessly seized upon the forts, arsenals, and other property belonging to our common country; and within your border, with that property, you are in arms, and making a ruthless war against your constitutional Government, and thus threatening the existence of a Government which you are bound, by the terms of a solemn compact, to live under and faithfully support. In doing this, you are not only undermining and preparing the way for totally ignoring your own political and social existence, but you are threatening the civilized world with the odious sentiment, that self-government is impossible with civilized man.

"Fellow-citizens,—I implore you to pause and reflect upon the tenor and consequences of your acts, of the awful sacrifices made by the devastation of our property, the shedding of fraternal blood in battles. The mourning and wailing of widows and orphans throughout our land are insufficient to deter you from further pursuing this unholy war. Then ponder, I beseech you, upon the ultimate, but not less certain, result which its further progress must necessarily and naturally entail upon your once happy and prosperous State. Indeed, can you pursue this fratricidal strife, and continue to imbrue your hands in the loyal blood of your countrymen, your friends, your kinsmen, for no other object than to unlawfully disrupt the Confederacy of a great people—a Confederacy established by your own hands, in order to set up, if possible, an independent Government, under which you can never live in peace, prosperity, or quietness?"

At the end of October, General Scott resigned his command, and retired from active service, on the plea of ill health and bodily infirmities. In accepting this resignation, the President published a graceful recognition of the services of the veteran general, saying—

"The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that General Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his country during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the flag, when assailed by parricidal rebellion."

An incident now occurred which nearly involved Great Britain in a war with the Federal Government—an event devoutly wished for by the Confederates, who would thus have been at

once relieved from the pressure of the blockade of their ports, and have been reinforced by the co-operation of the navy of the first maritime Power in the world:—

The *Trent*, a packet ship belonging to the British Mail Steamship Company, which runs from Vera Cruz to Havannah, and thence to St. Thomas (where her passengers and mails are transferred to another steamer to be conveyed to Southampton), had touched in the beginning of November, in the usual course of her voyage, at Havannah, to take in passengers and letters. Four gentlemen, Messrs. Slidell, Mason, Eustis, and M'Farland, who had paid their passage-money for the whole route from Havannah to Southampton, embarked on board. Mr. Slidell was accompanied by his wife and two daughters. He and Mr. Mason had been sent as envoys from the Confederate States to Europe, Mr. Slidell being bound for France, and Mr. Mason for England. They came, however, on board as ordinary passengers at a neutral port, in a neutral ship.

On the 7th of November the *Trent* sailed for St. Thomas, and when she reached the Old Bahama Channel she observed a ship lying stationary. The *Trent* hoisted her flag, but no flag was shown by the stranger. As she approached, a shotted gun was fired by the other vessel across her course, and the United States flag was displayed at the same moment at her peak. It turned out to be the United States war-steamer *San Jacinto*, commanded by Captain Wilkes. The British flag was again hoisted by the *Trent*, and so remained. She continued her course, and a shell was fired, which burst across her bows. A boat put off from the *San Jacinto*, followed by two other boats full of armed men; and a lieutenant, in the uniform of the United States, boarded the *Trent*, and demanded from Capt. Moir, the commander, his list of passengers. This was refused, and Captain Moir formally protested against any right to visit his ship for such a purpose. The lieutenant of the *San Jacinto*, announcing his commission, said that two gentlemen, named Slidell and Mason, were known to be on board, as well as two other gentlemen, named Eustis and M'Farland, and that his orders were to take and carry them on board the *San Jacinto*. Commander Williams, R.N., the British Admiralty agent, who was in charge of the mails of the *Trent*, protested vehemently against the act, and denounced it as piratical. We will quote what follows from the statement drawn up by the four Southern gentlemen, and delivered by them to Captain Wilkes, to be transmitted by him to the Government of the United States:—

"The lieutenant addressed Mr. Slidell, and afterwards Mr. Mason, repeating that his orders were to take them, together with Eustis and M'Farland, and carry them on board his ship. Messrs. Slidell and Mason, in reply, protested, in the presence of the captain of the *Trent*, his officers, and passengers, against such threatened violation of their persons and their rights, and informed the lieutenant that they would not leave the ship they were in unless compelled by the employment of actual force greater

than they could resist, and Messrs. Eustis and M'Farland united with them in expressing a like purpose. That officer stated, that he hoped he would not be compelled to resort to the use of force, but, if it would become necessary to employ it, in order to execute his orders, he was prepared to do so. He was answered by the undersigned that they would submit to such a force alone. The lieutenant then went to the gangway, where his boats were, the undersigned going at the same time to their state-rooms on the deck next below, followed by Captain Moir and by the other passengers. The lieutenant returned with a party of his men, a portion of whom were armed with side-arms, and others (appearing to be a squad of marines) having muskets and bayonets. Mr. Slidell was in his state-room, immediately by and in full view. The lieutenant then said to Mr. Mason, that, having his force now present, he hoped to be relieved from the necessity of calling it into actual use. That gentleman again answered, that he would only submit to actual force greater than he could overcome, when the lieutenant, and several of his men by his order, took hold of him, and in a manner and in numbers sufficient to make resistance fruitless; and, Mr. Slidell joining the group at the same time, one or more of the armed party took like hold of him, and those gentlemen at once went into the boat."

A clearer case of violation of national rights and international law never occurred than this. It was evident that the Federal States Government must accept one of two positions. Either it was a belligerent Power, or it was not. If it was engaged in merely putting down a rebellion of its own subjects, as President Lincoln maintained, it was not belligerent, and had no belligerent rights. In that case the *San Jacinto* had not even the right of search to see whether the neutral vessel carried contraband of war or not, for there was no war; and if the character of the Southern Commissioners was that of traitors and rebels, they were absolutely protected from seizure on board a British ship.

But we need not pursue the matter further, as it ended in the surrender of the captured passengers on the demand of Great Britain. This, however, was not done immediately; and for some weeks the tone of the American press, and apparently of public opinion in the North, was so determined against the idea of concession, and so hostile to this country, that a war seemed to be inevitable. The most energetic preparations were made by the English Government to meet this contingency, in case the demand they instantly made for the surrender of the passengers was not complied with. Troops were dispatched to Canada with all possible expedition; and that brave and loyal colony called out its militia and volunteers, so as to be ready to act at a moment's notice. Our dockyards here resounded with the din of workmen getting vessels fitted for sea, and there was but one feeling which animated all classes and parties in the country, and that was a determination to vindicate our insulted honour, and uphold the inviolability of the national flag. Happily, however, wise counsels

prevailed in the Lincoln Cabinet, and, after an irritating delay, a despatch arrived from Mr. Secretary Seward, in which he stated, after arguing the case at immoderate length, that the four Confederate envoys, who, in the meantime, had been closely imprisoned, would be restored. This was done by placing them on board a British man-of-war, and they afterwards arrived in this country. Thus terminated a dispute which brought us nearer to a war with America than any difference that has occurred since the celebrated question of the Right of Search.

It is right to add that the French Government did their utmost to induce the Lincoln Cabinet to yield to our demand, on the ground that it was based on justice, and that the act of seizure by the *San Jacinto* was in open violation of the rules of international law.

On the 18th of November, President Davis sent his Message to the Confederate Congress at Richmond, in which, reviewing the events of the year, he said :—

"A succession of glorious victories at Bethel, Bull's Run, Manassas, Springfield, Lexington, Leesburg, and Belmont, has checked the wicked invasion which greed of gain and the unhallowed lust of power brought upon our soil, and has proved that numbers cease to avail when directed against a people fighting for the sacred right of self-government, and the privileges of freemen. After seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy; while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven, at more than one point, to assume the defensive, and, upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced.

"Since your adjournment the people of Missouri have conducted the war, in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling. Since that time Kentucky, too, has become the theatre of active hostilities. The Federal forces have not only refused to acknowledge her right to be neutral, and have insisted upon making her a party to the war, but have invaded her for the purpose of attacking the Confederate States. Outrages of the most despotic character have been perpetrated upon her people. Some of her most eminent citizens have been seized, and borne away to languish in foreign prisons, without knowing who were their accusers, or the specific charges made against them, while others have been forced to abandon their homes, their families and property, and seek a refuge in distant lands.

"Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people, after being deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed, and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces, our armies were marched into that State, to repel the enemy,

and prevent their occupation of certain strategic points, which would have given them great advantages in the contest—a step which was justified not only by the necessities of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by a desire to aid the people of Kentucky. It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but, on the contrary, it was declared by our generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. Proclamation was also made of the desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky if it should end in giving to her people liberty of choice and a free opportunity to decide their own destiny according to their own will."

The other passages of most interest were the following:—

"The condition of the Treasury will, doubtless, be a subject of anxious inquiry on your part. I am happy to say that the financial system already adopted has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future. To the extent that Treasury notes may be issued the Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and this facilitates the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of the field of circulation which these notes can be made to occupy. The proportion of the field thus occupied depends, again, upon the amount of the debts for which they are receivable, and dues, not only to the Confederate and State Governments, but also to corporations and individuals, are payable in this medium. A large amount of it may be circulated at par. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The provision that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate Stock, bearing 8 per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holder, ensures them against a depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in that value need be feared so long as the interest shall be punctually paid. The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the Act, passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

"If we husband our means, and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to isolate and invade us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete and diversify the productions of our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still exist in full force, but they have been strengthened, and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events.

"If, instead of being a dissolu-

tion of a league, it were indeed a rebellion in which we are engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment on those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connexion.

"When they see a President making war without the assent of Congress—when they behold judges threatened because they maintain the writ of *habeas corpus*, so sacred to freemen—when they see justice and law trampled under the armed heel of military authority, and upright men and innocent women dragged to distant dungeons—when they find all this tolerated and applauded by a people who had been in the full enjoyment of freedom but a few months ago, they believe that there must be some radical incompatibility between such a people and themselves. With such a people we may be content to live at peace, but the separation is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative.

"The nature of the hostilities which they have waged against us must be characterized as barbarous whenever it is understood. They have bombarded undefended villages, without giving notice to women and children to enable them to escape, and in one instance selected the night as the period when they might surprise them most effectually while asleep and unsuspicious of danger. Arson and rapine, the destruction of private houses and property, and injuries of the most wanton character, even upon non-combatants, have marked their forays along their borders and upon our territory.

"The distinguished gentlemen whom, with your approval at the last session, I commissioned to represent the Confederacy at certain foreign Courts, have been recently seized by the captain of a United States ship of war, on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral port of Havannah to England.

"The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and, entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred, even among barbarians, by seizing our Ministers while under the protection and within the dominions of a neutral nation.

"These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government, upon that ship and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil; and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors, and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on a British ship or on British soil, unless under the express provisions of a treaty, and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals. But rights the most sacred seem to have lost all respect in their eyes.

"In conducting this war we have sought no aid, and proffered no alliances offensive and defen-

sive abroad. We have asked for a recognized place in the family of nations; but, in doing so, we have demanded nothing for which we did not offer a fair equivalent. The advantages of intercourse are mutual among nations, and, in seeking to establish diplomatic relations, we were only endeavouring to place that intercourse under the regulation of public law.

"Perhaps we had the right, if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the great Powers of Europe at Paris, is to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties.

"When the Confederate States, at your last session, became a party to the declaration reaffirming this principle of international law, which has been recognized so long by publicists and Governments, we certainly supposed that it was to be universally enforced. The customary law of nations is made up of their practice rather than their declarations, and if such declarations are only to be enforced in particular instances at the pleasure of those who make them, then the commerce of the world, so far from being placed under the regulation of a general law, will become subject to the caprice of those who execute it or suspend it at will. If such is to be the course of nations in regard to this law, it is plain that it will thus become a rule for the weak and not for the strong.

"Feeling that such views must be taken by the neutral nations of the earth, I have caused the evidence to be collected which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the proclaimed blockade of our coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such Governments as shall afford us the means of being heard.

"But although we should be benefited by the enforcement of this law, so solemnly declared by the great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily-increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing, and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that they are thus daily becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world. If, in this process, labour in the Confederate States should be gradually diverted from those great Southern staples which have given life to so much of the commerce of mankind into other channels, so as to make them rival producers instead of profitable customers, they will not be the only or even the chief losers by this change in the direction of their industry.

"While the war which is waged to take from us the right of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as to our own.

"In the meantime, we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny

we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit. For the rest, we shall depend upon ourselves.

"Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free; and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude but of the righteousness of our cause."

The 37th Congress of the United States met at Washington on the 2nd of December. President Lincoln sent his Message, from which we extract the following as the most important passages:—

"In the midst of unprecedented political troubles we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvests.

"You will not be surprised to learn that, in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs. A disloyal portion of the American people have, during the whole year, been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union. A nation which endures factious domestic divisions is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invoke foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate and injurious to those adopting them.

"*The Rebel invocation of Foreign Aid.*

"The disloyal citizens of the United States, who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were just to suppose, as the insurgents have seemed to assume, that foreign nations in this case, discarding all moral, social, and treaty obligations, would act solely and selfishly for the most speedy restoration of commerce, including especially the acquisition of cotton, those nations appear as yet not to have seen their way to their object more directly or clearly through the destruction than through the preservation of the Union. If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a second argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush this rebellion than by giving encouragement to it.

"*The Question of International Commerce.*

"The principal lever relied on by the insurgents for exciting foreign nations to hostility against us, as already intimated, is the embarrassment of commerce. Those nations, however, not improbably saw from the first that it was the Union which made as well our foreign as our domestic commerce. They can scarcely have failed to perceive that the effort for disunion produces the existing difficulty, and that one

strong nation promises more durable peace, and a more extensive, valuable, and reliable commerce, than can the same nation broken into hostile fragments.

"*The Revenue Receipts to June last.*

"The revenue from all sources, including loans, for the financial year ending on the 30th of June, 1861, was 86,835,900 dollars 27 cents, and the expenditure for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were 84,578,034 dollars 47 cents, leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, of 2,257,065 dollars 80 cents. For the first quarter of the financial year ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources, including the balance of July 1st, were 102,532,509 dollars 27 cents, and the expenses 98,239,733 dollars 9 cents, leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of 4,292,776 dollars 18 cents.

"*The Estimates for the forthcoming year, &c.*

"Estimates for the remaining three-quarters of the year, and for the financial year 1863, together with his views of the ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is gratifying to know that the expenses made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

"*The Acts of Congress to be condensed into one or two volumes.*

"I am informed by some whose opinions I respect that all the Acts of Congress now in force, and of a permanent and general nature, might be revised and rewritten, so as to be embraced in one volume, or at least two volumes, of ordinary and convenient size, and I respectfully recommend to Congress to consider the subject, and, if my suggestion be approved, to devise some plan as to their wisdom shall seem most proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

"*Civil Justice suppressed by the Rebellion.*

"One of the unavoidable consequences of the present insurrection is the entire suppression in many places of all ordinary means of administering civil justice by the officers and in the forms of existing law. This is the case, in whole or in part, in all the insurgent States; and as our armies advance upon and take possession of parts of these States the practical evil becomes more apparent. There are no courts nor officers to whom the citizens of other States may apply for the enforcement of their lawful claims against citizens of the insurgent States, and there is a vast amount of debt constituting such claims. Some have estimated it as high as 200,000,000 dollars, due in large part from insurgents in open rebellion to loyal citizens who are even now making great sacrifices in the discharge of their patriotic duty to support the Government.

"*Slave Trade Report.*

"The execution of the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade has been confided to the Department of the Interior. It is a subject of congratulation that the efforts which have been made for the suppression of this inhuman traffic have been recently attended with unusual success. Five vessels being fitted out for the slave trade have been seized and condemned. Two mates engaged in the trade and one person in equipping a vessel as a slaver have been convicted, and subjected to the penalty of a fine and imprisonment; and one captain taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel has been convicted of the highest grade of offence under our laws, the punishment of which is death.

"*The New Territories in the West.*

"The territorries of Colorado, Dacotah, and Nevada, created by the last Congress, have been organized, and civil administration has been inaugurated therein under auspices especially gratifying, when it is considered that the leaven of treason was found existing in some of these new countries when the Federal officers arrived there. The abundant natural resources of these territories, with the security and protection afforded by organized Government, will doubtless invite to them a large immigration when peace shall restore the business of the country to its accustomed channels. I submit the resolutions of the Legislature of Colorado, which evidence the patriotic spirit of the people of the territory. So far the authority of the United States has been upheld in all the territories, as it is hoped it will be in the future. I commend their interests and defence to the enlightened and generous care of Congress."

The strength of the army of the United States at this time was given in the report of the Secretary of War, as follows:—

	Volunteers.	Regulars.	Aggregate.
Infantry	557,208	11,175	568,383
Cavalry	54,654	4,744	59,398
Artillery	20,380	4,308	24,688
Rifles and Sharpshooters	8,395	—	8,395
Engineers		107	107
Total	640,637	20,334	660,971

In this report he also stated:—

"The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men. I propose, with the object of reducing the Volunteer force to 500,000, with the consent of Congress, to consolidate such of the regiments as may from time to time fall below the regulation standard. The adoption of this measure will decrease the number of officers, and proportionably diminish the expenses of the army. The disaster of Bull's Run was but the natural consequence of the premature advance of our brave, but undisciplined, troops, which the impatience of the country demanded. The betrayal, also, of our movements by traitors in our midst enabled the rebels to choose and intrench their position, and by a reinforcement in great strength, at the moment of victory, to snatch it from our grasp."

In the report of the Secretary of the Navy, the following account

was given of the employment of the marine force of the United States during the civil war:—

"The limited number of ships and men at command when the proclamation announcing the blockade of the ports of the insurgent States was issued, and the inadequate means provided by the last Congress for the emergency, devolved upon the Department the necessity for calling into immediate service not only all the naval forces, but vessels from the commercial marine. Purchases were accordingly made and charters hastily executed for the exigency, and orders peremptorily issued to forthwith equip and prepare for service the public vessels that were dismantled and in ordinary at the several yards. The force thus hastily gathered was placed along our coast, and divided into two squadrons, one of which, designated as the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, had for its field of operation the whole coast extending from the easternmost line of Virginia to Cape Florida, and was under the command of Flag-officer Silas H. Stringham. The other, or Gulf Squadron, operating from Cape Florida westward to Rio Grande, was commanded by Flag-officer William Mervine. These officers repaired to their stations, and were reinforced from time to time by the arrival of such vessels as were despatched to their commands, and under their supervision and direction all the ports upon their stations were subjected to a blockade as rigid and effective as the peculiar nature of our maritime frontier—which has, through a large portion of its entire extent, a double coast, inner and outer—would admit. Our principal naval vessels are not, from their great draught of water, adapted to blockade service on our shallow coast, which has been guarded with extreme difficulty. The ports of North Carolina especially, situated within the interior shallow waters of their sounds and inlets, afforded peculiar facilities to a class of small vessels, aided by fraudulent papers and foreign flags, to elude the vigilance of the sentinel ships whose special duty it was to interdict commerce with the insurgents. The duty of guarding the coast, and enforcing the blockade, has been one of great labour, as well as ceaseless vigilance and responsibility. With the steadily-increasing force that added to the squadrons, the efforts of the insurgents to elude our ships were also increased, in order to supply the pressing necessities that afflicted the whole of the rebel States. The duties imposed upon the flag-officers became correspondingly arduous, and eventually more extensive in their operation and detail than could be well executed by one commander. A vigilant watch has been maintained at the passes of the Mississippi, by which the commerce of New Orleans has been successfully interdicted. The task of blockading the coast is unattractive, and devoid of adventure. Those who have engaged in this rebellion have neither commerce nor a navy to reward or stimulate to exertion. One method of blockading the ports of the insurgent States and interdicting communication, as well as to prevent the egress of pri-

vateers which sought to depredate on our commerce, has been that of sinking in the channels vessels laden with stone. The first movement in this direction was on the North Carolina coast, where there are numerous inlets to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds and other interior waters, which afforded facilities for eluding the blockade, and also to the privateers. For this purpose a class of small vessels were purchased in Baltimore, some of which have been placed in Ocracoke Inlet. Another and larger description of vessels were bought in the eastern market, most of them such as were formerly employed in the whale fisheries. These were sent to obstruct the channels of Charleston harbour and the Savannah River; and this, if effectually done, will prove the most economical and satisfactory method of interdicting commerce at those points."

At the close of the year the balance of success was certainly in favour of the South. Its policy was simply a defensive policy, and all it asked was to be let alone. The North, on the other hand, had undertaken the task of conquest, and unless it could pursue a career of victorious invasion, it failed. But not one inch of territory had been recovered to the Union since the Secession began. The Confederate army lay entrenched on the Potomac, and threatened Washington, and the only serious battle had resulted in a disastrous defeat of the Federal forces. Apparently nothing can shake the stern resolution of the South, which hates the Union with a hatred of which it is difficult for us to form an idea; and it declares its determination to suffer anything and everything, rather than submit to the domination of the North. But it is fearfully overmatched in numbers and resources; and the blockade of its ports cuts it off from all external supplies, and isolates it from the rest of the world. It remains to be seen how far it will be able to cope with the enormous masses of men whom the North will be able to bring into the field, and especially whether it can contend against the naval force of its opponents; and by this we mean not only sea-going ships, but gun-boats and other armed craft, which will be able to penetrate the great rivers that intersect the continent, and thus afford a support to the armies of the invader against which the South has nothing equivalent to oppose. If, for instance, a steam flotilla from the North can force its way down the Mississippi, the Confederate positions will be in great danger of being taken in flank, and the Border States will be reached by an invading army with far more ease than could possibly be the case if there were no navigable river. But it is idle to speculate on the future course of this tremendous contest. Our next volume will, no doubt, have to record some momentous results.

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1861.

THE CHRISTMAS WEATHER.—The intense cold which marked the Christmas of 1860, was followed by a singular rise in the temperature during the night which marks "the Old Year out, the New Year in," but resumed its intensity on the night between January 1st and 2nd, and maintained the character of the season as the coldest ever remembered until the 24th, when there was a sudden rise of temperature which continued to the end of the quarter; so that the average of the 67 days was 3°·3 in excess of the usual average of the corresponding period.

The mean temperature of the first half of January was less than that of the corresponding period for 20 years. Only in 1814 and 1820 has so great an average degree of cold been recorded: the respective values of the three years being, 1814, 25°·6; 1820, 24°·9; 1861, 28°·3. In 1777 the mean temperature of January was 29°·9; in 1776, 27°; in 1780, 28°·6; in 1795, 23° 9′.

The localities in which the most intense cold was officially recorded were—Diss, 1°; Holkham, 3°·3; Norwich, 4°; Lampeter, 4°·2. The highest temperature was marked at Hartwell, 65°·7; Petersfield, 63°·7; Diss, 63°. The greatest daily variation was found at Diss and some other places, equal to nearly 14°; while that at Scarborough, Guernsey, and Ventnor was about 6° or 7°. As might be anticipated, no rain fell during the cold weather; and the whole quarter was rather dry, though not less than 14 inches of rain fell at Allenheads. On the other hand, the wind was sometimes extremely high: a very heavy gale blew for 15 hours on the 21st February, with a force varying from 3 lbs. to 25 lbs. From 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. on that day the force was equal to from 13 lbs. to 15 lbs.

Notwithstanding the intense cold of one period of this quarter, the condition of the public health was not unfavourable—the mortality was even lower than the average. The deaths were 121,713, or 2·449 in every 1000, the general proportion of the quarter being 2·480. The births were 173,170, less by 10,036 in the corresponding quarter of 1860, which was however, unusually prolific: the natural increase on the population was, therefore, 51,457, or 572 daily. 66,802 persons were married, a considerable falling off from the

number last year. But this will not be thought extraordinary when it is known how greatly higher was the price of provisions than last year, wheat being 2*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* per quarter, or 24 per cent. higher; and potatoes 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* against 6*l.* 10*s.* The number of persons receiving relief increased from 835,787 to 889,942.

The newspapers from all parts of the country are full of accounts of the consequences of the cold weather. The Thames, the Medway, and the Trent were rendered almost unnavigable by the masses of ice or frozen snow which, becoming detached from the banks and stiller waters, floated up and down with the tide. The canals were fast frozen; the roads choked with hardened snow, through which lanes were cut for the passage of carriages, with "sidings" to prevent blocking. The lower lands, which had been flooded by the choked streams, were frozen over into fields of ice. The thickness of the ice permitted the free exercise of the usual sports without the danger of immersion and drowning, their frequent accompaniments. On the waters in the London parks the sport went on incessantly, with many new devices. "Railway express trains," hot dinners, sleighing, varied the routine of ice-quadrilles, spread-eagles, and figures of 8, by day; while by night torch-light processions, or wild dances, fireworks, and illuminations, gave a picturesque aspect to the scenery. For some period these sports afforded a delightful recreation to innumerable spectators: but, by degrees, the "roughs" obtained a detestable supremacy, and all persons who valued their respectability and safety were driven away by their ruffianism. On the private waters of the Crystal Palace and residential grounds the amusement was pursued with animation and security. Nor did Royalty itself, personified by the Prince Consort and his sons, neglect the invigorating pastime. Numerous accidents occurred to the unwary as they traversed the frozen ground. Many persons received serious injuries from slipping on "slides" or unobserved dangers. In most parts of the country, aged, feeble, or drunken persons perished; shepherds and tramps on the mountain-tops or on the moors and wolds.

The sufferings of the poor in all parts were extreme, particularly among among those whose daily existence depends upon open-air labour. In the eastern parts of London, in particular, the destitution was terrible. The dock-labourers and wharfmen were thrown for weeks out of employment by the stoppage of traffic on the river. Many thousands of these are known to rise every morning, in the most prosperous times, not knowing whether they shall earn food for the day; they now rose with the frightful certainty that the food for the day they could not earn. The benevolence of individuals and of societies was exerted to the very utmost; large sums were subscribed, exceeding the power of judicious distribution. The voluntary machinery of the police-courts was overtaxed in the attempt to distribute with some degree of discrimination the funds committed to their care. Great abuses, beyond doubt, were inevitable in our vast and tumultuous metropolis; many who were undeserving obtained and abused the gifts of charity—many of the

deserving perished unknown; but upon the whole the terrible crisis was well got over. In the country the organization of the poor-law and the voluntary efforts of the judicious met the calamity more effectually and wisely by house-to-house visitation.

1. Storm and Shipwrecks.—On the night between the 31st December and 1st January a fierce gale blew around our coasts, by which many vessels were wrecked.

The Goodwin Sands were the scene of two sad shipwrecks on New Year's-day. During the night the people of Walmer and Deal were alarmed by the firing of guns in that direction. At daybreak it was discovered that a large ship had gone to pieces upon the sands, and in the afternoon it was known that the ill-fated vessel was the French bark *Dugay Trouin*, from Bordeaux, bound to Antwerp, with a cargo of wheat. The crew succeeded, after much difficulty, in escaping in their boat, when they made for the North Sand Head lightship. About 11 o'clock at night the booming of guns was heard and rockets were seen from near the same spot. It was a dreadful night, and boats were unable to get off. In the course of the morning it was ascertained that a fine Dutch ship, the *Guttenberg*, for Hamburg from New York, had been totally wrecked on the south part of the sands. The mate and five of the crew escaped to Dover, but the master and the remainder of the crew perished.

The French coast suffered severely, and the passenger steam-packets were in great danger. Several persons were injured on board of them by the seas.

In the neighbourhood of Ilfracombe a serious loss of life and property occurred. The Spanish ship *Dulce Nombre de Jesus*, from Havanna for Bristol, laden with sugar, went upon the rocks east of Morte Point, and became a total wreck, the captain and three of the crew unhappily perishing. A French vessel is reported to have been wrecked near Morte Bay in the course of the night, and several of the crew were drowned.

Several fatal shipwrecks took place on the north-east coast. A collier brig was driven on the Whitby Sands and became a total wreck, the whole of the crew perishing except a boy. A quantity of wreck seen off this section of the coast. On the Ross Sands, the *Timbuctoo*, of Scarborough, was totally lost, with the whole of the crew. Nothing has been heard of them. A Hanoverian schooner was also driven ashore, in the same neighbourhood, and all hands perished. On the Whitby Sands, at the mouth of the Tyne, a brig was grounded; but by the daring exertions of the Cullercoats lifeboat the whole of the crew, except a boy, were saved.

Numerous Railway Accidents.—A great number of railway accidents, many of them attended with great destruction of life and property, occurred during the month of January. Although these were all occasioned by direct and specific causes, there can be no doubt that the intensity of the cold was, in most cases, an indirect and predisposing cause. The metal both of the "rolling stock" and of the rails was rendered extremely brittle. In the case of the wheels and other parts exposed to shock, the relative position and power were affected by contraction; and in respect of the rails, the bars were contracted to such a

degree that ill-fitted rails were sometimes found to be sundered as much as four inches. Besides, therefore, the tendency to fracture, either in the rails themselves or the points, by the impact of the engines and carriages, these gaps gave a jumping tendency to the locomotive carriages, which was likely either to throw them off the rails, or to cause fractures in their machinery. Add to these obvious occasions of disaster, the rotten condition of the embankments by frost and flood, landslips, and the half-stupefied condition of engine-drivers and assistants, rushing at tremendous speed through an atmosphere but few degrees above zero, and the frequency of these disasters at this season will occasion but little surprise.

4. Accidents on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. —A fatal accident occurred on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, near Sittingbourne, to the express train which left the Victoria station at 9.55 A.M. The train was composed of a guard's break-van, two third, two first, and two second-class carriages, another guard's van being the last. Several delays had occurred, owing to which it arrived at the Rainham station nearly half an hour behind its time. When within a mile of the Sittingbourne station the tire of one of the wheels of the guard's van, next the engine, flew off. In consequence, the van immediately went off the rails, and ran over the ballast for nearly 200 yards; it then threw off the rails a third-class carriage, which, after running about 350 yards, was thrown over on to its side, and thus dragged along until it was broken to fragments. A first-class carriage was also thrown over and broken. Fortunately there were but few passengers in the train, and only three in the destroyed carriage. One of these, a warrant-officer of the Royal Navy, named Patterson, was so frightfully crushed and mutilated that he died a few hours after he had been removed to the Railway Hotel at Sittingbourne. Yet, singular to say, the other two passengers (both females) who were in the same carriage were very little injured. One of the compartments of the first-class carriage was crushed, yet a gentleman therein escaped without serious injury. The guard and some other passengers were bruised and hurt, but suffered no material injuries.

On the very next day, on the same line, and near the same spot, another and more serious accident occurred. The train, which was composed of six passenger carriages, two break-vans, the engine, and tender, left the Victoria station at 7.45 P.M. Fortunately there were but two passengers in the whole train. The train performed the journey at a moderate speed, and the engine-driver was letting off the steam in order to run into the Teynham station, when suddenly the engine gave a bound and jumped aside off the rails dragging with it the tender and all the carriages except the last. The engine, which was a large and powerful one, was turned completely over, and lay upon its side in an adjoining field, the front wheels were torn off, and the whole machinery was torn and twisted in a very extraordinary manner. The tender was thrown some distance: one of the carriages was forced on to the other side of the line; a first-class carriage was dragged into a ditch by the side of the line; another was

forced across the line; others were crushed together in dire ruin. Of the passengers, a clergyman, travelling in a second-class carriage, was much hurt by cuts and bruises about the head and body; the other, a third-class passenger, was not materially hurt. The engine-driver was found crushed under a piece of timber, and died the following day; the fireman of the engine, and another who was travelling on the engine to his home, were both taken up dead; the guard was not hurt.

The cause of this disaster was ascertained to be the breaking of one of the "horn-plates" of the engine. These are pieces of cast-iron which protect the fore-wheels and keep them in their places. The hindermost of these horn-plates on the left-hand frame of the engine having broken, the wheel would come under the body of the engine. No cause for the fracture could be discovered; but the plate proved to be of bad material and was probably rendered extremely brittle by the intense frost.

4. Accident on the Shrewsbury and Hereford Railway.—An accident, attended by the loss of two lives, under singular circumstances, happened to the express train which left Shrewsbury for Hereford at 12.40 P.M. The train, which consisted of four carriages, carried an unusual number of passengers for this period of the year. The line, traversing a country that is frequently inundated by the river Lugg, runs along an embankment nearly the whole of the distance from Leominster to Hereford (12 miles); and to facilitate the drainage of the land, a deep dyke, generally filled with water, runs along either side of the line. About midway between Leominster and Hereford there is the Dinmore tunnel, three-quarters of a mile long. The run from Dinmore to Moreton is generally accomplished at full speed. Between these two points also the Lugg (which from the late thaw had covered the land on either side for miles with several feet of water, until the whole country seemed one vast frozen lake) has to be crossed twice. Shortly after crossing the first bridge, which is from 20 to 30 feet above the river, the passengers in the carriage next to the tender noticed a peculiar sensation, and observed something fly off. At this time Miss Lowe, a lady of fortune, of Chester, and a young country girl, Mary Jones, were sitting nearly together, the former reading a book, and opposite to them a sergeant of marines, named Wilcox, with a recruit. Suddenly a shock was felt, and the whole of the carriages were thrown off the rails down the embankment; the engine and tender remaining on the line. The carriages were overturned and were immersed in the water, here between 5 and 6 feet deep, with their wheels in the air. Owing to the intense cold of the weather, all the windows but one were closed, and hence the passengers were huddled together in closely-confined prisons, which immediately became filled with water. In the course of the terrible panic that ensued, the strongest and most active got uppermost, and the weak and more terror-stricken to the bottom. The intense anguish of the moment no pen can describe. The engine-driver and stoker immediately alighted from the tender, released the guard and some others, and by their joint exertions, the doors and windows

of the carriages were broken open, and most of the passengers, many of whom were women and children, were released. Wilcox and his companion, who were very powerful men, exerted themselves bravely, and drew several from the water. But the ice, and the intense cold, benumbed the exertions of the rescuers, and the condition of Miss Lowe and Mary Jones seems to have escaped notice for some time. When they were at length drawn from the water they were insensible. The only place of succour in the dreary waste of water around was a peasant's cottage, to which the shivering passengers were conveyed, and where they received every attention the means of the poor occupants could provide. But Miss Lowe did not again move, and was probably dead when removed from the water. Mary Jones was observed to move and breathe once, and then fell over dead. These unfortunates perished rather of the cold than from drowning. The cause of the accident was readily ascertained—the tire of the right leading wheel of the foremost carriage had burst into four pieces. This was apparently due to the effects of the frost, for the tire was of excellent manufacture, and had been recently tested.

4. Accident on the London and North-Western Railway.—A fatal and somewhat singular accident occurred on this line at a late hour on Friday night. The Liverpool express train, which leaves that place at 5.15 P.M. is due at the Euston terminus at 10.50 P.M. The train pulled up at the ticket platform at Camden Town, and the collectors had, as they thought, completed their duties, and the train was about to run into the Euston station, when it was suddenly discovered that some of the carriages were missing, but where they had broken off could not be ascertained. An engine was started with all the available assistance to search for the missing carriages. They had not, however, to proceed far, for about 40 yards on the London side of the Primrose-hill tunnel, the carriages which had become disconnected were found smashed to pieces, and it was soon ascertained that a very serious accident had happened. Lights were procured, and it was found that the last two carriages and the break-van had broken away. The former had been thrown over on to the line, and broken into fragments, while the break, although it had left the rails, remained on the permanent way, and was uninjured. Moans and shrieks issued from the wreck, and the efforts of the men were directed to rescue the passengers. This was a work of great trouble, for the vehicles had turned completely over, and the portions of the broken carriages had to be removed before the people could be extricated. When this was at length accomplished, it was found that a first-class passenger, Mr. Kelly, of Liverpool, had been crushed to death; Mr. Appleby, of Sevenoaks, greatly injured; and that other passengers had received hurts of less consequence. The cause of the disaster seems to have been that the carriages had sprung off the line at a point where the rails had been relaid too closely; that the "draw-bar" had been broken by the shock, and the following carriages had thus become detached.

5. Boiler Explosions.—A fatal boiler explosion took place on the

farm of Mr Holmes, in the village of Langton, on the Yorkshire Wolds, by which two men were killed, and six others seriously injured. At the time of the explosion the men were gathered round the engine partaking of the customary allowance of beer. A young man named Suggitt, the son of the owner of the engine, and another man were standing at one end. Suggitt was struck on the chest by the iron door of the smoke box, and hurled against a wall 19 yards distant. The man near him was blown under a cart, his skull was split open, and he was otherwise so frightfully wounded and scalded that he died. Two men were struck down by flying fragments, and four others severely scalded. The elder Suggitt was oiling the brasses of the thrashing-machine, a few yards away from the end of the engine opposite the part blown out, and had a marvellous escape. It happened that the shafts used for drawing the engine about the country had not been removed, and the ends being on the ground were driven by the rebound like a wedge under the thrashing machine, hoisting it high into the air, and Mr. Suggitt up with it out of harm's way. The calamity spread a feeling of terror throughout the district, engines of the same description being in daily use for agricultural purposes, and a general impression prevailing that they should be brought under more properly - qualified management. Professional evidence showed that this explosion was owing to the weakness of the plate next the smoke box, which had burst. This plate had been in the engine from the time of its construction; but the present owner, having been bred a shoemaker, was of course incompetent to judge of the existence of such a defect.

Another fatal explosion took place on the 22nd of this month, at the Wolverhampton division of Rough Hills Colliery. A boiler used to work a pumping-engine had been cleaned out during the day, and was being prepared for work again, when it exploded with great force. The doors of houses at a considerable distance were shaken open, and the two halves of the boiler, weighing from two to three tons each, were hurled in opposite directions, to a distance of 200 yards. The three enginemen were at the moment in an adjacent hovel, which was completely shattered, burying them in its ruins. One of the men was taken out dead, and the second died within a few hours, but the third, though dangerously injured, was expected to recover. An examination of the fragments showed that the boiler had been patched in some places, and that the line of fracture ran along this faulty part.

In February, a boiler exploded at the paper manufactory of Messrs. Dickenson, at Manchester. Two persons were scalded from head to foot, and died the same night: a third was similarly injured, perhaps fatally; and a fourth severely.

7. Bank Rate of Discount.—At the commencement of business this morning, the Directors of the Bank suddenly announced that they had raised the rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent. The causes of this unexpected movement were large transmissions of gold to the United States and to India, and the discouraging position of the Bank of France, which had become seriously affected by the American panic, and the pecuniary embarrassments of the

French Government. These circumstances had reduced the bullion by nearly half a million, and the reserve notes by upwards of a million, in a few days. The Bank of France advanced their rate, on the 2nd January, from 4½ to 5½ per cent., and, on the 8th, from 5½ to 7 per cent. On the 18th, the Directors renewed one of their exceptionable operations by arranging a loan from the Bank of Russia of 1,200,000*l.* in gold, against a like amount in silver. The direct cause of the large exports of specie to the United States was said to be this:—

The secession movement in the States caused an immediate and large fall in the value of all their stocks and securities. The British public, as yet slightly informed of the extent of the disruption, sent orders to their American agents to purchase. As much as £3,000,000 sterling was sent by private parties for this purpose. The eagerness of the purchasers, however, defeated their own purposes, for their competition was so great that the securities rose to above their former prices.

7. Triple Murder in Sligo.—A crime, which for savage ruthlessness will bear comparison with the massacre of the Marr family in Ratcliffe Highway, in 1811, has been committed in the town of Ballymote, co. Sligo. A very aged couple, named Callaghan, kept a grocer's shop in this place. They were in comfortable circumstances, and were supposed to have money in the house. As the shop was not opened at the usual hour on the morning of the 8th, the neighbours became alarmed, and the house was broken into. Old Mr. Callaghan, who was about 80 years of age, was found dead in his bed with his throat cut; his equally aged wife was found under the counter of the shop with her throat cut from ear to ear. There was but one other inmate of the dwelling, a servant girl. On search, her corpse also was discovered in a back yard, near the stable door, with her head almost severed from the body. It is supposed that she heard the scuffle when her aged mistress was murdered, attempted to escape, was overtaken and slain. The old man was much confined to his bed by age and infirmity. On a table near his bedside were two tumblers, as though he had been drinking with another during the previous evening; and from the appearance of the drawers it seemed as though they had been searched and plundered. The suspicions of the police were quickly directed to a young man named Phibbs. He had formerly occupied a house and shop next adjoining the house of the Callaghans, had failed and become bankrupt, and had left the town. He was, of course, well known to his unfortunate neighbours. On the evening of Monday the 7th, he was seen to enter Callaghan's shop. On the afternoon of Tuesday the 8th, he went to a butcher's in the town of Sligo, 11 miles from Ballymote, and ordered some meat; he threw down some silver in payment, which the butcher observed was stained with blood, but, thinking that it had been in contact with the meat, took no further notice. As the butcher's lad followed him with the meat, he was found to be much intoxicated, and fell three times. The boy informed the police of his condition, and the police, in order to his security, took him into custody. On searching him there were found, beside other

money, 37*l.* in notes, which were saturated with blood. The next morning, being quite recovered, he was set at liberty, and his money returned to him. Soon after intelligence of the tragedy at Ballymote reached the police, and constables were despatched in every direction. A mounted officer traced Phibbs to a place called Riverstown, where he came up with him and arrested him. He was again stupidly drunk. On searching him, the bloody notes were again found, and besides, two razors, a coat, and two shirts, all stained with blood, and other articles, all of which were recognized as having been the property of the murdered Callaghan. The accused had also been observed, on the morning after the murder, to take letters from his coat-pocket, tear them, and scatter the fragments as he went along. These fragments having been collected and put together, a complete envelope was formed, which bore an address to the deceased, and which the postmark proved to have been duly delivered. Notwithstanding the cogency of these proofs, and other evidence which made the case stronger, when Phibbs was tried at the Sligo assizes the Crown could not obtain a conviction. Eleven of the jurors were agreed as to his guilt; but the twelfth man held out against all argument, and the jury were discharged without giving a verdict. He was tried at the next assizes, found guilty, and executed. He confessed his guilt, and described the places where he had concealed his plunder.

7. A Man Killed by a Lion.—The dominion of man over the brute creation has, very naturally, been a constant topic of self-laudation. The spectacle of the strength of the horse, and the ox, and the elephant, of the sagacity of the dog, compelled to subserve to the convenience of their appointed master, has become so trite, that, though still serving to round the periods of the moralist and rhetorician, it has ceased to be a subject of ordinary notice. The attention of the vulgar to this ordinance of God, can only be roused by the exhibition of man's supremacy exercised over the savage inhabitants of the desert, whose ferocity can be tamed only in individual examples, and whose subjugation can be made of no utility to man. Accordingly, the sight of lions and tigers subdued to the will of a master, has always been a favourite spectacle with the populace. Whether an exhibition, of which danger either to the exhibitor or to the spectators is always an essential though unavowed attraction, should be permitted, is a question for the legislature: the public will go to see it, always protesting their disapproval of "such exhibitions," and their conviction that "some day something dreadful will happen."

Formerly—that is, in modern times, for the practices of the Roman amphitheatre need not be now referred to—the showman and his assistants had the danger to themselves, the exhibition taking place within the dens appropriated to the animals, while the spectators sat free from danger, if not from fear. When Van Amburgh, the lion-tamer, exhibited his really wonderful command over his brute subjects on the public stage, a strong iron grating secured the audience from a sudden spring. Since

his time, lion-tamers have become common, and competition has driven them to devise new feats of hardihood. One of these devices was, strangely enough, entirely at the expense of the spectators; for, while the tamer went through no more than his predecessors, the bars were removed, and no physical barrier parted the audience from the savage beasts. The spectacle thus spiced proved highly attractive.

At length the forebodings of the prophesiers came true—something dreadful did happen—a lion exhibited at Astley's killed one of his keepers in a very picturesque manner; and the man-slayer and his fellow-brutes, going through their performances the same and every subsequent evening, drew great houses.

The tragedy—for a horrible event it was, although it seemed to have on the public the effect merely of a "sensation"—happened in this manner:—Crockett, the lion-conqueror, had for some time exhibited at Astley's four lions "known to be very ferocious," one of them loose upon the stage. These animals were usually kept confined in one large den at the back of the stage; but one of them being at this time sick, he was placed in a smaller den close by. On the morning of Monday, an under-groom named Smith entered a part of the theatre called "The Ride," being the space where the actors, equestrian and pedestrian, assemble before going on the stage. Almost immediately afterwards, the head-groom heard a noise, which he thought was occasioned by a stag having broke loose and attacked Smith. He entered the room to kick off the assailant, but saw nothing more than the feet and wooden shoes of Smith kicking upon the floor; for, happening to look round, he saw a lion approaching him, as though about to spring on him. He instantly slipped back, and shut the door, leaving Smith to his fate. In fact, the three lions had got loose, and one of them, on Smith entering the room, had attacked the unfortunate man, whose feet and shoes the head-groom had seen beating the floor as the lion carried him about the room, "shaking him as a dog would a rat." The assault had been actually witnessed by another groom, who stated, that soon after Smith entered the harness-room, adjoining the Ride, he heard the poor fellow cry, "Oh! oh!" in a tone of affright. He saw him attempt to pass through the door, when at that moment the lion sprang upon him and tore him back: the door then closed. When the terrified men regained courage, they cautiously opened a small wicket-door, and peeping in, saw the lion stalking about with his victim in his mouth, and occasionally shaking him. Smith then appeared to be quite dead. The lion-conqueror having arrived, courageously entered the Ride. The body of Smith was then lying, face upwards, close to the door, and one of the lions was sitting over it like a dog over a bone. The attack upon poor Smith seems to have been rather an act of instinct than of ferocity, for the lion followed his master when called with the docility of a dog; another was playing with some flowers; and the third, which had got into one of the boxes, was secured without difficulty.

The surgeon who examined the body of Smith, a very short time

after the occurrence, found life quite extinct. The countenance exhibited a degree of calmness and composure by no means indicative of suffering, rather implying that death was instantaneous. The wounds were very numerous, but chiefly in two localities. On the head and neck were thirty-five. Some of these had inflicted a great injury upon the head, and one of them, a bite, had penetrated to the cervical vertebræ. On the right groin and thigh were forty-five wounds, some deep, some superficial. The inference was, that the wounds on the head had been caused by the paws of the beast when it first sprung upon its victim, and that, having thus crushed him, it seized him with its teeth in the neck, and had thus inflicted almost instantaneous death; and that then dropping him, it had seized him by the groin and so carried him about and shaken him.

The lions appear to have escaped from their den through the carelessness of Smith himself, who had failed to secure properly a sliding panel by which the den was entered. The lions had been thus enabled to scratch the panel aside, and so reach a carpet which was placed round the den of the sick lion. In their vigorous play to draw this into their own den, they had succeeded in pulling aside other fastenings, and so got loose into the Ride. They do not seem to have been in any way enraged or excited, and would probably have taken no notice of Smith had the poor fellow acted courageously; but, when he turned his back and fled, one sprang upon him from that instinctive feeling which induces every beast of prey to chase any animal that flees from it.

14. Fatal Railway Accident near Lincoln.—Another fatal accident, due to the severity of the weather, happened on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, near Greetwell, to the mail train due at Lincoln at 7.45 P.M.

The train was not proceeding at more than the usual speed of thirty miles an hour, and had entered the Greetwell cutting, when the tire of the engine-wheel came off; the engine ran off the rails, dragging the carriages after it, and ran into the bank, which at this point is from six to eight feet high, and then turned over on its side. The cleaner, Frederick Tayler, was crushed to death beneath the engine. The engine-driver was thrown upon the hedge, and his head was severely cut. The tender was thrown upon its side in such a position that it formed an arch, under which the stoker crept, and so escaped uninjured. A young man named Clarke, and his father, were in a compartment near the head of the train. On the first idea of danger, the father jumped over the seat in front of him, reached the centre of the carriage just as the end was forced in, and escaped with a few bruises; but the son, who does not appear to have left his seat, received injuries which caused his death on the following evening.

18. Execution at Glasgow.—This morning, Patrick Lunnay, who was convicted at the last Glasgow Winter Circuit Court, of the murder of James Cassidy, mason, Alexandria, Dumbartonshire, on the 11th of November last, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in front of the County Buildings, Dumbarton. The murder for which the penalty of death was thus inflicted, was of a very

atrocious character. So atrocious, indeed, that although the jury added to their verdict a recommendation to mercy, not a single effort appears to have been made to obtain a commutation of the sentence; and although his counsel drew up a petition in his favour, scarcely any could be got to sign it. The murderer and his victim were bedfellows—had been so for several weeks—and on the evening prior to the perpetration of the brutal deed had supped together. In consequence of some jocular expressions made use of by Cassidy, Lunnay became excited, and insisted that their difference should be settled by a fight; and, for the purpose of pounding his opponent to better advantage, he stripped off his coat and called upon the latter to prepare. Cassidy did not appear anxious to fight—indeed, from all that has transpired, he was rather averse to such a proceeding; and the inmates of the house having, to all appearance, pacified Lunnay, the men, after some little delay, left the apartment for the purpose, as was believed, of retiring to bed. The sequel is soon told. The murderer returned to the apartment he had shortly before left, in such a condition, that the inmates of the house had no doubt that he had been after mischief—that he had again allowed his passionate feeling to get the better of him. This surmise proved too true; for it was ascertained that Lunnay, in the most brutal, atrocious, and cowardly manner, had attacked his unarmed opponent with a clasp-knife, stabbed him as a butcher would the inflated portion of a carcase while skinning it, and left him lying in the street with his life's blood oozing from fourteen places. The murderer from the first exhibited no remorse for his deed, and went through his trial and sentence with a stolid indifference, which he maintained to the last, although his pale face and haggard appearance betokened much selfish suffering.

21. Terrible Explosion at Chatham.—This morning, shortly before noon, a frightful explosion occurred in that portion of the Royal Engineer establishment which is set apart for the manufacture of hand-grenades, fuses, and other explosive missiles, by which one man was killed, many severely injured, others less seriously. The part of the Engineer establishment in which the accident occurred was the north gun-shed, a building extending about 200 feet in length, by between 20 and 30 in width, partly used as a store for engineering implements, but the central portion as a manufactory for fuses, hand-grenades, &c., a number of the sappers of the Royal and Indian Engineers being under daily instruction in the building. The working party, numbering about thirty men, and a few non-commissioned officers, nearly the whole Indian Engineers, with a few of the Royals, commenced operations in the factory at the usual hour. The men were under the direction of a sergeant-instructor of the Royal Engineers, a man of great experience, and in every respect well qualified for that responsible post. The work chiefly performed by the Engineers, consisted in filling the grenades, shells, and fuses, with a composition previously prepared. This composition is in the highest degree explosive, and the men are enjoined to use the utmost care in filling the tubes, the ser-

geant-instructor by personal observations ascertaining that his orders are carried out. The composition is dealt out to the men in moderate quantities, and placed in saucers by the side of each. The tubes and grenades are then filled and rammed tightly by means of a copper rod. This operation, which is technically known as "tamping," must be performed with great care, as any undue force will cause the composition to explode.

Everything connected with the work proceeded satisfactorily this morning until shortly before 12 o'clock, when the frightful explosion took place. Just before the accident occurred, Adams noticed one of the Engineers, named Smith, performing his work in a rather careless manner, and reprimanded him for it. The same man afterwards, finding a difficulty in ramming the composition into his fuse, asked the man next him to assist him, which he did, the two giving blow and blow. Suddenly the composition of the grenade which Smith held in his hand became ignited, Smith, who appeared paralyzed with fear, continuing to retain his hold of it. The fire from the grenade then communicated with the loose composition lying about, and this immediately ignited a large quantity of powder in a barrel. Instantly the whole building blew up with a terrific explosion. The first explosion was followed by a number of other reports, as the various heaps of grenades and fuses became ignited. The effects of the explosion were of the most serious character. The building itself was shaken to its foundation, while one entire side of the factory in which the work was being carried on was carried completely away, and the woodwork blown a considerable distance. The force of the explosion being sideways, the roof of the shed was not blown off, but portions of it were lifted, and the lead work, for a considerable length, rolled and twisted in an extraordinary manner.

Considering the number of men employed at the time, it seems surprising that several were not immediately killed. The two men who were tamping the fuse were blown up and most seriously burnt and injured—Smith fatally. Others of the men working in the room were frightfully burnt; most had their clothes rent and burnt from their bodies. Seven or eight were conveyed to the military hospital, where Smith died, after enduring great agonies.

28. Accident on the South-Western Railway.—A sad accident, by which a distinguished physician, whose whole life was passed in preserving the lives of others, was instantaneously killed, occurred on the South-Western Railway, at the junction with the Epsom line.

The Portsmouth express train leaves the Waterloo station at 5.10 P.M. At the point where the Epsom line joins, about seven miles from London, a sudden shock occurred, the engine broke away from the train, and passed on the rails undisturbed; but the tender appears to have mounted the rails close to a bridge about twenty yards from the Epsom Junction, and sweeping completely the parapet of the bridge, fell over into the public road beneath, on which it lay with the wheels uppermost and the tank severed from the frame. In the following moment two first-class carriages, one

second-class, and a van, were swung over the embankment, at different places, and smashed to pieces. A few yards further on the line, several first and second-class carriages left the line and turned over, the bodies being severed from the framework and wheels, the latter being driven much further than the carriages themselves; the ends of the carriages were driven in, and nothing remained uncrushed save the middle compartments, of which the cushions and rugs were driven about in utter confusion. Some idea of the violence of the shock and the ruin of the carriages may be formed from the fact that most of them had been turned quite round, and rested on the line in the direction the reverse of that in which they had been travelling. The passengers received dreadful injuries. A first-class carriage was crushed to fragments and dragged along the line. From among the ruins was drawn the mutilated corpse of a gentleman in the prime of life. He was so frightfully injured that it was difficult to recognise him. The front of his head was crushed in by a piece of iron, the ribs were all fractured and the chest crushed in, the flesh stripped from the right thigh, and the thigh and leg fractured in two places; his whole body was covered with cuts and bruises, into which the gravel and ballast had been forced. This unfortunate gentleman was found to be Dr. Baly, F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, in large practice, and held in the highest estimation. He was the only person killed by this disaster; but many were seriously injured. Mr. Turner, a linendraper of Portsea, was so much crushed about the back and chest, that he could not be removed to London; three gentlemen had ribs broken; a lady of position was brought to town and placed in St. Thomas's Hospital; and others were greatly hurt about the head and limbs, but were conveyed to their own homes.

In the very thick of the disaster, the railway officials were distracted by the idea that one still greater might occur. The arrangement of the trains at this time of the day is eminently dangerous. The train for Southampton starts just ten minutes *before* the Portsmouth train, a Kingston train just five minutes *after* it, and two other trains follow in quick succession. In addition, an up-train from Southampton is due at the Waterloo terminus at 6 P.M., and should pass the Epsom Junction at 5.45. While, therefore, the shattered fragments of the carriages and machinery, with the bleeding and mutilated passengers, were lying scattered over both lines of rails, in five minutes another train from London would run into and crush anew the ruins, and in ten minutes another from Southampton would complete the destruction, and would both probably be thrown off the rails and involved in the same calamity. The 5.15 Kingston train is always crowded. There is a system of signals at the junction, but the wires and machinery had been broken and rendered useless by the falling carriages. Under these terrible circumstances, the railway officials behaved with great prudence and energy. The driver of the engine, the moment he saw the disaster to his train, was struck by the reflection that the Southampton train was coming,

and that there were no means of stopping it. He therefore continued his course down the line, and at Maldon, two miles further, saw the express dashing towards London at full speed. By violently waving his red lamps, he attracted the attention of the engine-driver, and this possible disaster was averted by the promptness and decision of this subordinate officer, who then ran on to Kingston, and caused the disaster to be signalled down the line; he then returned with porters and medical assistance. In the meanwhile, the guard had ran back towards London to stop the 5.15 train, which he succeeded in doing so critically, that it was pulled up within 300 yards of the ruined carriages. No fewer than three trains had been despatched from London before the accident was known there, but the two last were stopped at Wimbledon.

Dr. Wyld, a passenger in the same carriage with Dr. Baly, gave a vivid description of what occurred:—

"I observed that the gentleman who occupied the diagonal corner was of dark complexion and pale, and that immediately on taking his seat he covered his face with a white cambric handkerchief, as if intending to sleep. I took no further notice of him until I felt a certain bumping. I felt that it was utterly useless to move, and I therefore sat fast in the corner. I then perceived the gentleman in the diagonal corner stagger to his feet, apparently confused and only half awake. The next moment, the carriage began to heel over towards my side, and I instinctively seized hold of the partition between the seats with my left hand. I looked to the left, and almost momentarily saw the ground through a hole or chasm in the carriage. Immediately afterwards, the gentleman who had been in the diagonal corner fell backwards, his knees being drawn up towards his head, while his hands, instead of being convulsively extended, were held up about a foot from his face. I observed that his face was perfectly calm, wearing no expression of fear or pain. On falling, he instantly disappeared through the chasm. Whether the aperture was caused by the door being open, or the side of the carriage driven out, I could not tell; but the carriage was falling at the time, and was very near the ground. I did not hear the gentleman utter a cry or a sound. My belief is that, not being quite awake when the accident began, he rose up hurriedly and was precipitated through the chasm. I cannot say how far the carriage went, but my impression is that it must have caught him up and ground him on the gravel."

The cause of this accident could not be ascertained with certainty; but some particulars were discovered by minute investigation, which, in the opinion of scientific persons, might have given rise to it. The pointsman at the junction stated, that when the train appeared the points were fixed in their proper position for allowing it to pass along the main line; he accordingly held up his white hand-light (significant of safety) in one hand, while he kept the other pressed upon the lever which worked the points. As the front part of the train, either the engine or tender, passed, it struck the points, or one of them, with violence. On subsequent examination, it was found that one of the "wing-rails," or

shifting rails, had been bent, as by a heavy blow. The wheels of one of the carriages in front of the guards' van had its axle bent upwards, so as to bring the flanges of its wheels below closer together, and one of them had a deep dent in it, as though it had struck violently against something. Another opinion was, that the accident was caused by some injury to the tender. On examination, one of its wheels presented a singular appearance. The wheels of railway-carriages, with a rim about one inch in thickness, are cast entire. Over this the tire, forged entire with the flange, is forced on while red-hot, and by its contraction in cooling fixes itself firmly on the rim, to which it is then further secured by screws or "studs," which are passed through the substance of the rim, and to a certain depth in the tire. When the tire becomes worn or injured the studs are withdrawn, the tire forced off, reforged or repaired, and replaced as before. The wheel of the tender, in this case, had been subjected to this process; but it appeared that in replacing the studs the operation had been imperfectly performed; for, perhaps owing to the difficulty of getting the holes to coincide, the studs had not, at least in all cases, been driven to a sufficient depth in the tire. When the wheel was examined after the accident, it was found that the tire had been forced round the rim to the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the points of the studs bent and forced between the tire and the rim so as to make deep grooves. This, of course, would be the result and not the cause of the accident; which was no doubt owing to the obstruction which had operated with such tremendous violence upon the tire: and this, probably, was to be sought for at the points. It was the opinion of Captain Yolland, C.E., the official Inspector of Railways, that the accident was due to neither of these causes, but to one of the carriages springing off the rails at a point where they had become narrower from some accidental cause, either by a rail becoming laminated, or by the effect of a recent repacking of the longitudinal sleepers. To any one who shall inspect the scene of this disaster, it will appear a miracle how any one passenger in the carriages which went over the embankment escaped with life. At this point, the main line and the old Bath road run side by side, the latter to the south; the Epsom line turns off from the main line at a curve to the south-westward; both lines run along a high embankment. In order, therefore, to allow the road to continue its course, an archway of singular construction is formed by bridges, which, with the embankments, form a hollow triangle. It was into this deep pit that the carriages and their unfortunate passengers were hurled.

The foresight and promptitude of the engine-driver, stoker, and guard, in preventing further catastrophes were so highly appreciated that a sum of 158*l.* was raised by subscription for their reward.

31. Frightful Accident in Sheerness Dockyard.—A fatal accident occurred in the boiler-shop of the Government steam factory at Sheerness. This building is about 320 feet in length, 70 in width, and 60 in height, and is fitted with forges and machinery. Transversely in the building, at an elevation of about 40 feet from the floor, are erected

"travellers," or tramways, which can be moved from one end of the building to the other, as circumstances require. On these travellers are placed "jennys," or locomotive cranes, which can be moved backward and forward for the purpose of lifting or moving boilers, and other ponderous pieces of machinery. At the time of the accident, about 100 men were at work in the building, eight of whom were on a traveller, engaged in moving a huge boiler, weighing 28 tons. A connection between the crane and the boiler had been formed, and the men who were on the traveller were turning the jenny for the purpose of raising the boiler from its position, when the traveller broke with a sudden crash just above the boiler, at the point where the strain was greatest, and the upper machinery and seven of the men were hurled to the ground. The jenny, which is from three to four tons in weight, fell on the top of the boiler, and upon six of the men, of whom two were killed instantaneously, one died in the hospital, and the other three were very seriously maimed.

Loss of H.M. Ship "Camilla" and Crew.—The accounts received at the Admiralty by the last China mail, leave no doubt that Her Majesty's ship *Camilla* must have foundered at sea. It appears that she left Hakodadi on the 1st of September, for Kanagawa, the port of Yeddo, and that between that day and the 9th of September, the day on which the heavy gale passed over Yeddo, light southerly winds prevailed, so that she had not probably made much progress to the south when lost. Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Berenice*, of the Indian navy, proceeded along the coast from Kanagawa to Hakodadi and back, between the 24th of September and 11th of October, but failed in procuring any intelligence of the *Camilla* from the numerous fishing-boats, or in discovering any portion of the wreck. A report had, however, reached Vice-Admiral Hope, that the unfortunate vessel was seen from a Prussian vessel of war to strike on a rock in a fresh breeze, and go down. It is thought that the vessel foundered at sea in the typhoon which prevailed on the Japanese coast on the 9th of September. The *Camilla* was a sailing sloop-of-war of 16 guns, and was commanded by Commander G. T. Colville. The lieutenants who perished in her were Almeric H. FitzRoy, Guy C. B. Wither; the master, William H. Moore.

FEBRUARY.

5. Destructive Fire at Blenheim Palace.—A disaster, which destroyed a considerable portion of this palatial residence of the Dukes of Marlborough, and occasioned an irreparable loss to art, took place this morning. At a very early hour the porter of the main gateway was awakened by a strong smell of fire and a great glare of light. He immediately rang the alarm bell, and on the household assembling it was ascertained that the north-eastern wing of the outer quadrangle was in flames. This portion of the building contained, on the ground-floors, the bakehouse, and store-rooms, the stewards' and clerks' offices, and other rooms: above them was a noble gallery built expressly for

the reception of a series of Titian's great works, representing "The Loves of the Gods." The gallery contained, besides, many other works of art. At a further part of the wing was a strong room containing many muniments of the family, of the greatest historical value. The intelligence that Blenheim was on fire spread a most lively excitement through the city of Oxford; the members and students hastened in crowds to the scene; the engines, and those of Woodstock, and some attached to the palace were speedily at hand to arrest the flames. Their assistance, however, came too late, for the fire had seized upon the building with such rapidity that an attempt of the servants to cut out the paintings from the frames was unavailing. The wing and all its contents were destroyed; but the further extension of the fire was prevented by the solidity of the walls of the muniment room, from which all the documents and books of account were removed. As a considerable space intervenes, by way of precaution, between this wing and the residential and state apartments of the palace, these latter were preserved from injury. The Duchess and family, and a large circle of visitors, were residing in the palace at the time of the disaster, but the Duke had gone to London the day before.

The Titian series consisted of nine works of large size, painted in oil upon gilt leather, enriched in some parts also with silver, and were presented to the great Duke of Marlborough by Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sardinia.

Notwithstanding the splendour and undoubted merit of some of these works, it has been doubted by some judicious connoisseurs whether they were really the productions of the great master to whom they are attributed. The accessories and architectural decorations are said to point to a considerably later period, and Alessandro Veronese has been named as the probable painter. It was, nevertheless, clearly the opinion of Sir Joshua Reynolds that these paintings were works of a very high order. Owing to the nature of the subjects, and the remarkable frankness with which they were illustrated, these pictures were kept in a part of the palace not usually shown: but Sir Joshua Reynolds having visited Blenheim for a casual inspection of its treasures of art, was admitted to see these famous specimens of his own art, and was so much struck with their excellence that he recommended the Duke of Marlborough to build a gallery expressly for them. The only valuable representations of these pictures remaining is a set of mezzotinto engravings (the reverse way) by John Smith. In these plates the composition is preserved with great spirit and fidelity, but the gorgeous colouring in which the chief merit of the paintings lay is necessarily wanting.

If the Blenheim Titians were of doubtful authenticity, and their loss to art not greatly to be lamented, far different is the case of the "Rape of Proserpine" one of Rubens' masterpieces, which, being hung in the Titian Gallery, perished in this fire. This magnificent picture was universally admitted to be one of the master's very finest works, and to be almost entirely painted with his own hand. The picture was of grand size—13 feet by 7 feet—the colour-

ing magnificent. It is feared that no careful copy of this *chef-d'œuvre* in colours exists, and the composition only has been preserved by an etching by Soutman.

Another fine mansion perished by fire on the 9th March—Savernake House, situated in the forest of the same name, near Marlborough. It was the property of the Marquis of Ailesbury, who does not usually reside there, but at Tottenham Park, another mansion about two miles distant.

In January, one of the interesting mansions of old London was destroyed. On the western side of Mark Lane stood a mansion of fine architectural proportions, the interior of which was embellished by decorations of some beauty, with much old carving and inlaid work. The main building is approached through a courtyard, and the visitor enters by a fine hall in which was the main staircase. The hall opened beyond, by glazed doors, into a small garden, in which were still to be found some well-grown trees and a small fountain. Its history is little known, but it is supposed to have been built in the reign of Queen Anne, and to have been at one time the residence of a Spanish ambassador to the Court of London. The upper part of this interesting edifice was destroyed by the fire.

In October, the fine mansion of Mr. A. H. Davenport, Capesthorne House, Cheshire, was almost destroyed. By very great exertions a large portion of the furniture, pictures, books, and plate was removed, but the former, much damaged by water and ill-usage. The interior of the mansion, with its beautiful carved work and fixtures was utterly destroyed. The damage is estimated at 20,000*l*.

6. Fatal Colliery Accidents.—An explosion, by which five men and two boys lost their lives, took place at the Coppice Pit Colliery, Cannock Chase, belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury. The shaft had been sunk to a depth which it was found impossible to keep free from water, and some men were employed in driving a fresh heading about half-way up the shaft. The position of the scaffold on which the men were working, caused some sulphur which was escaping in the space below to accumulate in a dangerous quantity. Some of this foul air, penetrating above the scaffold, came in contact with a naked light which the men were using, and produced an explosion. The scaffold was hurled a great distance up the shaft, and then fell back into the abyss of water, bearing with it two of the unfortunate men. The other five died of suffocation in the workings.

Several other accidents, attended in each case with fatal consequences, occurred about this time. On the 8th of January, four men and two boys were killed in a pit at the Wyrley Colliery, in south Staffordshire. The pit was examined by the Government inspector, but no culpable negligence could be proved at the inquest. On the 22nd of the same month, three men were buried in a mine at Calver Sough, in Derbyshire, for two days. Two of them, brothers, were rescued; the other man was found dead, and with his head frightfully crushed. On the 9th of February, two men were killed by a fall of coal in a pit at Radstock, near Bath, belonging to the Countess of Waldegrave. On the 13th February, the engine was hoisting three men in a corve up

the shaft of the Copperhouse mine, near Oldham, when the rope, which was of iron wire, broke, and 300 yards of it were precipitated upon them. When extricated, one man was found to be dead, and the other two so fatally injured, that they died while being removed. On the 8th of March, a fatal explosion occurred at the Blaengaur Colliery, in the Aberdare district, the property of Mr. David Davies. The pit is notorious for the many fatal accidents which have taken place in it. About 100 men were down in the pit when the explosion was heard. Assistance was soon at hand, but fourteen of the men brought to the surface were dead, and several others seriously injured. On the following day, a singular and fatal accident happened at the Deep Pit, near Hanley. The ponderous wire rope, and other parts of the machinery, fell crashing through two different storeys of the engine-house into a corner of the engine-room. The man in charge of the engine at the time, alarmed at the noise of the crashing floors, had run for safety into this very corner, and was found crushed to death under the mass of fragments.

8. Fatal Occurrence in a City Sewer.—Four Lives Lost.—It is well known that the city of London is drained by a very extensive system of sewers, which discharge their contents into the Thames by various openings, and that the ancient Fleet Ditch is one of the most important of them. In order to keep these cloacæ in repair and working order, a numerous body of men are employed, under the Commissioners of Sewers, whose adventures in these underground passages have been frequent subject of description. The precautions for keeping the sewers free from foul and explosive gases are so effectual, that, generally speaking, the occupation of these men, however disagreeable, is not dangerous. Early this morning, four men descended the man-hole in Seacoal Lane, which gives admittance to a branch sewer on the sharp incline between the Old Bailey and Farringdon Street. Their purpose was to clear away some accumulations that obstructed the flow of sewage, and to repair some brickwork. They should have emerged in about two hours. When, however, the usual time for breakfast arrived, their fellow-workmen were alarmed at their non-appearance; and, lamps and ropes having been procured, several men descended to search for them. These men found the sewer to be filled with oppressive gases, and some time therefore elapsed before they discovered three of their unfortunate comrades, crouched down close to one another and quite dead. The body of the fourth was not found until night, when it was discovered far down the main sewer in Bridge Street. The gas which had been fatal to these poor men had also killed many rats; but, though thus destructive to animal life, it had no effect in extinguishing flame, for one of the candles used by the men was found still burning, and others had burnt out. The fatal gas was pronounced to be sulphuretted hydrogen, but it was found only in this sewer and those immediately connected with it. Its origin could not be discovered, but was generally attributed to the discharge into the sewer of a large quantity of acid water from some large copper and brass works in Warwick Lane.

8. Indian Loan of 3,000,000*l.*

—The Council of India to day received tenders for an Indian loan of 3,000,000*l.* at 5 per cent. The minimum reserved price was 98½. The total amount of the sums offered exceeded 13,000,000*l.* Of this, 5,335,600*l.* was above the reserve price, and 637,000*l.* at that price. Business was done in the scrip as high as 101½.

Storms and Shipwrecks. — The month has been remarkable for storms and the consequent disasters.

On the 9th, a gale commenced, the effects of which were felt with the utmost severity, from the north-eastern coasts of England, along the whole south coasts of England and Ireland, to Cape Clear. The weather-wise observations of Admiral Fitz-Roy, recorded in the last volume, have attained so much of system that precautionary warnings are telegraphed to the principal ports, and are communicated to the shipping by known signals. These forebodings have, for the most part, proved correct; but the master-mariners had not yet learnt to pay any attention to them. Thus, although Admiral Fitz-Roy had made it known on the 6th—"Caution—gale threatening from the south-west, and then northward;" and the barometer and the atmospheric appearances concurred in foretelling dirty weather, the captains of vessels in the Tyne totally disregarded the intimation, and at least a hundred vessels left that river, and as many the neighbouring ports, on Friday. The consequence was, that when the gale rose in fury at midnight, this crowd of ill-found and ill-manned shipping were embayed in the bight of Hartlepool, and many were wrecked, with a fearful sacrifice of life. The life-boats and pilot-boats were out night and day, making the most heroic exertions in rescuing the mariners from vessels aground on the terrible shoals and sand-banks on that coast, in boarding disabled vessels, carrying out anchors and chains, and other succour. On the banks near West Hartlepool, between forty and fifty vessels were seen at one time involved in disaster. Some had sunk, and only their masts were visible; others were on the shoals, beating to pieces; others were dismasted, and sinking. On the Langscar rocks, a fine China ship, the *Kelso*, with a cargo valued at 50,000*l.*, was totally destroyed, though her crew, except one boy, was saved. So fearful was the gale, that most of the ships that struck were broken up into match-wood. Several vessels were seen to founder, of whose crews not a man was rescued. A painful disaster occurred off Whitby. The life-boat, which had five times that day braved the fury of the sea, and five times returned with the perishing crews of wrecked vessels, went out on her sixth errand of mercy; she was capsized, and of her crew of thirteen brave fellows, twelve were drowned: and at Blakeney, on the Norfolk coast, a boat proceeding to the rescue of the crew of a stranded vessel, was upset, and nine men perished. On the east coast of Ireland, the storm raged with equal fury. At Kingstown, a gallant officer in the Queen's service, with five of his men, perished as nobly in the service of humanity, as if he had died on his quarterdeck fighting for his country. This brave man was Captain Boyd,

in command of Her Majesty's ship *Ajax*, stationed at Kingstown as a coast-guard ship. A private letter describes the catastrophe:—

"Three large brigs were perceived drifting in towards the rocks at the back of the East Pier, near to a short breakwater that was run out some time ago. Captain Boyd at once observed their perilous situation, and, with the true spirit of a sailor, immediately summoned his men to man boats for the pier. They landed, and at once proceeded to the other side of the pier, where the vessels were drifting. The vessels came on, and were smashed on the rocks. The shrieks of those on board were heard far above the tempest. Ropes were thrown towards them, but they were driven back by the force of the storm. A mortar was used to throw a line, but it was utterly useless, the wind being too strong. The poor sailors were then seen to throw themselves overboard, and met with instantaneous death. Some of Captain Boyd's men procured ropes, lashed themselves with them, and plunged into the surf, to endeavour to get on board either of the ill-fated vessels, but the sea was too powerful. At this time a large number of people collected, all willing and able to assist, but their good intentions were powerless. Their fellow-creatures were drowning before their eyes, at a few yards' distance, and nothing could be done to save them. Captain Boyd saved a few of his own men from death by pulling them out of the surf. It was at this time, 12 o'clock noon, blowing fearfully. At last there was a treacherous lull, and an enormous wave came round the point of the breakwater on which he and his brave crew were standing, and, as it receded, swept all that were there into the sea. The gallant captain and his courageous crew were seen no more. Others who were standing as spectators narrowly escaped death; fortunately they were extricated in time from their perilous situation by others. Those who escaped were bruised and otherwise wounded by the rocks." With Captain Boyd five of his men were swept away, and nine others, among whom were the crew of the brig. Numerous shipwrecks occurred along the eastern and southern coasts of Ireland. The barque *Guyana* was wrecked near Carnsore: the life-boat stationed at that place put off and saved 19 persons. The boats of the National Life-Boat Institution rescued from wrecks during the few weeks this gale lasted 72 persons. It is pleasant to be able to state that these heroic exertions were not unrecognized. The wives and children of the unfortunate Whitby men amounted to near 40 persons, who were now entirely destitute. A sum of upwards of 1000*l.* was immediately raised for their relief. There was in the hands of trustees a surplus of a subscription raised for the relief of the sufferers by the dreadful wreck of the *Tayleure* some years since. This was given to the survivors of Captain Boyd's companions in the form they loved best—acknowledgment, not reward. To Lieutenant Dyer, of the *Ajax*, and to Mr. John Walsh, agent for Lloyd's, gold medals. The latter was present both at the wreck of the *Tayleure* and at the recent calamity, and had exerted himself heroically on both occasions. Silver medals to 22 men, of whom one is described as "dis-

abled for life," and three as "severely wounded."

14. Bank Rate of Discount. —The Directors of the Bank advanced their rate of discount from 7 per cent., at which it had been fixed on the 7th of January, to 8 per cent. The immediate cause of this step was a large demand for silver for India, the amount of this bullion exported within the last six weeks having amounted to more than a million and a half. The export of specie to the United States and other countries had been somewhat checked by the high rate of interest; but the bullion in the Bank vaults had been reduced by 261,000*l.* since the last return. On the 23rd of January, the bullion in the Bank's vaults had been reduced to 11,521,580*l.*, or 1,131,259*l.* below the amount on the 1st of January, and the lowest point reached in the year. Before the middle of March, the tide had turned so rapidly, that on the 14th the Bank of France reduced its rate to 6 per cent., and on the 21st to 5 per cent. The Bank of England followed the example by reducing their terms to 7 per cent. On the 4th of April there was a further reduction to 6 per cent., and on the 11th to 5 per cent. Since the 14th of February, when the rate was fixed at its highest amount, 8 per cent., the bullion in the vaults of the Bank had increased from 9,902,643*l.* to 11,345,098*l.* and the reserve notes from 5,535,845*l.* to 6,844,490*l.* After this, the American drain again set in, the political difficulties of that country rendering gold a necessity. The Bank bullion was reduced by about half a million from its amount in April, and the reserve notes by 866,000*l.* The Bank, having regard to the apparent steadiness of this drain, advanced their rate to 6 per cent on the 16th of May.

16. Extensive Frauds on the Commercial Bank.—The discovery of the great Pullinger frauds on the Union Bank has been followed by discovery of a similar plunder, though, happily, not to so great an extent, of the funds of the Commercial Bank of London. This establishment, whose principal office is in Lothbury, has a branch office in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, where they succeeded to the private banking-house of Wright and Co. In the accidental absence of the "ledger clerk," John Durden, it was discovered that he had been for long engaged in an extensive system of fraud upon his employers. The duties of this man, who had been in the company's service about ten years, were purely clerical—he had nothing to do with the receipt or payment of money —his sole duty was to enter into a ledger, lettered D to H, an account of all sums received or paid on account of their customers whose names commenced with that series of letters, and to keep also their "pass-books." There were, in all, five ledgers and ledger-clerks, whose contents and duties were, in like manner, divided according to the initials. The information thus entered was derived from the "waste books," and other books kept by clerks whose province it was to deal with the current money; but who had nothing to do with the ledgers. It was the office of the managers to see that these books were continuously entered up, and that the daily balances, and general balances, and the money and securities in the cashiers' custody, accurately tal-

lied; but they had no obvious means of ascertaining how this result was arrived at. It was upon this severance of duties that Durden based his frauds. His process was simple enough. He procured a confederate in the person of one Holcroft, an insolvent boot and shoe salesman, whom he put into a nominal business, and instructed to open an account at the Commercial Bank. As this man's name commenced with H, his ledger account and the corresponding pass-book was in Durden's charge. When a sum of money was paid in to the account of some customer of the bank, whose name also commenced with H, Durden made a double entry in his ledger—that is, he credited the real customer with the amount, and also entered it to the credit of Holcroft. In casting the "calendars," which are daily statements of all the sums received or paid on account of the customers of the bank, and the balances, Durden omitted to reckon the fictitious entry; and, therefore, the general balances were always made to tally with the actual state of the cash. The result of these operations was that while the real accounts of the *bonâ fide* customers were quite correct, and no suspicion could be roused in that quarter, it would appear, on a separate reference to Holcroft's ledger account and pass-book, that he had large balances in his favour. Durden now instructed Holcroft to draw cheques for such sums as he had a fancy for, and the cashiers paid them in due course of business. There was but one danger in this system, and that lay upon the surface; yet, strange to say, the fraud had been carried on for many years without detection, or any hitch arising in the accounts of the bank which required inquiry in this direction. The danger was that the chief ledger clerk should, for once, undertake the subordinate duty—should, for once, himself, compare or cast up the calendar, or should transfer the D to H ledger to another clerk; or that Durden, himself, should from illness or other necessity be absent from business: in either of which cases detection was imminent. It is a rule with the Commercial Bank, and with most other banks, that their clerks shall each be allowed an annual holiday. Of course, during the period of this relaxation, each clerk's duties are performed by others, and thus, without casting any imputation upon the absentee, the books can be examined, or irregularities may come to the surface. But for a long series of years this miserable Durden was chained by an imperious sense of danger to his daily task. Illness permitted no absence, hard work no relaxation, the charms of the seaside, or the heath, or the Rhine, or Paris, had no power over him; the exigencies of family bereavements permitted no day for sorrow—he must be at his desk or perish. But nature is more powerful than will; the time came when the delinquent clerk's physical powers were prostrated by illness, and he could not attend at the bank. This threw his work in arrear, and when he again presented himself the chief ledger clerk offered to assist him. This he refused; but, as the work was indispensable, he and his superior spent several evenings, after hours, in getting up the calendars, &c. In doing this, Durden so managed as to keep all those documents by which the frauds would be discovered in his own hands, his superior

having under his eye those on which they did not appear. Probably, all this did not go off quite smoothly, for the chief clerk's suspicions were aroused: he went to the bank at an early hour one morning, and on examining one of the calendars they had passed together on a previous evening he found it was miscast to the extent of 30,000*l*. The figures in the miscasting were in Durden's writing, and the balance corresponded with that in the ledger. The chief clerk communicated with the managers, and that evening they summoned the delinquent before them. He made no attempt to deny his guilt, and stated his plunder to amount to no less than 66,992*l*.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken, it became whispered abroad that a fraud to a vast amount had been committed on the Bank, and the shares fell rapidly, and a run for cash was imminent. It therefore became the duty of the directors to take prompt measures for the protection of their depositors and shareholders. This was effected by the Westminster Bank taking the accounts of the customers and providing for their drafts; and the capital of the Bank being intact the shareholders would probably be secure.

Durden and Holcroft were tried at the Central Criminal Court on the 12th of June, on an indictment charging them with larceny in stealing three several sums of money. For Durden, no defence was attempted; but for Holcroft, it was argued that he had no guilty knowledge of the particular larcenies with which they were jointly charged. His case was undoubtedly very singular; for although, unquestionably, the agent of Durden in his frauds, it would not appear that he was admitted to a knowledge of the exact nature of his friend's transactions: neither did he appear to have derived any considerable advantage from Durden's large abstractions. He signed cheques and accepted bills for large amounts at Durden's bidding, without inquiring into his purposes—all the benefit he received was that he was just kept afloat. The sums paid in to his credit, real and fictitious, amounted to 208,000*l*. The jury were not inclined to believe that Holcroft had any guilty knowledge of the particular larcenies charged in the indictment, inasmuch that it was impossible to show that these sums were not paid out of monies which had been *bonâ fide* paid in to Holcroft's account; and, on this refined confusion, they acquitted him. Durden's counsel then raised the technical objection, that as the indictment was framed the jury could not convict either prisoner unless they convicted both. Mr. Baron Bramwell, who tried the case, admitted this to be so, and, consequently, Durden also was acquitted.

Durden was then tried on an indictment charging him with having stolen three several sums, the property of Mark Hunter, the public officer of the Commercial Bank. He was found *Guilty*, and sentenced to penal servitude for 14 years.

Nor was Durden the only defaulting bank clerk at this time detected. A clerk in the branch establishment of the Bank of England at Portsmouth suddenly absconded, having plundered his employers of sums amounting to 1000*l*. He was captured and convicted.

21. Violent Gale: Great Destruction by Land and Sea.—

About 9 A.M. on this morning, a gale of wind, at some periods of its duration one of the most violent recorded, visited the metropolis and the south of England. From 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., the pressure varied from 3 to 12 lbs., and from 5 P.M. to 9 P.M. from 13 to 25 lbs., on the square foot. The anemometer at Lloyd's, at 6.30 P.M., registered 36 lbs. pressure, the barometer fell to 28·50. The damage done by this severe storm, both on land and at sea, was very great. In the metropolis, everywhere chimneys and chimney-pots, and all the other exposed and rotten structures of a great city were hurled to the ground. At Lambeth, a great deal of the leaden covering of the church was stripped off, and a stone chimney of the vestry hurled down; in Lambeth Walk a stack of chimneys was blown down, crushing in its fall the roof of a house and placing the lives of the inmates in great jeopardy; in Church Street, Kensington, three carpenters engaged in repairing a beerhouse were killed by the fall of part of the building. In the river, the shipping were much injured by loss of spars and collision, barges were sunk or driven on shore; at Woolwich, parts of the church roof and of the corrugated zinc roof of the mast-house were blown away; at Norwood, part of the Crystal Palace was destroyed; at Chatham, two Government lighters, laden with stores, were sunk; the roofs of the building sheds and other magazines much injured; but the huge hulks moored in the Medway were made secure. At Hounslow, the gale was so fierce that the men employed in the powder-mills were ordered to quit them: they had scarcely done so when a series of tremendous explosions were heard, by which the buildings were shattered to pieces and set on fire. How this misfortune was due to the gale is not stated. The trees, fences, summer-houses, barns, and other slight structures in this neighbourhood were broken or unroofed. At Reading, the gale was severely felt; the chimney of some iron-works was thrown down, the station-houses of the railway were stripped of their zinc coverings; and the famous abbey gateway, to restore which a considerable sum had been subscribed and which was now under repair, was in great part destroyed. At Northampton, the chimney-stack of an ancient house was blown down and fell upon the roof, which it crushed in, and the ruins fell through two floors beneath, burying the occupier, his wife, two children, and a maid-servant: the latter and one of the children were killed; the others very seriously hurt. In Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, the "ancestral oaks" suffered to such an extent that the price of timber was materially affected for a season; many of the ancient cedars adorning the lawn of Warwick Castle and the grounds of the Priory were uprooted. In Leicestershire, stacks of corn and hay are stated to have been scattered over the country, and much fine timber laid prostrate. In Bristol, many old houses were blown down; the cross of Bedminster Church was cast down; the nearly-finished church of Weston-super-Mare was wrecked; the communication with London was interrupted by the destruction of the telegraph posts and wires. Similar effects were experienced at Exeter, Torquay, and along the

Cornish coast. At Chichester, the beautiful spire of the cathedral was entirely destroyed.

At Plymouth, the American ship *Hiawatha* was driven on the rocks under Mount Batten and wrecked, but her crew were rescued by the heroic exertions of the officers and men of the coast-guard. Their boat was on the other side of the headland which forms the Catwater, and the gale was so fierce that it was impossible to pull round the point; these dauntless men carried the boat over the isthmus, and, with great danger arising from the loose masts and spars dashing about the harbour, saved the shipwrecked mariners in three trips. Several sloops, brigs, and schooners, were driven on the rocks, and some men drowned. At Falmouth, near 200 sail of merchantmen took refuge in the land-locked harbour, and rode out the gale in safety, though not without loss of spars and damage by collision. At Penzance occurred a fatal wreck; several vessels had entered the harbour for security, but in the night four of them broke adrift, and were much damaged by coming into collision. One of them, the *Hero of Bideford*, drifted out of the basin, and though hawsers and other assistance were supplied from the pier, they snapped, and the vessel drove into the raging sea outside. In a few minutes she was rolled over by the surf. Her crew of eight men had taken to her small boat, and were pulling into the mouth of the harbour, when one of those huge waves which are seen to heave up with a certain regularity among the fiercest seas, rolled in and whelmed the boat in an instant. Only one man was rescued.

21. The Crystal Palace in the Storm.—Not the least wonderful of the many properties of this great structure of iron and glass is the astonishing strength which the scientific combination of these materials has effected. From some years' experience, it is known that neither wind nor rain, nor the pressure of enormous multitudes, has any other effect than to bring into play its powers of resistance. But what cannot be done by attacking the mass may be effected by attack in detail. During the height of the gale of the 21st, the rumour went that the Crystal Palace had been destroyed. This bore no approach to the truth; but it was true that a portion of this vast structure, a fragment equal to many an entire edifice, had been destroyed. The north wing had been so totally destroyed that its site was but one huge heap of broken columns, shattered glass, twisted rods, and fragments of painted woodwork. These wings, which advanced in front of the building, were not a part of the original design; but when it was found necessary to carry out a covered way from the Palace to the railway station, a corresponding wing was added to the north end for the sake of uniformity. These wings were constructed on the same multiple principle as the main building. Each was about 400 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and 48 feet wide; each originally terminated in a tower 96 feet high, on a base of 48 feet. These towers carried the water-tanks, but were found so unequal to the duty that the tanks were removed and two water-towers erected. The height of the south wing-tower had been reduced, but that of the north

wing was left as constructed. This north wing was the only dreary spot about the Palace; it was, in fact, not used on any usual occasion. Part of it had been used as a photographic gallery, part for a picture gallery, and another portion for the poultry exhibitions; but it was this time practically unused, except as a storehouse and carpenters' shop.

"During all Thursday, the wind blew over the hills at Norwood, with extraordinary fierceness, full against the front of the Palace facing towards London. That it was more violent here than in other suburban districts, is evidenced by the broken branches of trees, the palings, and even garden walls, blown down in the neighbourhood. But, although the pressure of the gale upon the whole surface of the Palace must have amounted in the aggregate to several thousand tons, not the smallest perceptible effect was produced upon it, and not a single pane of glass was broken. All stood well till about half-past 7 o'clock on Thursday night, when, during one of the fearful gusts which then swept over the hills, some men in the carpenters' room heard a little crashing of glass and iron, and immediately ran out on to the terrace garden. In another minute, with an appalling crash, the huge tower fell over among some trees, and lay smashed into millions of fragments on the ground. In the course of two or three minutes more, the rest of the wing went, by 30 or 40 yards at a time, till a total length of about 110 yards strewed the earth, a mere mass of splinters of glass, wood, and iron. Anything more complete than the destruction it would be difficult to imagine. The appearance of the ruin rather suggests that every part of the building has been carefully broken into small pieces than that it has been merely blown down. A tremendous explosion could not possibly have shattered the place more effectually. The woodwork is all in small pieces, the cast-iron columns are broken up like glass, and the tie rods twisted and torn into every shape. As far as can be judged from the way in which the ruins have fallen, it would seem that the corner column nearest the railway must have had to sustain the thrust exercised upon it by the other columns yielding to the force of the gale. As the wind came in gusts, it is supposed the tower must have oscillated to such a degree as to force the corner column, on which the main strain came, out of its perpendicular, when, of course, it snapped at once. It was no doubt the breaking of this which the carpenters first heard, and ran out on to the terrace, when the tower, thus deprived of its main support, fell instantly before the next blast. It is a great proof, however, of the strength of the structure, that when the rest of the wing was thus weakened and broken by the fall of the tower it was not instantly overthrown also. It stood for several minutes, and only fell piece by piece as the wind swept down upon it with almost the force of a hurricane. The strength of either of these wings, however, is not to be compared with the enormous strength and compactness with which the main building is put together."

21. Fall of Chichester Cathedral Spire.—The fall of the spire of Chichester Cathedral has

been mentioned as one of the incidents of the great storm of this day. This church is neither one of the largest nor most interesting of the English cathedrals, but it has distinguishing characteristics in the massive and lofty detached belfry-tower, the double aisles of its nave, and, above all, the fine central tower, which is surmounted by a spire of singular beauty, rising to the height of 272 feet. The main body of the edifice was rebuilt after a fire which occurred in 1186; the central tower in 1222, by Bishop Neville; and the spire was added about 1387. Sir Christopher Wren was consulted as to the means of counteracting the effect of the wind upon the spire, which had already forced it out of the perpendicular. The great architect adopted the same plan as at Salisbury, the lofty spire of which had suffered in a greater degree from the same cause. He suspended within a pendulum-stage, of two floors, loaded with iron. The effect of this contrivance was as complete as the design was ingenious. When a gale blows with much force, the pendulum-floor touches on the lee side; when the gale abates it resumes its perpendicular, with scarcely a vibration, restoring the central line of the spire to its vertical position. Some considerable reparations of the cathedral were undertaken in 1859, as a memorial to the late Dean Chandler. It was not intended to interfere in any way with the substance of the structure.

For a long period slight displacements had taken place in the piers, but they seemed of little consequence: but on the removal of a detached shrine, it was discovered that the western piers were split vertically, and that the stones were much crushed and fractured. Very prompt means were taken to erect additional supports; and, it being ascertained that the mischief had gone much further than had been supposed, after divine service on the 17th, the building was delivered over to the contractors, who took energetic steps to prevent further injury, and who were in fact at work up to the moment of the catastrophe. The tremendous storm of the 20th, had greatly increased the danger; and on the following day the entire separation of the church walls from the western supports became apparent; heavy stones burst out and fell, the core of the south-west pier poured out, crushed to powder; the workmen were cleared out of the building; and in about a quarter of an hour the whole tower sank, without noise, almost upon its own base, forming a mass of ruin, estimated at 6000 tons. The appearance of the fall is described as that of a large ship quietly but rapidly foundering at sea. Very little damage was done to either the nave or the transepts and choir. Upon an authorized inquiry into the cause of this event, it was attributable to plain causes. The tower at its origin had not been constructed of solid materials, and it was known by certain details, that the early Norman piers had sunk before the fire, and therefore before the tower itself was constructed; and that after the tower was built, they had continued to sink until they had become detached from the adjacent walls, and were thus deprived of support, as far as crushing inwards was concerned. Upon this frail structure, subsequent architects had imposed a lofty spire, the

weight of which, together with its leverage, when acted on by the wind, had completed the disruption of all the parts, and had thus prepared the way for the final disaster. The world-renowned tower and spire of Salisbury Cathedral have long been threatened with destruction from the same cause. The fall of towers was by no means an unusual circumstance in the ecclesiastical architecture of the middle ages. The central tower of Winchester fell immediately after the burial of William Rufus; of Ely, in 1341; of Worcester, in 1175; of Lincoln, in 1240; smaller towers of Gloucester, Norwich, and Worcester, the church towers of Evesham and Dunstable, between 1170 and 1222.

A meeting of the clergy, nobility, and laity of the diocese of Chichester was speedily convened, at which it was resolved, that immediate steps should be taken for restoring the cathedral to its former beauty. The sum required was estimated to be 50,000*l.*; and of this large amount 30,000*l.* has been subscribed.

25. Falling-in of Railway Tunnels.—The falling-in of three tunnels has varied the annals of railway enterprise. On the 25th February, a tunnel of the Midland Railway at Sheffield fell in, killing six men who were employed on an adjoining building, and severely injuring a seventh. The tunnel, which was about 200 yards in length, formed a communication between the Midland Company's Sheffield station and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, and passed through the side of Spital Hill. The crown of the arch of the tunnel was within about three feet of the surface, the ground rising rapidly above it on the north side, and sloping rapidly below it on the south. Some weeks ago a firm of carriers commenced the erection of new stabling, store-rooms, &c., on the south side of the tunnel, laying their foundations about on a level with those of the tunnel, and carrying the back wall of their building close up against its south side. It had been stipulated that no building should be erected on this ground within a certain distance of the tunnel. This condition had been neglected, and the wall of the stables had been built so close to the tunnel that it began to give way. The building had, however, been carried up to the height of one storey and the joists had been laid, and seven men were at work building up the next storey, when the wall suddenly gave under them. The men jumped upon the tunnel, supposing it was solid ground, and the crown of the arch falling in, they were all precipitated to the bottom; the two sides of the tunnel, along with a great quantity of earth and stones from the north side, falling upon and burying them. Immediate efforts were made to rescue the sufferers, and one was extricated alive, though with fractured limbs, and a second quite dead. As the mass of earth and brickwork which covered the other men, was so great that it was certain that they must be dead; and as the removal of the *débris* would certainly bring down more of the tunnel, the work was suspended, and the bodies were not recovered until the next day. About 40 feet of the tunnel had fallen in.

On the 24th May, a serious accident occurred at the works which are going on at the Euston Road, St. Pancras, for the Metro-

politan or Underground Railway, by the giving way of a large portion of the earthworks. For some days previous, from the cracking of the earth and the creaking of the timbers danger was apprehended; the foot-pavement was stopped, and no one allowed to pass. Small portions of earth kept falling, and in the afternoon of the 24th, a large portion of earth gave way on the north side of the road. Fortunately the workmen having been apprised of the danger, none of them were injured. Shortly afterwards, another fall took place; and about four o'clock the whole of the earth in front of the pavement, on the north side, the pavement itself, and the walls and railings in front of no less than eight houses, fell in with a tremendous crash, the noise resembling a dreadful explosion. The fall caused the houses to shake, and the inhabitants, being alarmed, rushed out, fearing that their dwellings were about to fall. The whole of the gas, water, telegraph, and other pipes fell in and were destroyed, and the heavy timber which was used for supporting the earth on either side was broken in half.

On the 2nd July, an accident of the same kind occurred on a new line of railway making between the Rowsley terminus of the Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland Junction Railway, by which five men and a horse were killed, and several others received serious injuries. The contractors were forming a tunnel about 200 yards below the ancient Hall of Haddon, in Derbyshire, and about 17 men were at work in it, when the centres, upon which the stone arch had been formed, gave way, causing the massive stonework to fall into the tunnel, burying under it several of the workmen. When assistance arrived, and the *débris* had been cleared away, four men were found dead, frightfully crushed; a fifth was so much injured, that he died the following morning; and a sixth with a broken leg.

Numerous Shipwrecks and Loss of Life.—During the recent gales and bad weather some disastrous shipwrecks occurred. The ship *Golden Star*, of about 1200 tons burden, sailed from Mobile on the 17th November, with a cargo of 3750 bales of cotton, with a crew of 26 persons, the captain's wife, and the stewardess. On the 28th January she became embayed during a heavy gale in Bannow Bay; and to add to the danger a thick fog came on. As it became apparent that her anchor would not hold her, the masts were cut away; but the strain was still so great that about 7 P.M. the chains parted, and she drifted on the rocks under Carnivan Head. In half an hour she went to pieces. The captain, his wife, the stewardess, and 18 of the seamen were drowned; but the other seven were saved by a singular occurrence. When the ship broke to pieces the bales of cotton were washed out, and became jammed in a mass between the wreck and the shore. Over the bridge thus providentially formed the seamen hurried and gained the beach before the waves broke it up and swept it away.

On the 12th of January, during a heavy fog, the steamer *Prince Alfred*, trading between Leith and London, went ashore near Flamborough Head. The ship and cargo, valued at 80,000*l*., were destroyed, but no life was lost.

During a dense fog on the evening of the 30th January, the *Victor Emmanuel*, from Alexandria, went on the rocks near Black Gang Chine, I.W. She was an iron barque of about 520 tons. She seems to have broken up like an egg-shell as soon as she struck—so immediately, indeed, that the crew were not able to give any signal of distress. The coast-guard men were quite ignorant of the catastrophe that had taken place; which only became known on the following morning by four sailors, the survivors of the crew of 19, who had managed to reach the shore, crawling to a peasant's cottage. The spot on which the ship struck is directly under the houses of Cliff Terrace, the inhabitants of which, but for the fog, could have looked down upon her deck.

On the 26th January, the *Rouen* steamer, while off Whitby, run down the *Magyar*, a collier, bound for Exeter, and six of the latter's crew were drowned.

On the 12th February, the iron steamer *Metropolis* was lost on the rocks near Elizabeth Castle, Jersey. The crew and passengers were saved, but a cargo, variously valued at 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*, was lost.

During a storm which raged on the coast of Ireland on the 16th February, the Greek brig *Spiridione* was driven on shore in Tramore Bay, Waterford. The Tramore life-boat made desperate efforts to rescue the crew. Once she was driven back; she was launched a second time from a different point, and reached the ship, the crew of which might have escaped had they had the courage to throw themselves into the sea. While thus waiting in vain the life-boat was struck by a sea and capsized, but righted herself, and three of the crew regained their places; but five others reached the shore only by aid of their life-belts. In the interval the brig was suddenly dashed to pieces. With heroic courage the life-boat was launched the third time and succeeded in saving two seamen; two others were saved by the people on the beach; six perished.

On the 19th, several vessels were lost near Drogheda. Earlier in the month the ship *Tonquin*, of Greenock, became waterlogged near Wicklow Head, As the ship was sinking the boats were got ready. The captain's wife sprang towards the boat, but fell into the sea. While her husband and four of the men were striving to save her, the ship rolled over on to the boat, and all perished. The others of the crew, eight in number, were drowned by the sinking of the ship. Two men clung to the round-house, and were rescued after an exposure of two days and nights.

About the same date, the iron-built ship *City of Lucknow*, of Glasgow, was wrecked, the second day after she left the Clyde, near Belfast. Her cargo is reported to have been insured for 120,000*l.*

During the great storm on the 22nd February, the Italian barque *Ghita* was wrecked off Whitehaven, and eight of her men perished.

It is known that 285 vessels perished on the coasts of the United Kingdom during this fatal month.

During this month intelligence has been received of the loss of some valuable merchantmen at sea. In January, the *Sea Wave* picked up a

boat with the mate and 19 of the crew of the ship *David Brown*, of 1900 tons, which foundered on her voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool. These men, who had not tasted food form any days and were in a most deplorable condition, state that the *David Brown* sailed from San Francisco on the 18th October with a crew of 30 men, 18 passengers, and a valuable cargo. On the 5th January she sprung a leak and speedily became waterlogged. The crew and passengers left her in two boats; of these one was picked up by the *Sea Wave;* unless the other had similar good fortune, her unhappy freight of 48 persons have perished miserably.

The ship *Maidstone*, with the cargo valued at 20,000*l.*, from London for Calcutta, became waterlogged, and was abandoned by her crew, being first set on fire that her hull might not become dangerous to navigation. Her crew were fortunately saved.

On the 16th January the *Henry Brigham*, being in lat. 43° N. long. 42° W., observed a light on the horizon. Steering in that direction they found it to proceed from a large ship on fire from stem to stern. As she was almost destroyed the captain of the *Henry Brigham* cruised about in search of her boats, and in a short time had the happiness of picking up first one and then a second, with, as it seems, all the crew. The burning vessel was the *Mary Carson*, from Charleston to Liverpool, with a cargo of about 2500 bales of cotton and 500 barrels of resin.

In February occurred a wreck which might have rivalled that of the *Birkenhead* as a catastrophe. The *Miles Bartole*, chartered as a transport ship, sailed from Hong Kong in December last, having on board the officers and 320 men of the 3rd Foot, and a crew of 35 hands. The ship had made Simon's Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, and was standing to the westward, when at midnight she struck on a reef 20 miles east of Struys' Bay, two miles from the land. The sea was running high and threatened to beat the vessel to pieces, and it was feared that she would founder if they should get her off the rocks. Under these trying circumstances the British soldiers displayed the same devoted courage and discipline of which so noble an example had been set by their comrades when the *Birkenhead* was lost. The men assembled on the decks in perfect subordination to the officers, and faced death with calm resolution, only stepping forth to take their turn at the pumps when ordered. To the dangers already apparent another and, to the imagination, one even more dreadful was added —the ship took fire. By prompt exertion this danger was suppressed. At day-break the long sandy shore, apparently uninhabited, on which the surf broke with fury, was perceptible. The same discipline which had proved the safety of the men during the night ensured their safe debarkation in the morning, the whole, save one man who was drowned, were landed through the surf, each person with provisions and water for a day. The Governor of the Cape despatched a steamer to their succour, and the whole were removed without further casualty.

MARCH.

4. An English Officer killed by a Bear at Berne.—The city of Berne derives, or believes that it derives, its name from the ursine inhabitants of the ancient forests; and the municipality have a pride in keeping some of these animals near one of the city gates. An English officer has lost his life by these animals, though certainly in consequence of his own folly. A private letter gives an account, which is in the main correct.—"An English gentleman, Captain Lorts, of the British army, met his death here last night in a most dreadful manner. Captain Lorts, after supping with some friends, took a walk through the city in company with three other Englishmen. As the bear-pit lay in their way, the party went for pastime to look at the bears. The pit was separated into two compartments, in one of which was a he-bear, and in the other a female and several cubs. While bending over the railings watching the animals, Captain Lorts overbalanced himself, and fell over into that part of the pit in which the old bear was confined, breaking his arm in the fall. One hour elapsed before any assistance was obtained and brought to the spot. Efforts were then made to extricate the unfortunate man from his perilous position by means of hoisting him up with ropes. It is remarkable that up to this time the old bear, although the most savage of the family, and therefore placed in a separate compartment, had not attempted to injure the young man. But this state of things was not to last long. At the moment when he was being hoisted out of the pit and had reached half way up, the bear became savage and tore him down into the pit again. A horrible struggle then ensued, which, after nearly half an hour's duration, resulted in Captain Lorts being killed by the ferocious beast. One of the party of Englishmen would have jumped into the pit to his friend's aid had he not been forcibly restrained by the bye-standers. Great indignation is expressed by the inhabitants of Berne that no aid came from the quarter whence it ought to have been rendered even at the risk of life. A sentinel was posted at about thirty paces from the pit, and I understand that a searching investigation has been instituted into this man's conduct."

7. Destructive Fire at Portsmouth.—A fire, attended with a painful incident, has occurred at Portsmouth. At that town Mr. Cooke, the proprietor of an equestrian company of men and horses, well known by its perambulations through every part of the kingdom, has a permanent circus—a building with its extensive stables and outhouses constructed chiefly of wood. On Thursday night it was discovered that the stables were in flames. From the nature of the structures they were almost destroyed before any assistance could be given. The flames spread to an adjoining brewery and several houses, nine or ten of which were burnt. Unhappily eight of the intelligent and well trained animals who were accustomed to perform in the circus were burnt. They were fastened to the head-stalls and could not, of course, escape the flames and suffocating smoke around them.

Their screams and groans are said to have been appalling.

On the 5th April a fire occurred in the premises of Messrs. Hills and Matthams, hay and straw salesmen, in Cannon Row, Parliament Street. In the stables within their yard were 17 horses. The combustible material stowed in the yard was speedily a mass of flames; and although brave efforts were made to rescue the animals two only were saved. As at Portsmouth the cries of the agonized creatures were terrible.

11. Serious Irruption of the Bridgewater Canal.—An accident, which will cause a vast expense to the proprietors, immense damage to the vicinity, and great commercial delay and loss, has occurred to the celebrated Bridgewater Canal, a few miles from Warrington. At Lumb Brook, in the township of Appleton, the canal embankment is 25 feet above the adjoining land, and the road to Grappenhall Heys passes under it. This embankment gave way on the south-west side, causing an immense breach, down which the water rushed with great velocity, carrying with it immense quantities of sand, earth, and blocks of stone. The wing wall of the bridge on that side was completely swept away. "Stops," or floodgates were brought into requisition as soon as practicable, but owing to one of them being in an ineffective state the flow of water was not arrested as soon as it might have been. Some cottages in the immediate neighbourhood were several feet deep in water, but their occupants sustained but little damage beyond the inconvenience and trouble caused by the inundation. The appearance of the vicinity was that of a complete wreck; great blocks of stone, &c., were lying about in indescribable confusion; and about 7000 cubic yards of earth, &c., which formed the bed of the canal had been carried into the lower ground and the road by the force of the current. Nothing could be ascertained as to the cause of the accident, but it is attributed to the effect of the severe frosts of this winter which had loosened and broken up the earthworks and cement of the embankments.

12. Military Murder.—The present time has been remarkable for the number of murders committed by soldiers on their officers and comrades. In the last volume is recorded the trial and execution of a private soldier for shooting his sergeant and corporal. This volume will record the slaughter of a colonel and captain, both men of distinguished service, by one of their men; besides the deaths of men of lower station by the hands of comrades. This new aspect of crime has attracted the attention alike of jurists and commanders, and it has been considered whether it would not be necessary to substitute the military for the civil law in dealing with such cases; as well by reason of its promptness of procedure as because the inquiry takes place on the spot where the crime has been committed, and the sentence of a military tribunal executed by military hands is best calculated to make an impression upon the minds of the soldiers and keep vividly active the instincts of military discipline.

At the Exeter Assizes, Robert Hackett was indicted for the wilful murder of Henry Jones, of Plymouth, on the 5th of January.

The prisoner, a remarkably fine man, was a private in the 61st

Regiment, stationed at Millbay Barracks, at Plymouth. The deceased was a sergeant in the same company. They had been together all through the campaign in India. They had always been on very excellent terms, and bore good characters. The prisoner bore upon his breast the medal which he had earned in India.

On Saturday, the 5th of January, about 1 o'clock, the deceased and other soldiers took their mess in the soldiers' room. The prisoner came in with a pensioner, to whom he gave his soup. Jones made some slight remark, and the pensioner said in reply, "You can't take a course out of me, I am too old a soldier." The prisoner and his friend then left the room. About 5 o'clock in the evening, when the men were taking their tea, the prisoner again came into the room. Jones was then lying in his cot. The prisoner said to Jones, "I am thankful to No. 3 and 4 mess for insulting my friend at dinner." Jones replied, "What was said to the pensioner was no harm." The prisoner then said to Jones, "Harry, you are the cause of the whole of it." Jones then made use of some expression; upon which the prisoner said, "Me do you mean?" Jones said, "Yes." Upon this the prisoner jumped over a form and said, "Only you are a sergeant, and I should get 50 lashes, I would smash you while you lie in your cot." The prisoner then left the room, but in about a quarter of an hour he returned to the room with a rifle in his left hand. He walked up the room to a stove. He then held the rifle to his left hip and said, "Stand clear!" Corporal Ryan, who was present, called out, "Throw up his rifle!" Before this, however, could be done, the rifle was discharged. Jones, who was in another room—the door being open—uttered a groan and fell down dead. The ball was found to have passed through his body and lodged in the opposite wall. The prisoner was immediately taken into custody. He said it was not intended for Jones. The prisoner appeared to have been drinking; he was excited, but was perfectly rational. The soldiers are not permitted to have their rifles loaded on any pretence, but they have each served out to them a certain number of rounds of ball cartridge, of the expenditure of which in ball practice an account is kept. One ball cartridge was missing from the prisoner's supply. When the prisoner was apprehended he gave up his rifle and said he was not going to run away. When in the guard-room the prisoner said he was sorry the ball had not taken effect on three or four others. He was asked what he had done it for. He made no immediate reply, but then said his grandfather had been hanged, and he should meet the same fate. When the prisoner was about to be taken to the guard-room, at 6 o'clock, Major Deacon asked him if he could do anything for him. He said, "Major Deacon, I did not intend to kill Sergeant Jones." He appeared at that time not to be drunk, but to have been drinking for some days.

Mr. Cole addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, attributing the act of the prisoner to drink, in which he had unfortunately indulged of late to such an excess that he was not in possession of his senses; and on this ground he should dispute whether the prisoner at the time he committed

the deed was in such a state of mind as to be answerable for his actions. The learned counsel argued further that there was no evidence that the prisoner had loaded his rifle, or that he had any reason to know that it was loaded. When he came into the room with his rifle he was described by one witness as being "staggering drunk;" the sergeant was at that time in another room: and it was proved that the prisoner used only one hand in firing his piece. Under these circumstances it seemed to him a mere accidental circumstance that the bullet went through the doorway and struck the unfortunate sergeant. The prisoner had no intention in the matter.

Mr. Justice Willis said that unless a man's drunkenness had produced a morbid state of mind, it would not excuse him. Mad drunkenness would not suffice. There was no evidence of any such state of mind in this case. Every man was presumed to be answerable for his act unless he was in such a state of mind that he was perfectly unconscious of any act he did; but it would be for the jury to say whether they could come to such a result in this case. If the evidence satisfied them that the prisoner discharged his rifle intentionally at the sergeant, it would be their duty to find him guilty of murder.

The jury found a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. He was executed, maintaining to the last that he had no intention of shooting Sergeant Jones, and attributing his death to the effect of drink.

16. Dreadful Shipwreck.—As the scanty inhabitants of the rocks called the Blaskets, on the extreme point of Dingle, were looking out to seaward on the morning of the 16th March, they discerned a storm-tossed boat, the crew of which were evidently past exertion. The islanders sent out a boat to the rescue; but when they approached and threw to her a tow-rope, the men were so sunken that they were unable even to make it fast. Four islanders therefore went on board and rowed her to the landing-place. The men thus succoured were 15 in number; and their rescue at this moment probably saved all their lives; for such was their utter exhaustion, that two of them dropped down dead, while attempting to drink from a bucket of water which was brought down to the pier. This was the story of their disaster and sufferings:—

The *Middlesex*, of New York, a full-rigged ship of about 2500 tons burden, sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 18th of February, having on board a crew of 26 hands before the mast, seven officers, and about 35 passengers—in all, 68 souls—and a cargo of coal and crate. When about 21 days out, in a gale of wind while lying to, she sprung a leak, the cargo shifted, and she was thrown on her beam ends. Signals of distress were hoisted, but unfortunately no vessel was to be seen during the three days that she had the signals exhibited. She then began to make water fast, and all hands were employed at the pumps during three days and nights successively. The main and mizen masts were cut away, but all to no use, as she began to sink fast. When the master saw that there was no chance of saving her, as the water was almost up to the main deck, he ordered the two

lifeboats to be launched; unfortunately they were both smashed alongside. After one of the lifeboats had been launched, the cook and a seaman got into her, but a sea came and capsized her, bottom upwards. The cook got on the keel, and clung to her until they were out of sight—for the rope had been cut and she was let adrift through the confusion that then existed on board. The longboat was then launched, and by hard exertions the captain and 14 men, including four passengers, got into her, and abandoned the ship about 5 P.M. on Tuesday, the 12th inst., having to leave the rest of the crew and passengers to their fate. As they were entering or going on board the boat a very sad incident took place. A fine young fellow, named Elford Thorpe, a native of Carlow, was courting a young Scotchwoman, a passenger. They were to be united as soon as they should reach New York. When the boat was being manned this Thorpe got into her. She rose on the top of the sea. The young woman jumped in order to reach her, but did not succeed, and she fell between the ship and boat and began to sink. Poor Thorpe leaped overboard, dived, and brought her to the surface, but the rope had been cut, the boat had been drifted to leeward, and could not pull up to them, and the unhappy pair perished locked in each other's arms.

When abandoning the ship the scene on board the boat, crowded as she was, was frightful. They were then from Tuesday, the 12th, running before the wind, it being very stormy, and continually pouring showers of hail. At one time, the sea running mountains high, they had to "grudge" her—which means, to lash all the oars and loose spars together, throw them overboard, and make fast with a line or rope, in order to keep her head to windward, for safety—then all had to lie down, and give her her chance.

They do not appear to have secured any provisions or water, nor any sail. In this dreadful condition they drifted about on the waves for five days and nights, when they were fortunately perceived from the Blaskets, and brought to shore. The islanders, who are themselves the poorest of the poor, treated the survivors with the utmost hospitality, until they could be removed to Dingle.

20. FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The cities of Mendoza, San Juan, and San Louis, populous towns of the Argentine Republic of South America, have been destroyed by an earthquake, the first and principal shock of which occurred about 8.30 in the evening of the 20th inst., succeeded by shocks spread over the three following days. By these continued disturbances of the earth's crust, not merely the towns and large buildings were cast down, but the whole district was broken up; the earth sank in, rivers were turned from their courses, roads and bridges were torn up or sunk, and the surviving inhabitants reduced to ruin. The number of persons who perished at Mendoza is variously reckoned at from 8000 to 11,000; certainly not less than 15,000 were crushed in the province. The account given by the mail-courier from Mendoza to the authorities at Valparaiso, was as follows:—

"The latter (the courier) stated that he arrived at Mendoza on the morning of the 20th; that at half-

past eight P.M. a brief but excessively violent shock of earthquake, lasting but six or eight seconds, destroyed every building, public and private, in the city, and that the number who were enabled to escape was very limited. The streets being narrow, the buildings high, and the inhabitants totally unused to such phenomena, were paralyzed with terror, and neglected to seek refuge in the open courts of their dwellings until too late. The postmaster was buried beneath the ruins of the post-office, the governor was missing; and, when asked why he brought no certificate that the mails were lost, the messenger replied, 'There was no one left to write it, nor materials to write with.' The aspect presented by the city after the first shock was terrific. Hoarse subterranean thunders deafened the air, animals of all kinds rushed frantically through the open spaces howling, the earth opened and vomited forth floods of water, while, to crown the scene of horror, flames burst from the ruins, and consumed nearly the entire business portion of the city, with its dead, its dying, and its wounded."

"On the 28th a number of letters were received at Valparaiso and at Santiago, by relatives and friends of Chilians residing in Mendoza, but the hope until then entertained, that the earlier accounts were exaggerated, soon gave way to the dreadful certainty that the calamity had not yet been painted in colours sufficiently vivid. The earth still continued to tremble, the few walls that had resisted the first shock one by one fell, until now no vestige of a building remains. The mountain roads are in a most dangerous condition, not only on account of the huge masses of rock that have already fallen and obstructed the road, but because the vibration of the earth is still hurling them down from the heights above into the valleys. The *gauchos*, or natives of the surrounding country, hastened to the spot, not to assist the needy or aid in rescuing the wounded from a lingering death, but to seek for plunder among the smoking ruins, and to snatch the little saved from the wretched survivors. One gentleman writing from thence, after describing these horrors, says:—'I believe that in a few days we shall have no other law here than that of the poignard.' The prison was destroyed: out of 100 inmates, 92 perished. The remaining eight, who were already hardened villains, formed themselves into a band of freebooters, and had gone, it was supposed, to the mountain passes, to intercept and rob the parties sent from Chili for the relief of the sufferers. One woman was found robbed and murdered by the roadside. She was recognized as one who was on her way to Mendoza to see her family. They too had all perished on the 20th. In the Jesuit church there was preaching that night. The services had just concluded, and the congregation was about dispersing, when the shock came. The few who had reached the plaza were saved, but the walls and roof of the building fell inward with a crash, and priest and penitent together were hurried into eternity. The latest advices from Mendoza represent the suffering to be extreme, there being neither food, clothing, nor shelter for the survivors, everything being

buried beneath the ruins. They also state that San Juan and San Luis, two other populous cities of the Confederation, have shared a like fate, the San Juan river having, after the shock, left its bed, and swept over the town, utterly destroying what the earthquake had spared. This news is not, however, fully confirmed. As soon as the disastrous news was rendered beyond question, the government and private individuals vied with one another in energetic efforts to send immediate relief to their suffering brethren. Without waiting for the completion of the work, on the 30th a party of physicians and others left for the scene of the disaster, bearing medicine, food, and clothing, and accompanied by a small body of troops."

Troops were immediately dispatched to protect the miserable survivors from the crimes perpetrated by the lawless people of these disorganized communities.

Other letters give details of horrible catastrophes. In a convent of 150 nuns only 30 escaped; a fire broke out in the ruins of one of the densest parts of the city, and it is computed that 600 persons were burnt alive; hundreds of persons still living were dug out of the ruins 16 or 20 days after the disaster, in every conceivable state of mutilation. Large subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers were collected in the chief cities of South America, and on the exchanges of the mercantile cities of Europe dealing in the South-American trade.

Earthquake in Italy.—On the 9th of May an earthquake was felt in Italy, by which the town of Cetta de Piave, in the province of Umbria, and the towns and villages surrounding; but it would seem that few if any lives were lost.

22. The Dundry Murder.—At the Taunton Assizes Matthew Wedmore, 31, and Charles Wedmore, 22, were indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Waterman, of Dundry, on the 9th of January.

It appeared that George Waterman and the deceased, who was his wife, both being between 70 and 80 years of age, lived together in a cottage under Dundry-hill. George Waterman was a Chelsea pensioner. He had a cottage and orchard, and he kept a cow, and was considered in the neighbourhood to be a thrifty man, who had saved some little money. The two prisoners were brothers, and were great-nephews of the old man. One of them, Charles, was a private in the Royal Marines, and the other, Matthew, was a labourer about the quays of Bristol. A man named Keeble, who had been a policeman, was intimate with the old people. About 7 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, the 9th of January, as the old people were sitting, healthy and well, by the fire in their kitchen, they heard a knock at the door. The old man asked who was there, and a voice answered, "It is the policeman John." The old man then opened the door, and there he saw both the prisoners. Matthew immediately struck him a blow on the head with a bludgeon he had in his hand. The old man retreated. Matthew followed him, striking him with the bludgeon until he knocked the old man down; he was almost unconscious. Matthew then dragged the old man by the

collar into the back kitchen, and then dragged him upstairs. Charles followed, and he ransacked the room while Matthew stood over the old man. They asked him where his money was, and he told them in a box. Charles found two loaded pistols, which the old man was in the habit of keeping under his pillow. He pointed one at him and said, "Kill him; we don't mind killing people." The old man begged them not to injure his wife. Charles said he had put her to sleep. Matthew then dragged the old man downstairs again. The prisoners said they wanted something to eat, and Charles took a loaf and cut some bacon that was hanging up, and wrapped them up in a handkerchief. They asked the old man for a rope, and he told them where there was one. They got the rope and then dragged the old man into the back kitchen, and Matthew fastened his hands and feet together, and then tied him up to the rack, and told him not to move for 20 minutes, and then to call his wife to release him. The prisoners then went away. The old man contrived to get loose and went into the kitchen, where he found his wife lying on the floor alive, but almost dead. He tried to raise her up, but was so much exhausted from the loss of blood that he could not succeed. He then crawled out to the next cottage, some 300 yards off, and gave an alarm. Some persons returned with him to his cottage; they found the old woman still breathing, but insensible. A surgeon was sent for, and he examined the poor old woman, and found her lying in a pool of blood, with her skull fearfully fractured, evidently by three separate blows. There was a pair of tongs lying near her with blood and hair on them. She lived for about two hours, and then died, evidently in consequence of the injuries she had received. The old man was for some time in a most dangerous state, but ultimately recovered, and gave evidence against his reprobate nephews at their trial. Upon searching the house it was discovered that some money, two silver watches, a brace of pistols, and a bunch of keys were missing. Information was immediately given to the police. Suspicion rested on the prisoners, who had been seen together that day in the neighbourhood of Dundry. The next morning the police got upon the track of the prisoners, and about 8 o'clock in the evening they traced them to the Hot Wells, and saw them walking along the road. One of the police, named Morse, went towards Charles, who ran away for about 40 yards, and then turned round and fired a pistol at Morse, which fortunately missed him. Matthew was then seen trying to get something out of his pocket, but the police were too quick for him, and found he had a pistol in his pocket, loaded and capped. They were then taken into custody. Blood was found on both their shirts. The pistols found upon them were the property of the old man, and had been taken away on the night of the murder. The prisoners were seen together on the morning after the murder at a beerhouse at Bristol. They had then two silver watches in their possession, which they got a person to pledge for them in Bristol. These watches were the property of the old man, and had been taken away on the night of the murder. On the

14th of January Charles Wedmore desired to make a statement relative to the murder, and on the 18th of March Matthew Wedmore also made a statement. Both these statements corroborated the evidence of the old man, only each prisoner laid the actual murder on the other.

Mr. Speke addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners, and contended that, in point of law, they could not be convicted of murder, because no one could say which of the prisoners had struck the blows which had caused the death, and he urged that there had not been any common intent or purpose between these two men. The statement of one prisoner was not evidence against the other, and each had laid the offence upon the other. Charles said it was Matthew, and Matthew said it was Charles. Was there any common design to do anything to carry out their purpose? He submitted that they had heard nothing to show it.

Mr. Baron Martin said that if these two men went with the intent to commit a robbery and of using violence if it should be necessary, and that the violence of either led to the death of a person, they were both guilty of murder. If they believed the evidence that had been given, it was his duty to tell them that both these prisoners were guilty of murder.

The jury, without hesitation, found the prisoners *Guilty*.

As these wretched men had been associated in their crime, so they were associated in their punishment, being executed together on the 5th of April.

23. Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race.—The great annual contest on the Thames between the rival Universities was rowed over the course between Putney and Mortlake. The gallant style in which the Cambridge men defeated their opponents last year, had made them the favourites in the betting; but when the crews had taken a few preliminary pulls, the opinions of boating-men turned in favour of the Oxonians. Nor was their judgment proved by the event to be mistaken. At starting the Cambridge men, by a vigorous spurt, sent their boat somewhat a-head; but the Oxonians pulled a strong steady stroke which soon reduced the advantage, and then brought their cutter alongside; at the London Rowing Club boat-house they took the lead and kept it, coming in winners by about 200 yards. The distance was rowed in 23⅝ minutes.

This is the eighteenth match which has been rowed between Oxford and Cambridge. In ten of these Cambridge has been victorious—namely, in 1836, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1845, 1846, 1849 (March), 1856, 1858, and 1860. Oxford in eight—in 1829, 1842, 1849 (Dec.), 1852, 1854, 1857, 1859, and 1861.

Next, perhaps, in interest to the enduring rivalry between Oxford and Cambridge (the race for the Championship of course excepted) is the contest between the North and South. In April, Robert Clasper, the worthy son of a renowned father, erst champion of the Tyne, defeated Pocock of Lambeth, of a family famous in Thames aquatics; in July another Clasper defeated the same Pocock.

27. The Talgarth Murder.—At the Brecon Assizes, William Williams, aged 19 only, was indicted for the wilful murder of Ann Williams, at the hamlet of

Grwyney, in the parish of Talgarth.

The deceased, it was stated, was aunt to the prisoner, and occupied a small farm about six miles from the place where the prisoner was in service. On the night before the murder (October 18) the prisoner went to the deceased's house, taking his gun with him, and was kindly received by her. The other inmates of the house were the prisoner's sister, and a little boy, six years old, an illegitimate son of the deceased. The next day the prisoner remained in the house till 3 o'clock, when he went out in company with his sister and the child, taking his gun with him. The deceased remained indoors picking wool before the fire. The prisoner turned back shortly after he left the house, and in a few moments Charlotte Williams, the sister, who had gone on for the cows, heard a scream. She ran to the house and met the prisoner coming out, who said, "Aunt has shot herself." She then saw her aunt on fire, and after putting out the fire discovered that she was shot dead in her chair. The prisoner subsequently, when arrested, and after being repeatedly cautioned, said, "that it was an accident; that the gun had gone off as he was going out of the door;" but, subsequently, on two or three occasions he stated his determination to tell the truth, and said, when told that he was to attend the inquest, "he hoped they would not bully him, and that no one would talk to him." He added, "The truth I shall say; I did the deed, I did it with all my heart; I expected something after my grandfather's death. I committed this in consequence that I had no home; my mother has been a bad mother to me." From the appearance of the chair it would appear that the prisoner must have gone behind the deceased, put the muzzle through the staves of the back of the chair, and shot the deceased through the body. From another statement made by the accused, it appeared that he had learnt that by his aunt's will her little property was to be divided between his sister and himself, and his motive to this crime was his desire to accelerate the possession of this bequest.

The prisoner's counsel did not deny that he had committed the murder, but urged that he was mentally incapable of knowing the nature of the crime; or that if they could not conscientiously find him not guilty on the ground of insanity, the jury would at least recommend him to mercy on consideration of his utterly-neglected and scarcely human condition. The learned Judge said there did not seem to be the slightest evidence to support the learned counsel's theory of insanity.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*, recommending him to mercy on the ground of his youth and ignorance.

The crime was, however, so barbarous and so deliberately committed, that the authorities could not listen to an appeal based on such grounds, and the convict was executed, Tuesday, April 23.

29. Fatal Boat Accidents.—Some fatal boat accidents have recently occurred.

On the 29th March (Good Friday), five or six young men lost their lives on Hollingworth Lake, a large piece of water about three miles from Rochdale. The lake is a favourite place of resort for the holiday folks of the neigh-

bourhood; a large number of skiffs and other small boats are let on hire, and two small steamboats ply about the waters. On Good Friday some hundreds of persons were spending the afternoon on the margin of the lake, and 25 or 30 boats were pulling on the surface, when two, each with about six occupants, came into such violent collision, that both were upset. Although several other skiffs and one of the steamboats immediately rendered assistance, five, or as some accounts say six, of the unfortunate holiday makers were drowned.

On the 6th April, seven persons lost their lives on the Clyde at the village of Govan, two miles from Glasgow. The steamer *Lochgoil* conveyed to and from Greenock a number of working men engaged on the *Black Prince* (the iron-frigate), and these men, mostly belonging to Govan, Patrick, and the neighbourhood, wished to go off on the ferry-boat plying at the Govan-ferry. Before, however, they reached that point a good many of them had become intoxicated and uproarious. When they arrived opposite Govan, the ferryboat was crossing, having on board two men, a woman, and a girl. Before landing the passengers the ferryman obeyed the signal from the *Lochgoil*, and touched at the steamer. The *Black Prince* men made an immediate rush to the ferryboat, not only down the gangway but over the gunwale of the steamer, and in their reckless career the boat was soon overcrowded. She "listed" to the north side and took in water, a panic ensued, the people in the boat rushed over to the other side; she capsized, and the whole number—about 40 in all—were thrown into the water. The *Lochgoil* and other steamers and boats witnessed the accident, and made the utmost efforts to rescue the drowning persons. It seems wonderful that they should have succeeded so far as to save 33; but seven perished, among whom were the woman and girl.

Shortly before this accident, Mr. Main, post-master of Gourock, and Mr. McLaughlan, a tradesman of Glasgow, were drowned in Gourock Bay by the upsetting of their sailing boat.

On the 17th May, Captain Chevalier, harbour-master of St. Helier's, Jersey, his assistant, and two boatmen, and a friend, went out to erect a beacon on some rocks near St. Brelade's Bay. In returning the boat was upset in a sudden squall. The captain, his assistant, and his men, were drowned; only Mr. Le Quesne kept afloat until he was picked up by a yacht.

On the afternoon of 11th June, Captain Ford, of the 2nd Lancashire Militia, residing at Bellfield; Captain Park, formerly of the 55th Regiment, residing at Bowness; and Captain Rawlinson, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, residing at Graythwaite, put off in a yacht to enjoy a pleasure excursion on Windermere. The weather was unfavourable, and there was a stiff breeze. In the evening, opposite Stockport, a sudden squall caught the vessel and capsized it. Captain Park was seen by his companions swimming, first under the mast of the vessel, and then striking away towards the centre of the lake. He had not proceeded far when he sank. Shortly after Captain Ford dropped his hold of the boat, and struck out for the margin of the

lake. He, too, sank. In the meantime Captain Rawlinson, who had clutched the stern of the boat, stripped off his clothes, quitted the boat, and swam to the shore, a distance of from 150 to 200 yards.

Shortly before a small skiff had been capsized on the same lake, and a young man drowned.

On June 28 two young men were drowned while boating on the Thames near Caversham Bridge.

On the 2nd July, the families of Mr. West Awdry, the Under-Sheriff of Wiltshire, and of Mr. Lowther, on a visit to the Awdrys, went on a boating excursion on the Avon, near Chippenham. The party, seven in all, were divided into two boats. By some unexplained mismanagement the larger of the two boats was upset. In her terror, one of the Miss Lowthers clung to Mr. W. S. Awdry, so as to prevent exertion, and they perished together.

31. The Tomb of Napoleon.—The remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were transferred from the Chapel of St. Jerome in the Church of the Invalides, where they had rested for the last 20 years, to the tomb placed under the Dome.

This solemn ceremony was performed in presence of the Emperor, the Empress, Prince Napoleon, the Princes Lucien, and Joachim Murat, and the other members of the Imperial family, the officers of the Imperial Household, the Ministers, the Members of the Privy Council, the Marshals, Admirals, the Governor of the Invalides and his entire staff; many of the veterans of the army of the old Empire were present in their now antiquated uniforms.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, Grand Almoner, having recited the vespers in the Chapel of St. Jerome, the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. were carried by twenty-four Cent-Gardes and lowered into the crypt. The Count de Cambacérès, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, conducted the cortége. The banners were carried by Marshals Magnan, Vaillant, and Randon.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the Emperor reviewed the old soldiers and distributed crosses.

It is rumoured that the corpse of the Great Emperor is not to find a final repose even under the magnificent tomb here prepared for it. A tomb-house for the Napoleonic dynasty is to be constructed in the Cathedral Church of St. Denis, the sepulchre of so many of the ancient Kings of France. The object proposed is, probably, to link the history of the old race with the memory of that which has occupied its throne.

Indian Famine Relief Fund.—Intelligence has been received by the overland mail that a dreadful famine prevailed over the north-west provinces of India. From Peshawur to Cawnpore, a range of 800 miles, the "pleasant trouble of the rain," on which the crops entirely depend, had almost totally failed; the earth was as iron, the heavens as brass. Throughout a vast territory of 25,000 square miles, with 11,000,000 of inhabitants, the lower class were slowly perishing of famine; those who had strength to flee, fled in myriads; those who remained had become so weakened as to become unable even to eat food when the hand of charity proferred it. The dead and the dying were lying by the roadsides. In single districts

300,000 persons perished. The instincts of nature, and the prejudices of caste (perhaps in India the stronger influence of the two), were alike lost. Parents slew their children to avoid protracted death or sale to strangers; mothers sold their infants for a shilling, to protract existence for a single day; and in some districts the caste of the purchasers was disregarded. The larger part of the area over which this calamity spread was the scene of the great rebellion, and the slaughter of so many brave Englishmen, the appalling tortures and massacre of English women and children. But the English in India, who had confronted the mutiny with heroic courage, were not wanting in the duties of their Christian faith. Committees were formed in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the cities of the north-west provinces; the most generous contributions were raised without delay, and the means of applying this relief in the most efficient manner were organized. The Indian Government lent its effectual aid, and by these means such supplies were distributed over the several districts as would have remedied any but a national famine. When the intelligence reached England, the public were appalled with the magnitude of this new disaster. Such a calamity was an addition to the embarrassments caused by the mutiny, for one of the best means of retrieving evils which had resulted was thus destroyed. But there was no hesitation. A meeting was convened by the Lord Mayor on the 28th March, and on the 3rd April the committee were able to remit to Bombay 20,000*l*. The subscriptions continued to pour in, until accounts arrived that the assistance so promptly applied had sufficed to preserve the unfortunate provinces until Providence had vouchsafed to send the rains, and the remnant of the population were again living on their own resources. When the account was made up, on the 1st July, it appeared that the spontaneous alms of the people in England reached the noble sum of 107,585*l*. Of this, 50,500*l*. had been remitted to Calcutta, and 54,000*l*. to Bombay. The administration of relief to a perishing multitude of 11,000,000 is a labour demanding the utmost organization and devotion. This arduous task was performed in the most successful manner by local committees, under the general guidance of Colonel Baird Smith. It is melancholy to state that the exertions of this noble-minded man in the great cause of humanity were fatal to his own existence; for, when relieved from his generous labours by the return of plenty, his energies were so exhausted that he was compelled to leave India, and died on his passage home.

APRIL.

1. Accidents at the St. Vincent's Rocks.—Two accidents have occurred at the St. Vincent's Rocks, Clifton. Some children, under the charge of an older girl, were gathering shells upon the rocks near the Suspension Bridge. One of the children, in spite of repeated warnings, ventured too near the edge of the precipice. Suddenly, the other children heard the poor girl exclaim, "Sophia! Sophia!" and saw her slipping down the

grass towards a point of great danger. The elder girl ran to the spot, but only in time to see her disappear over the fatal point. Some people in the road below observed the child making every effort to cling to the stunted bushes; but, after being caught for a few moments in some trees, she was seen to fall head-foremost from a prominent piece of rock, and to strike another point in her descent. A young man, with great difficulty, mounted to the spot where the unfortunate child was lying, and brought her to the road beneath. She died soon after her admission to the Bristol Infirmary.

In January, another fatal accident happened in the same neighbourhood. The body of William Blanning, a journeyman shoemaker, of Bristol, was found at the foot of the Lion's Head Cliff. This rock rises 300 feet above the level of the sea, and the unfortunate man's head had been beaten to pieces against the different points of the rocks. No particulars of the accident were ascertained.

In the same month, a youth of about 14 years of age, son of the Rev. D. Pitcairn, while strolling on the beach at Torquay, was crushed to death by a mass of rock which, loosened no doubt by the action of the recent frosts, became detached from the cliffs above.

Volunteer Reviews.—Of the hold the Volunteer system has taken upon the English people, a noticeable evidence is to be found in their appropriation of Easter Monday to its purposes. This universal holiday of the middle class, though its amusements are generally desultory, has not been without its peculiar features; but something was wanting which should bind the masses of pleasure-seekers in one common sympathy. The Epping Hunt belongs to past history; the Fairlop Oak is no more, and its fair is denounced as senseless and immoral; and Greenwich Fair is sunk to the lowest point of ruffianism. The festival day thus vacant of its antique charms, has been occupied by the Volunteers, and thus field-days, sham fights, and rifle-shooting, have taken their places among the sports and pastimes of the English people.

The officers of the metropolitan rifle corps, justly proud of the performances of their regiments in Hyde Park and Wimbledon, became ambitious of testing the proficiency of the force in combined movements upon a large scale. Some desired that the value of the unpaid army should be tried by the sudden assembly of a large force upon some distant point. Others were of opinion that, however well the corps could act when assembled in one field, the organization which would alone enable such a force to move at a distance was altogether wanting—had not, indeed, even been attempted. These latter, therefore, were of opinion that the design was premature, and was likely to end in discouraging failure; and, while they desired to put a large force of Volunteers in motion, were of opinion that the field of operations should be near home. The authorities of the Horse Guards withheld their countenance from both schemes, but did not oppose either; the officers and corps who wished to take part were simply left to make their own arrangements. They were probably of opinion that the want of organization was a valid, though not the only objection; that the commanders and officers

of regiments were not equal to the required movements, nor the men yet sufficiently trained to execute them efficiently. They thought it would be wise to leave them to their own devices, and thus discover for themselves both what they could, and what they could not do. The leader of those who desired a *quasi*-military expedition was Lord Ranelagh, the colonel of the efficient South Middlesex. Lord Bury, colonel of the not less efficient Civil Service Corps, headed the other party. Under the discouraging circumstances referred to, the well-meant scheme almost failed. But there seemed no sufficient reason why each party should not have a field-day on its own plan, and such was the result.

Lord Ranelagh and his friends selected the Brighton Downs as the place for muster, and made their arrangements with great skill. Their metropolitan force did not amount to 5000 men; but this considerable *corps d'armée* was assembled and conveyed to Brighton with great speed and order. On the Downs the London corps were joined by some corps of the south-eastern counties, by which the total number on the ground was raised to about 7000 men. This force was divided into one artillery brigade, commanded by Colonel Estridge, and four infantry brigades, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Colonel Faunce, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Radstock, Colonel Moorsom, and Colonel Vallency. The entire army was commanded by Lord Ranelagh. The Earl of Chichester, the lord-lieutenant of the county, and Major-General Scarlett, the military commander of the district, were present, the latter officially instructed to inspect the evolutions of the force; and before these dignitaries the corps assembled marched in open columns of companies. This inspection over, a sham fight took place in the hills and hollows of the Downs adjoining the race-course. The spot is well calculated to try the skill of the commanders and the steadiness of the men, but the force was not large enough to occupy the position. A very large number of spectators, estimated at 60,000 to 80,000, had mustered around the grand stand to view the spectacle; but the advance of the brigades in attack took them out of sight in the hollows of the hills beyond, and the spectators saw but little, except the smoke which rose from the invisible combatants below, and a battalion occasionally gaining the crest of a hill. A singular circumstance gave an interest to the scene, in which it might otherwise have been deficient. A large extent of furze caught fire, and blazed and crackled with fitful vivacity, and presented in a slight degree a terrible incident of real battle-fields. The circumstances did not admit of any great test of the powers of a volunteer army. The movements were advisedly as simple as possible, and these were executed in a manner which received the praise of General Scarlett, who declared himself greatly satisfied with the skill of the commanders of brigades and battalions, and highly commended the whole management of Lord Ranelagh. The total absence of any arrangements for the commissariat and field-equipage necessary for an army on service, render any comparison between this operation and a real military movement absurd; nevertheless, the Brighton field-day proved in a very decided man-

ner that a force of 10,000 Volunteers, and all the regular army in the south-eastern counties, can, on an emergency, be collected and conveyed to any menaced point upon the coast with great rapidity. And since, in time of war, the defence of the country would be systematically organized by the military authorities, there can be no question that a force sufficient to repel any desultory invasion could be assembled at any required spot at a few hours' notice.

The competitive field-day, under the auspices of Lord Bury, was held on the same day on Wimbledon Common. The force here assembled amounted to about 4000 men. At the conclusion of the manœuvres, Colonel McMurdo, the inspector-general of Volunteers, made to the corps a judicious address of praise, criticism, and exhortation. These two field-days, in truth, gave a very useful lesson to the Volunteers throughout the empire; for it was experienced that, however great the excellence of particular regiments, the Queen's Volunteer army had not arrived at perfection *per saltum*, and that great industry and perseverance in drill and exercise was required to put the force as a whole upon an efficient footing.

Several other corps of the metropolis and the adjacent counties held their meeting on Easter Monday, so that in the whole not fewer than 20,000 men, all in a very respectable state of efficiency, were assembled in array, simultaneously, and without any special call, in the south-eastern corner of England.

6. Extraordinary Omnibus Accident at Dublin.—Six Persons drowned.—A very singular and disastrous accident occurred at Dublin to a public omnibus. The Great Canal runs round the south of the city, and is crossed by numerous bridges, one of which is called the Portobello Bridge, and is somewhat steep. The omnibus, due at Nelson's Pillar at 9.30 on Saturday night, was proceeding into town, and when it had arrived at the crown of Portobello Bridge, the conductor called to the driver to "pull up." The driver stopped, and two passengers got out. There then remained in the omnibus six passengers—three ladies, two male passengers, and a child. The conductor gave the usual signal, "All right;" but when the driver proceeded to make the horses go onward, they both got restive, and began to back in the direction of Rathmines. He turned their heads to the eastward for the purpose of making them go up the incline of the hill at an angle. This involved the partial locking of the fore wheels, and, the horses continuing to back, brought the carriage round to the south-western side of the bridge, on the road near the old turnpike. The horses still kept backing, despite every effort to urge them forward, until the hinder part of the vehicle crushed against the wooden barrier between the road and the lock of the canal. After some slight resistance, the frail timber work gave way, and the omnibus rolled backwards to the stone edge of the basin. The fierce exertion of the driver compelled the restive horses to strenuous efforts; but it was too late, the hinder wheels of the omnibus went over the sill, the driver lashed furiously, the conductor pulled at the heads of the horses, which struggled frantically; but their power over the carriage was quite lost, and, amid a frightful shriek from the unfortunate passengers,

the omnibus fell backwards into the basin below, dragging the horses and driver with it. The depth from the sill to the water was 15 feet; the water was not, at the moment, more than five or six feet deep, but the lower lock gate was closed, and the upper open, to admit water, so that in a few minutes the omnibus, which was found standing in its usual upright position, was completely submerged. The unfortunate persons within were, of course, instantly smothered. The driver was dragged to the top without injury. The horses struggled for a considerable time, but their very efforts made their fate more certain; they were entangled with the harness and with each other, and perished. The shrieks and confusion attendant upon such a catastrophe soon brought people around, but rescue under such circumstances was impossible. The lock-keeper was urged to open the lower lock gate, but he refused to do so until he had closed the upper gate; nor would his doing so have been of any avail; for, beside that the poor people must have been suffocated in a few moments, if both gates had been open at the same time, there would have been a rush of water which might have swept away the wreck. When the upper gate had been closed and the water drawn off, the omnibus was seen standing upright, and very little injured. Amid the glare of torches and lanterns, two men armed with hatchets descended into the lock, at the imminent risk of their own lives, and broke open the roof of the carriage. The corpses of the six passengers were found huddled together, and life had apparently been extinguished without a struggle. The victims of this miserable catastrophe were a Mrs. Byrne and her child; Mr. Gunn, a respectable pianoforte and musical instrument dealer, of Dublin; a man employed in the docks; and Mrs. O'Connell and her daughter, a beautiful young woman of 18, the wife and daughter of a respectable solicitor of Ennis.

8. The Census.—On the night between Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th April, the seventh decimal enumeration of the inhabitants of Great Britain and the fifth of Ireland was taken, under the authority of Parliament and by means of a most efficient staff. The first of these important investigations was instituted in 1801, in respect of Great Britain; but in Ireland not until 1821. Since then the Census has been taken at every decennial period with constantly improving machinery. As regards England the organization has long been completed by the appointment of a great public officer, the Registrar-General, under whose superintendence the Census of 1851 was taken; but as regards Scotland and Ireland, this of 1861 is the first that has had a corresponding advantage. In 1851, in Scotland the duty was entrusted to the sheriffs of the several counties, and in Ireland to the department of the Chief Secretary; but in 1855 a Registrar-General was appointed for Scotland with the same duties as the English officer, and with appropriate machinery, and it was by this organization, aided by the provincial magistrates, that the Census of Scotland was taken. In Ireland, which, to our shame be it said, is the only considerable country in Europe which possesses no system for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, the taking

of the Census was committed, under the authority of the Chief Secretary, to the officers of the Constabulary—a most efficient body, beyond question, and by whom the duty was admirably carried out. The Census of the Channel Islands and of the Isle of Man were taken by the Lieutenant-Govenors, under the authority of the Home-Office. From the additional experience gained by the last Census, by the greatly-improved organisation of the staffs, and by the zeal and intelligence of the sub-officials, and most of all by the willing co-operation of the population there seems little reason to doubt that the present Population Return is as accurate as the nature of the operation will admit of. In the Appendix to this *Chronicle* will be given the tables which contain the most essential information obtained by this enumeration of the British people. To these will be added a summary of the Census of France taken also in this year; and also an abstract of the Census of the United States taken in 1860—documents, especially the latter, of great interest at this crisis.

The many millions of returns from which the information so succinctly stated in the British tables is collected, require a very laborious investigation before the figures can be published as strictly accurate; and this process enables the Commissioners to make remarks and deductions of the greatest value. But as this must be a labour of many months an examination of these results of mature experience must be reserved for another volume. A few phenomena that were apparent upon the face of the returns may, however, be noted here.

First it must be mentioned that there was a singular want of uniformity as to the subjects of inquiry in the three kingdoms. In England, in 1851, the Census Commissioners, without the authority of Parliament, sought for voluntary returns with respect to accommodation and attendance at places of religious worship, and schools, and much valuable, though not altogether accurate information, was obtained by this means. It was proposed to insert columns for these subjects in the forms of 1861, thereby making the return compulsory. This being objected to by many persons, and especially by the Dissenters, the proposal was withdrawn, and even the voluntary returns were abandoned. In Scotland, the Act provided, that beside all the information required by the English schedules, certain particulars should be given respecting rooms provided with windows in each house, and as to school attendance. In Ireland, besides the usual information as to persons and houses, the heads of inquiry included the educational status of the people, their religious opinions, and some vital statistics. These variations give rise to some curious inferences—in Scotland it is to be presumed that the knowledge really sought was as to the number of rooms in which there were *no* windows—a particular of vast importance as regards the civilization and health of the Scotch nation; while as regards Ireland the inference is that the different sects are divided by such marked lines of demarcation that the people would rather proclaim than conceal their antagonisms; while the columns for vital statistics seem a rough attempt to remedy Ireland's discre-

ditable deficiency as regards registration. In all divisions of the Empire the information sought was rendered with an intelligent willingness which proved that the ancient prejudices, anile and religious, against David's sin of numbering the people have altogether disappeared. The press enforced the national uses of the inquiry with an intelligence which raised a direct interest in the public mind; the pulpit lent its aid, and the general spread of education had removed many personal disqualifications—one of which, an unwillingness to betray want of skill in writing and spelling, had heretofore been a great obstacle. Moreover, there exist under our Government no counteracting motives—there is no dread that the returns can be used for military conscription, nor for purposes of taxation, nor with any other object than the public good. It may then be asserted that the British Census of 1861, obtained with the popular concurrence, is superior both in truthfulness and accuracy to those obtained by the most despotic and centralized Governments.

It will be seen by reference to the Tables that the total population of the British Islands is 29,334,788. As the numbers in 1851 were 27,511,926, there has been an actual increase of near two millions, after a vast emigration of the same amount has been deducted. It is matter of speculation what, if the emigrants had stayed at home, the result as regards our numbers would have been; on the one side is to be taken the natural increase by births, on the other the detracting effects of the pressure of an augmented population; but this is a certain result of these figures, that since 1851 the actual increase by births of the inhabitants of these islands was upwards of 4,000,000. This considerable addition to our numbers is due solely to the wonderful progress of England and Wales, whose population has risen in the last decade from 17,927,609 to 20,061,725, an increase of 2,134,116. Scotland also has advanced in the same period by 172,587 persons, or from 2,888,742 to 3,061,329. As a subtraction from this evidence of increase and well-being, Ireland exhibits the great decrease of 787,842, her population having fallen from 6,552,385 to 5,764,543. Taking the increase of England and Scotland, and deducting the decrease in Ireland, the general result is that, from 1851 to 1861, there has been an actual increase of 1,609,900* in the population of the United Kingdon. In like manner the rate of increase per cent. in England for the decennial period is 12 per cent., but by the decrease in Ireland the net increase of the United Kingdom is reduced to 6 per cent.

The vital statistics of England are so much more complete than those of Scotland and Ireland, that it is from her returns only that any safe comparisons can be drawn. The first Census in 1801 ascertained the population of England and Wales to number 9,156,171. These numbers have undergone a progressive increase in every decennial period; but while the figures representing the addition at each return are progressively of higher value, the centesimal proportion of increase

* The discrepancies in these figures arise from the deductions being made from uncorrected returns.

on the four returns since 1821 has uniformly diminished. Thus in the period between 1801 and 1811 the addition to the population existing at the former date was 1,298,358 or 14 per cent.; between 1811 and 1821, 1,718,135 or 16 per cent. This is the greatest ratio of increase in this country recorded. The return of peace and the application of capital and skill to the purposes of commerce, and the prosperity thereon consequent, no doubt gave a great stimulus to marriages and births; as emigration was undoubtedly the chief cause of the subsequent relative decline. For in 1831, though the addition to the population was larger than in 1821, being 1,879,322, the ratio of increase had fallen to 15 per cent.; in 1841, to 14 per cent., or 1,983,212 persons; in 1851 to 13 per cent., or 2,018,972 persons; and in 1861 12 per cent., or 2,169,576 persons. Or in the first 30 years of this century the rate of increase was 53 per cent., and in the second 30 years 44 per cent.; but taking the whole 60 years the increase was not less than 121 per cent.; or in other words the population of 1801 had doubled itself in the year 1853; and the 9,000,000 of the first Census had added to themselves 11,000,000 of new people in the last.

The addition to population as represented in figures, since 1851, has not been equally distributed. The increase has been in the cities and great seats of manufacturing and mining industry; but there has been a decrease in the agricultural districts. There has probably been no distributive diminution in births; the variations arise from two causes, the emigration from the rural districts into the wealthier manufacturing districts, and by the emigration to foreign lands being chiefly from the former. In 631 registrars' districts, 248 have decreased in population. The great metropolis has received during this period an addition to its myriads of 440,798 or 19 per cent., nor can the epithet "overgrown" be applied to it with any propriety, since its growth has been the result of natural causes, which seem to be still active; nor can it be said why it should stop at 2,803,034, more than why it ought to have stayed its increase at the limit of half a million as in the reign of Charles the Second.

The relative proportions of the sexes is one of the most singular problems of vital statistics. In all three divisions of the empire more males are born than females. This preponderance of the sturdier sex holds good, in England, up to the age of 17, when the proportions turn the other way, and thereafter there are more women than men in the proportion of 106 to 100, the total excess of the gentler kind amounting to the large number of 544,021. Generally speaking, this superabundance is distributed over the kingdom; but in Derbyshire, Durham, Stafford and Glamorgan, the men exceed the women; and the reason is obvious—these are great mining and iron founding districts, in which the stalwart labour of men is required, who are, therefore, drawn thither from other localities. In Scotland the proportion of females to males is still greater than in England, being as 111·5 to 100; in Ireland it is as 105½ to 100.

In the whole United Kingdom the surplus of females is 573,520. This great difference is no doubt

referable in a great degree to emigration; but there would seem to be some constant causes at work to establish this disproportion as a law, since it is known that the number of living females exceeded the number of living males in times when emigration had not attained any operative proportions.

The ratio of increase in Scotland is and has long been less than that of England. The physical condition of the country will in some degree account for this, but it is chiefly due to emigration—the poor but hardy and intelligent Scots seek, in a continuous outflow, the rewards of industry in every other clime under the sun. The disproportion of the sexes has been already referred to; the excess of females is in numbers 167,299, and this is equally remarkable both in the urban and rural districts. One consequence has been a low marriage ratio; another, a large ratio of illegitimate children; a third, not sufficiently noticed as a consequence, is that the actual increase of the population is small, being but 6 per cent. (notwithstanding a very large Irish immigration), whereas in England it is 12 per cent. The increase, small as it is, is confined to the manufacturing and commercial districts; in these there is a congestion of the population; while in 12 out of the 33 Scotch counties the inhabitants have not only failed to increase by excess of births over deaths, but have diminished to the extent of 31,825; Argyll, Inverness, and Perth, mountainous districts, lose 8000, 9000, and 5000, of their people.

Ireland presents features of very marked interest, which have not yet been sufficiently investigated. Her population, which in 1841 was returned at 8,175,124, was reduced by famine and emigration in 1851 to 6,552,385; and in 1861 was found to be still further diminished to 5,764,543, or by the loss of 787,842 persons; 12 per cent. This great reduction is, however, not due to the causes which *destroyed* the population in the famine period; on the contrary the figures would indicate a great increase in prosperity, and in consequence of the reproductive powers of the community; for had the numbers of births merely balanced the number of deaths, the population would have been reduced by emigration by 1,230,000, that being the number of the natives of Ireland who emigrated to foreign countries in the interval between 1851 and 1861. The progress of Ireland in material well-being is evidenced by the returns relative to the dwellings of the people; for although the inhabited houses have decreased 52,990, the rate of decrease is but 5 per cent., while that of the population is 12 per cent.; and further, the number of houses building shows an increase of 1179, or more than 50 per cent. over 1851. When it is considered that the cabins cleared away were hovels unfit for any human being, that the dwellings now building are of a very superior character, and that many of the continuing cottages have been repaired with a view to decency and comfort, this short return will yield very satisfactory evidence of the great improvement which is daily making in the comfort and prosperity of Ireland. One much controverted subject this Census has put finally

at rest—the relative numbers of the Protestants and Roman Catholics. It is now definitively ascertained that of the 5,792,055 inhabitants of Ireland, the Roman Catholics are 4,512,000 or 78 per cent.; the numbers of the Established Church 682,000 or 12 per cent.; and the Protestant Dissenters 586,563 or 10 per cent.; all other denominations only 8414. In Leinster, Munster, and Connaught the superiority of Roman Catholics is immense; and they have the majority even in Protestant Ulster.

The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man call for little remark. They have remained nearly *in statu quo*.

The French Census. — With the Population Returns of the United Kingdom and the United States, in the Appendix to this Chronicle, will be found an extract from the Report of the Minister of the Interior on the population of the French Empire. As no minute details are given, most of those elements of interior comparison which the English tables afford are wanting: but this document presents some very remarkable features, to which attention may be briefly called. Thus while the United States have been increasing their inhabitants by the means of immigration and abundance at a rate to which history offers no approach, and the United Kingdom, in spite of emigration and famine, has doubled her strength in little more than half a century, France, with great material prosperity, and with an emigration so slight as to affect the returns but little, has remained almost stationary. It must be noted that the census of France is taken every five years, not decennially. The French Empire, with the limits which it maintained under the Restoration, contained in 1856, 86 departments, having a population of 36,039,364. In 1862 the same departments contained 36,713,166 persons; an increase of no more than 673,802, or 1·86 per cent. in five years. Within that period, however, the French Empire has had an abnormal addition to its subjects of 669,059, by its annexation of Savoy and Nice, which are formed into three new departments. With this increase and addition the population of the French Empire is now 37,382,285. The rated increase of 1·86 per cent. is an improvement on the two previous quinquennial periods, which gave for 1846–51 an increase of 1·08 per cent., and for 1851–56 a rate below even that.

The Census of the United States. — The United States ascertain their progress in population, as we do in England, at periods of ten years, but they have fixed upon the periodic decade for the process. The uncorrected Returns for the year 1860 will be found in the Appendix to this *Chronicle*. They present a picture of rapid increase of population without a parallel in the history of the world; and also offer a remarkable evidence of internal migrations. The tabulated Returns which show the population of the several States, white and coloured, are of singular interest at this moment, when the Secession has broken up the Union into two contending powers. It is to be hoped that the civil war will not prevent the acquisition of accurate returns of this which may possibly be the last Population Return of the United

States, at the moment preceding their disruption.

12. Mysterious Murder and Suicide.—A singular case, probably of murder and suicide, has occurred at Carlisle. On the morning of the 12 inst. a young man, named William Horsley, 23 years of age, was found lying dead upon a "settle," or seat, in the kitchen of a small inn called the Packhorse, in Water Street, kept by Jane Davidson, about 40 or 50 years of age, whose husband is an agricultural labourer. Horsley had been married to a daughter of Jane Davidson, but his wife had been dead about 18 months. He used frequently to go to the Packhorse in the evening, and often stayed there all night, sleeping upon the settle in the kitchen. It is but too certain that Davidson had become enamoured of her son-in-law, and this passion was accompanied by a fit of jealousy, under the influence of which she employed a female neighbour named Short to watch him. Short reported that Horsley was paying attentions to a young woman. At the inquest Short made some extraordinary revelations. She said that the woman Davidson had told her that she had been consulting a fortune-teller, who had said that her husband would soon die, and she would be married again. She asked Short to go to a druggist for her, and get her some "dragon's blood," which was to be burnt in the fire as a charm to prevent her son-in-law from keeping company with her rival. The "dragon's blood" was procured on Wednesday. On Thursday night the deceased Horsley went to the Packhorse Inn and was left in the kitchen with his mother-in-law and lover, Mrs. Davidson, when every one else had gone to bed. No noise was heard during the night except that an inmate heard Mrs. Davidson go to her bed-room about midnight. Next morning before going out to his work at six o'clock, this person saw the deceased lying on the "settle," but thinking he was asleep, as he had seen him many times before, he did not notice that anything was the matter. On his return to breakfast at eight o'clock, however, he found that he was dead. He had bled at the nose considerably, and much blood was on the floor; his head was on the pillow, and he was partly covered with a sheet. His necktie was drawn tight round his neck by a once-crossed knot, and on his throat was a blue mark, and a mark from the tightness of his shirt collar. Meanwhile Mrs. Davidson was found to be very ill. She had had frequent vomitings during the night, and these continued at intervals during Friday until the afternoon, when she died while the jury were in the house viewing the body of her son-in-law. It was sufficiently evident from the appearance on the corpse of Horsley that he had been strangled; but no poison was found in his stomach. But when the body of the woman was examined there was a considerable quantity of arsenic. A dress and apron which the woman had worn on the day preceding Horsley's death were produced. They were both stained with blood. From various circumstances, the cause of Horsley's death was uncertain—for, notwithstanding these suspicious circumstances, it was not impossible that the strangulation might have been accidental. It seemed as though he had fallen

from the settle, and had been afterwards lifted up and replaced. This might have been done by Mrs. Davidson, the stains to whose dress might have been communicated while so doing. Some evidence of a very untrustworthy character was given, showing a premeditated design on her part. The jury, after a lengthened inquiry, found that Mrs. Davidson had murdered Horsley and afterwards destroyed herself.

14. Disastrous Fire at Dublin. —Eleven Lives Lost.—At an early hour on Sunday morning a calamitous fire broke out in Patrick Street, Dublin, by which no fewer than 11 persons lost their lives. The street is inhabited by persons of the lowest class, and not fewer than seven families, comprising 32 persons, dwelt in the house destroyed. The fire was discovered between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. Two fire-escapes and several engines were promptly in attendance; but the flames had already made such progress that the former were useless—one of them was destroyed. When the fire was extinguished, the police entered to search the premises. On the first floor they found the body of a child burnt to a cinder. On the second floor they found the burnt remains of seven other children, and in another room, the bodies of two grown persons. One of the latter was a young woman, who was to have been married on that day. Her mother, and five brothers and sisters were among those that perished. Another person is supposed to have been buried in the ruins.

21. Outrage at Islington.— On Sunday evening the house of Mr. G. Higgins, a butcher, of 47, Chapel Street, was the scene of a murderous outrage, which occasioned considerable excitement in the metropolis. The servant, a young woman named Mary Ann Redkisson, was alone in the house when a youth (17 years of age) named Frederick Strugnell, who had been in her master's service a few months previously, called to see her. Some gin was brought in, and they went into the kitchen together. After some little time Strugnell left the girl on the pretext of ascertaining the time, and took this opportunity to admit two accomplices, for the purpose of plundering the house. One of these men, named Quilter, had also formerly been in the service of the butcher. On returning to the kitchen he brought down some copies of "Cassell's Illustrated Bible," which the girl was looking over, when from certain noises over head, she suspected that the street door was open, and that the house was being robbed. Under this impression she went upstairs to her master's bedroom, whither her companion, after catching up a knife from the shop, followed her. She found the bedroom in great disorder, and was running down stairs to give an alarm, when Strugnell pushed past her, shut the street door, and cut at her with the knife. At the first wound she exclaimed, "Oh, Fred, don't hurt me; it's only Mary," and then the unfortunate woman lost all consciousness. Her brutal assailant, after inflicting several further desperate injuries upon her head, face, and arm, escaped from the premises by the back way. Previous to this dreadful scene, the two confederates of Strugnell had carried off an iron chest containing a cash box with 105*l.* in gold and silver, some rings and other valu-

able articles. Covering the box with a butcher's apron, they boldly ventured with their booty along the crowded streets, to a house in Stephenson-terrace, where one of them resided. Here they were joined by the youth Strugnell, fresh from his murderous work. Meanwhile the attention of the neighbours had been attracted by the scuffling in the shop, and the exclamations of the servant girl. These alarming noises were followed by the sounds of a heavy blow, and of a person falling, and lastly of a hatchet thrown or laid on the floor. All was then silent for a few minutes, until one man hoisted up another, who, looking in, saw the woman on the floor. No further time was lost in breaking open the door, and the poor creature was found on her knees, her hands upraised, her clothes covered with blood, and her features too mutilated to be recognized.

On her removal to the hospital, it was found that her nose was almost chopped from her face, that the right side of the temple was cut to the bone, and that the back of the skull was split open. The wounds on the head for a long time seriously imperilled her life; and some weeks elapsed before she became fit for the excitement of a public examination. Strugnell, on her evidence, was at once apprehended, and the two other men were captured a few days subsequently.

Strugnell was found guilty of the capital offence, and was sentenced to death; but ultimately his life was spared.

About the same time, another female, left alone in a house, was nearly murdered by a robber. A Miss Driffield, hearing a noise up stairs, went to see what was the matter. She found a robber, who seized her, and demanded money. On her refusal, he beat her until she fell senseless. Recovering consciousness she saw the thief forcing a box and taking money, and she screamed, whereupon he knocked her down and set out to find a razor. During his absence Miss Driffield hid the bulk of the property between the mattress and the bed. Entering the room with the razor in his hand, and having caught hold of her by the hair of her head, he demanded where the money was gone, declaring most solemnly that he would either have her money or her life. She replied that she did not care, for she would not tell. He then placed the razor to her throat, and made a slight incision. Just at that moment a noise was heard below which alarmed the robber, and, after uttering a curse, he started away, threw the razor at Miss Driffield, and decamped immediately, taking with him the sum of 25*l.*, but leaving a much larger sum behind.

Sale of Mr. Uzielli's Collection.—A very choice collection, rich in antique gems, Venetian and German glass, majolica, sculpture, Greek and Etruscan vases, and other objects of taste and *virtù*, the property of the late Mr. Uzielli, had occupied eight days' sale. Some of the paintings are of great value to the history of art. A valuable work by Zenobio de Macchiavelli "Sacra Conversazione" (an artist of whom nothing is known, but that he is mentioned by Vasari, but of the authenticity of this picture there was no doubt; but one other of his works is known to exist), 215*l.* Lorenzo di Credi "Virgin and Infant Saviour," 215*l.* 5*s.* Piero

della Francesca, "St. John baptizing our Saviour," part of a triptych, the master's greatest work, 241*l.* 10*s.* Henry Leys of Antwerp, "Mary of Burgundy giving Alms to the Poor," 1050*l.* The smaller paintings and drawings, cameos, glass ware, enamels, Etruscan vases, &c., were of the very rarest description, and brought large prices.

Inundations in Canada.—Letters from Montreal state that that city has suffered to a greater extent by water than it did by the great fire of 1850. The ice of the upper part of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake St. Francis, broke up before that on the river below Montreal. The consequence was that the accumulation of ice-masses formed a barrier which prevented the water running off, and it rapidly rose to an unprecedented height. The greater part of the city of Montreal was submerged. The destruction of house property was, of course, very great, and goods and merchandize to a very large amount were rendered valueless. A large number of pigs, horses, and cattle were drowned. The loss of life—though doubtless some perished—is not considerable. In the midst of these perils by water arose perils by fire, for by the action of unslacked lime, a very extensive store took fire, and was destroyed with its contents to the value of 120,000 dollars. The damage done at Montreal alone by the inundations is reckoned to exceed 1,000,000 dollars. Captain Kennedy, one of the heroes of Arctic navigation, was sent down to devise some plan of blowing to pieces the ice that formed the barrier, as is occasionally done on even a larger scale in the Polar regions. But this step was rendered unnecessary by the natural break-up of the ice. The waters then ran off as rapidly as they had risen.

Fires in the Provinces.—Several mills and factories, in the aggregate of immense value, and giving employment to a large number of hands, have been recently destroyed by fire.

At Manchester, on the 11th January, the Beehive Mills, full of expensive machinery, valued at 25,000*l.*, were burnt. At Oldham, on the 16th January, a part of the Dirt Carr Cotton Mills, with stock, worth from 8000*l.* to 10,000*l.* In February, a mill in Adelphi Street, valued at from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* At Newally, a fine woollen mill, valued at 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* took fire while the people were at work. Two persons were burnt in the mill, one was killed in attempting to escape; and many had limbs broken. In the same month an extensive cotton-mill at Preston, valued with its machinery at from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* was destroyed. A fire of a somewhat extraordinary character occurred at Knaphill, among the Surrey Downs in April. By accident or malice the heath was set on fire. Aided by a brisk wind the flames spread forward and around with great rapidity, and then rushed forward with the roar and fitful brilliancy which characterize conflagrations of this kind. The country around was illuminated with singular vividness, and the area of the fire presented an unusual spectacle to the beholders. In the space of four hours the fire spread over a vast extent of heath and scrub, and was only extinguished by reaching the cultivated land. In May, a fire, attended with fatal consequences, broke out in a mill in Ancoats Vale. It was supposed

to have been caused by the boiling over of some inflammable matter in the top storey. In half an hour the roof fell in, and for a moment the flames seemed to have been checked; but there was a gentle breeze at the time which fanned them speedily into tenfold fury. The sky was a-glow for many miles round, so brilliant was the blaze, fed with the naphtha, oils, and resin, of which the building contained abundance. An immense quantity of water was poured on the mill from six fire-engines, but no efforts could save the property, and in two hours a heap of smouldering ruins was all that remained. After the fire had been completely overcome, part of the walls of the mill fell outward, killing a fireman named Holmes, and three other firemen were injured and taken home. The damage was about 12,000*l*. On the 3rd May, a most destructive fire broke out on the extensive premises of Messrs. Therndall, Hillier, and Wills, oil and naphtha merchants and colour manufacturers, Castle Green, Bristol. In one of the warehouses the men were filling a cask from a tank of mineral naphtha. One of them went to see if the vessel was full. Unfortunately, he was rash enough to bring a naked flame in contact with the vapour of the highly inflammable fluid, and an immediate explosion took place, and the warehouse became filled with flame. Efforts were made to save the unhappy man who had occasioned the catastrophe, but they were wholly unavailing, and he fell a sacrifice to his imprudence. The stock in the warehouse was of the most combustible description, and the flames spread with fearful rapidity, speedily wrapping the entire mass of buildings, with an adjoining cooperage and a hat manufactory, in flames. The extent of the loss was estimated at from 11,000*l*. to 14,000*l*.

MAY.

9. Picture Sales. — The Scarisbrick Collection. — The collection of ancient and modern pictures, the property of the late Mr. Charles Scarisbrick has been disposed of by public sale. The following are the most notable lots: Guido's "St. James," produced 1250 guineas. And the same high price was obtained for "A Landscape" by Ruysdael. There were many other specimens of the same master, which brought 215, 100, 195, 200, 340, 270 guineas. "A Calm off the Dutch Coast," by the elder Van der Valde, sold, at the dispersion of the Redleaf Collection, for 215 gs. now brought 620 gs. "A Landscape" by A. Cuyp, 400 gs. Another of Cuyp's works brought 270 gs. Baroccio's "Noli me Tangere," 700 gs. Hobbema, a "Landscape," from the Dawson Turner collection, 440 gs. The Berghems were numerous and good, and produced 300, 230, 198, 145, 250 gs.; a Lady in a green velvet jacket, by Metzu, brought 260 gs.; an Interior, by De Hooghe, 420 gs.; a Landscape, by Wynants, 350 gs.; some excellent specimens of Both, the highest 300 gs.; a Rembrant, Jew in an Oriental dress, 145 gs.; an Ostade, a village group, peasant playing an hurdy-gurdy, 470 gs.; Velasquez' great portrait of the Count-Duke of Olivarez, 250 gs.; a Canaletti, 310 gs. All these fine works of art were included in the first two days' sale, which produced upwards of 20,000*l*.

The sale of articles of taste

and luxury belonging to the same gentleman was continued for several days. Among the pictures were Martin's "Joshua commanding the Sun to stand still," 450 gs.; "The Deluge," 150 gs. "The Fall of Nineveh," 250 gs.

Among the costly and rare specimens of *vertù* were the Aldobrandini Cæsar Tazzas, so named after the celebrated cardinal, and which brought 1280*l.*—the figures surmounting each tazza are attributed to the hand of Cellini. A couple of noble tankards, standing 19 feet high, each weighing about about 140 ounces, from the celebrated collection at Stowe, brought 272*l.* A pair of *etagéres* of Cellini design, from Stowe, 170*l.*; an old Italian cabinet, 255 gs.; a Latin missal, 127 gs.

11. Double Murder and Suicide.—There have been few tragedies so melancholy as the simple tale of woe narrated by the witnesses to a coroner's inquest held at Eighton Bank, near Gateshead, touching the deaths of Mary Stoker, 39, and her children Mary Stoker, 3, and Margaret Stoker, 6 months.

Thomas Stoker deposed: I am a pitman, and live at Eighton Banks. Mary and Margaret are my two children, and I am the husband of Mary Stoker. I left home after dinner on Saturday, about half-past 12 o'clock, to go to Newcastle. I left my wife and four children in the house. All appeared as usual when I left the house, and the blinds all up. I returned home about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and met my eldest girl Ann, crying, who said, "My mother is bad in bed, and we can't get in." I went to the door and found it was fast. I went to the front window and found the blind down. I forced in a wooden pane, put my head in, drew the blind, and called "Mary," very loud. I got no answer, so I put Ann in through the pane, and told her to open the door. I went round to the back, and Ann had got the door open. She said, "Father, my mother is in bed, and her nose is bleeding." I went in and saw my wife lying on the bed with her throat cut, and also the two children—Mary and Margaret—lying on the same bed with theirs cut also. I called the neighbours; but they seemed frightened, as I said they were all dead. Mr. Torbock, the doctor's assistant, sewed up my wife's throat. I saw she was alive. After a time my wife recovered sufficient to speak. I asked her what she had done such an act as this for, and she replied, "It is done, and cannot be undone; so you must make the best of it." Before she could speak I called "Mary," and she put her hand over the back of her head, and I looked and found a razor (one of mine) bloody. It was under the sheet and pillow. The police got it. I once asked her what she did it for, and she said she was "out of her head." She also said during the night, when quite sensible, that she "did not wish to leave her children behind her." Also that "the children did not make any work." She always behaved remarkably well to her children, and never caused me to suspect anything. Since she had her last child she has been very flat and low. I never observed her in that low way before her last baby was born.

Ann Stoker said: I am ten years old next Christmas, and Thomas Stoker is my father. The two dead children, Mary and Mar-

garet, are my sisters. I had my dinner on Saturday, after my father and mother had theirs, with my sisters. My father then went to the town. My mother told me to wash the things up, and then Jane and I went out. After being out a good bit, I wanted to get in, but found the door fast and the blinds all down from the front. [The poor child confirmed her father's evidence, as to the discovery of the bodies.] My mother had been just the same to us as always. She said nothing to me, or Jane either, when we were at dinner, nor when we went out. When Jane and me went out to play, Mary wanted to go with us, but my mother called me in again, and took Mary from me. She did not say anything, but Mary cried when I went out again. My mother was giving the baby (Margaret) the breast when we went out.

Robert Henderson, a country constable, said: I was with her during the night, and about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning the deceased remarked that she "wondered the Lord had spared her so long after her canny bairns had gone." Thomas Stoker's sister asked her why she did it, and she replied; "I had it to do; there was some one spoke to me from behind my back; and I was frightened that the canny bairns would want." She never blamed anybody else for doing it.

The unfortunate woman and her husband bore excellent characters. He was a hard-working and intelligent man, she remarkable for her industry and attention to the affairs of their humble household. The husband had, however, been thrown out of work a short time before by illness, and it is thought that the distress thus produced worked upon a mind somewhat diseased by previous illness.

22. Wilful Railway Disaster.—A poor fellow lost his life from an act which may well be described as diabolical. As a goods'-train of 24 waggons was traversing the line of the North-Eastern Railway between Thirsk and Harrogate, it met with a sudden obstruction. The engine jumped off the rails and was overturned on the embankment, the tender and four waggons rushing over and crushing it. When the engine-stoker recovered his senses, he sought for his companion the driver, and found him under the ruins of his engine dreadfully hurt and burnt, and he died a few days afterwards, leaving a widow and two children. The cause of this disaster was manifest. Some workmen were employed in repairing the line, and for this purpose a rough truck called a "bogy" is used. When these men left work at night a pair of wheels belonging to a disused bogy were lying in a ditch by the side of the line. During the night some miscreant had placed these wheels (which are connected by a solid bar or axle-tree) across the line and thus caused the collision, which deprived a worthy man of his life and his family of bread. Even this crime, bad as it is, is insignificant to what might have been the result; for, had a passenger-train come up before the goods'-train,—one came up soon after,—the loss of life and injury to limb might have been fearful. Although every exertion was used, and a large reward offered, the perpetrator of this shameful act could not be discovered.

The Murder at Holywell.—A singular case of murder occurred at Holywell in Wales. Thomas Edwards, an old man 80 years of age, and dying fast from want, sickness, and natural decay, was deprived of the little life left in him, by the hand of his own wife, an old woman of almost as great an age as himself. The aged couple had outlived a respectable position, and descending to indigence, had become at length dependent on parochial relief. Notwithstanding their poverty they had continued living together on good terms; but the old man had been now for some months confined to his bed in a dying state, and the wife, in scarcely better condition, was suffering from a sore on her leg, which produced great bodily exhaustion and mental irritation. A niece of the old woman married to a collier in the neighbourhood, possessed a key of their dwelling, and was in the habit of going to and fro on domestic purposes. Otherwise, the helplessness of the old couple seems to have been little cared for by the neighbours. On the 22nd of May, the niece let herself into the house, and approaching the bed on which the old man and woman were lying, was startled to see them both bleeding from wounds in their throats. She immediately procured assistance, and it was then ascertained, by means of signs from the old woman, that she had with a razor first cut her husband's throat, and then attempted to destroy her own life in a similar manner. Later in the day she recovered her power of speech, and in accounting for her murderous acts to the police-constable who was present, she said, "Having seen better days, and now being poor, and Thomas being ill, calling every quarter of an hour for attendance, she preferred dying to living." The wound in the throat of the poor old man would scarcely have proved fatal to a stronger person, but his frame was too feeble to recover from the shock it had received, and he died in the course of the day. The injury which the woman had inflicted upon herself was of a more serious character, but at her trial, which took place in the following August, she was able to appear, and conducted herself in a firm and collected manner throughout the proceedings. Some evidence was brought forward to prove her insane; but the few symptoms that were alleged, were quite consistent with the poverty and misery of her condition, and the jury speedily determined on a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of her great age. The spectators in the court, appearing to be less leniently disposed towards the aged prisoner, received this announcement with considerable murmuring. The Judge in passing sentence of death told the prisoner that the merciful recommendation of the jury would be attentively considered in the proper quarter. The greater part of the evidence of the trial was given in the Welsh language and translated by an interpreter.

27. Explosion of the Waltham Powder Mills.—About 7 A.M. a series of loud explosions warned the neighbourhood that the Government powder-mills at Waltham Abbey had blown up. The buildings and machinery within these works are of the most improved construction, the different pro-

cesses being carried on in separate sheds, and every arrangement calculated to prevent mischief being adopted. The sheds in which the explosion took place were the grinding-rooms, Group No. 6, in which the powder is ground upon iron beds, by iron runners of great weight, so arranged that they do not come into actual contact with the beds. Orders had been given that the works in this group should be stopped in order that the mills should be cleaned out and the machinery repaired. For this purpose several men had gone down a "man-hole" in order to get at the engine-shaft, and four others, the most experienced men in the department were engaged in cleansing the grinding machinery, and had cleared the beds of all loose powder, except a small quantity which had fallen down within the fittings, or lay under the runners. When this is required to be done the powder should either be wetted, or leather should be placed to receive the runner, which is then moved with a wooden lever. The men on this occasion neglected the two former precautions, and had moved a runner with the proper lever, when the loose powder exploded, probably through the metal runner having come into contact with the metal bed. The consequences were very disastrous to the men engaged. One was blown out of the shed most frightfully burnt—his eyeballs were blown out of the sockets, and the skin stripped from off his face, arms, and thighs. He died a day or two after. The other three were very very seriously burnt, but not fatally. Their clothes, it is supposed, were filled with particles of powder, which ignited instantaneously. The men down the man-hole were almost suffocated by the fumes and smoke, and were not withdrawn without difficulty. Four of the mills exploded in rapid succession, and their iron roofs and sides were blown in all directions.

28. Epsom Races.—The great racing meeting of the year was eminently successful, the weather being remarkably fine, the attendance as numerous as ever, and the sport marked by some exciting incidents. The race for the Craven Stakes terminated in a dead heat between Lord Aylesbury's Cantine and Lord Derby's Cape Flyaway. Cantine walked afterwards over the course. The Wodecote Stakes were won by Baron Rothschild's Wingrave. For the Derby the favourites were Dundee, 3 to 1 agst.; Diophantus, 4 to 1; Dictator, 6 to 1, Klarikoff 7 to 1, Kildonnan, 12 to 1; Rouge Dragon, 14 to 1; Kettledrum, 16 to 1. Value of the Stakes, 6,450*l.*; 238 subscribers; 18 started. In the race, before the "distance" had been reached, one of the horses swerved, and by so doing knocked another against the favourite Dundee, who was then coming up at a pace which made him a clear winner, and knocked him out of his stride. In a few moments Dundee was observed to falter, and then to break down. Nevertheless, he struggled on, passed several horses, and was beaten by a length only by Colonel Townley's Kettledrum. The race over, it was found that the high-spirited favourite had made the last struggle on three legs. He proved to be so hopelessly hurt that he has been put to stud purposes.

On Friday, the Oaks, value

4 550*l.*, 171 subscribers, 17 started, were won by Mr. Saxon's Brown Duchess, a filly, so low down in the list that the odds were 100 to 7 against her.

Klarikoff, the fine horse which ran fifth in the Derby, came to a shocking death a few days after the Ascot Meeting. He was entered for the Queen's Vase at that meeting, but did not start. On the 19th of June the horses in the training of Mr. John Scott were removed from the temporary quarters at Leatherhead for the stables at Malton. Klarikoff, with three stable-boys, was placed in a van on a truck of the Great Northern Railway. The train had left Retford, and was on its way to Bawtry, when one of the lads discovered that the upper front portion of the van was on fire. The flames speedily enveloped the poor animal's head; he plunged and kicked violently, until he had forced out some of the side panels, when the whole carriage became a mass of flames. Under the circumstances, no means existed of releasing the poor creature; nor could the engine-driver even be made aware of the danger, until some platelayers signalled the alarm. The train was then stopped; but the van was by that time entirely consumed, and the remains of "this high-metalled racer" were found reduced almost to ashes. The boys escaped by creeping along the truck to the front of the van. It is said that two days before the Derby, Earl St. Vincent had given to Mr. Howard, the owner, 5000 guineas for a half share of Klarikoff, with half of his engagements.

29. Accident on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway.—An accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway to the train due at Carlisle at 7.15 P.M. When near the village of Dornock, about three miles from Annan, the carriages ran off the line, and some were overturned. The mail-guard perceiving an unsteady motion of his carriage looked out of the window to ascertain the cause, and was instantly thrown down and killed. Mr. Crowther, a corn-merchant of Carlisle, received such injuries that he died in a truck of a goods'-train which came up soon after and conveyed the injured persons to Carlisle. Mr. Carr, also of Carlisle, had his leg broken, another had his thigh fractured. Several other passengers received greater or less injuries; some being very seriously hurt.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy.—As the names of Eastlake, Herbert, Mulready, Maclise, Webster, Frith, Egg, Poole, and Millais were absent from the catalogue, this year's Exhibition cannot be considered one of noticeable excellence: and in truth there was no one "sensation" picture like Frith's "Derby Day" of 1859, or Landseer's "Flood in the Highlands" of 1860. Some pictures, however, there were excellent enough to sustain the reputation of the English School.

The most popular work of the Exhibition was Mr. Faed's "From Dawn to Dark"—an interior of a Scotch peasant's cottage, in which the brief day of human existence is typified by the crowing baby on the mother's lap, the elder children, the parents, and the white shrivelled hand of *their* parent, just shown by the withdrawn-curtains of her death-bed. The rival in popularity of this admirable work was Sir E. Landseer's "The

Shrew Tamed." A beautiful mare —a master-work of that skill in animal-painting which has placed Landseer at the head of his art— just tamed by Rarey's system, now gently and quietly reclines on the straw, and turns her head to caress the jewelled hand of her fair subduer, who reposes herself confident and triumphant on the animal's glossy hide. Unfortunately the picture was suggestive of one of the social scandals of the hour, and the public were as much attracted by "The Pretty Horse-Breaker" as by the wonderful art of the painter. Sir Edwin also exhibited three fine drawings in pastel, one of which, "The Fatal Duel" of two stags, is a wonderful exhibition of the master's power over the form, movement, and expression of animal life. Of the works which, after these, attracted notice and received favourable criticism, a few may be selected for mention. Mr. Noel Paton's "Luther"—the future Reformer in a monastic library, agitated by his first doubts as to the reality of the existing teachings. Mr. F. Leighton exhibited several works, in which his poetic feeling, and refinement in drawing and colouring were beautifully shown, particularly one fantastically entitled "Lieder ohne Worte." A powerful picture by Mr. Ansdell, "Hunted Slaves," attracted much notice. Mr. Dyce's "George Herbert at Bemerton"—a work of exquisite finish and refined sentiment. Mr. Elmore's "Marie Antoinette in the Temple," another touching phase of that unhappy lady's sufferings. In his "Ante-Chamber at Whitehall during the dying moments of Charles II." Mr. E. M. Ward exhibited a worthy companion to his other representations of Court and City history. Mr. Frith, as already said, had no picture; but his principal rivals in depicting crowded scenes of life and bustle were in force. Mr. O'Neil, pursuing too tenaciously the prototype of his "Eastward Ho!" sent "The Parting Cheer," the departure of an emigrant ship; and Mr. Hicks, who succeeded so well last year in representing the last struggle at the General Post-Office, follows up that delineation of tumult by a capital representation of "Billingsgate." "The Franciscan Sculptor and his Model," by Mr. H. S. Marks, is also a capital delineation of earnestness and humour. Mr. D. Roberts' "Ruins at Baalbeck" and "Fête Day at St. Peter's, Rome;" Mr. Redgrave's "Young Lady Bountiful;" "Seashore Incidents," by Hook; and works by Cope, Goodall, Holman Hunt, Solomon, Calderon, maintain, if they do not advance, the reputation of English artists. Of the class of landscapes, the works of Creswick, Stanfield, Linnell, cannot be otherwise than admirable; but possibly the palm of excellence in delineating nature must, for this turn, be awarded to Mr. Maccallum's "Burnham Beeches," and "Winter in Sherwood," or Mr. Anthony's "Sunset."

The portraits exhibited this season were of more than usual finish and interest. Mr. Grant's "Lord Clyde," "Lord Crewe," and "Lord Broughton;" Sir J. W. Gordon's "James Smith of Jordan Hill," "Principal Forbes, of St. Andrews," and "Dr. Wood, President of the Edinburgh College of Physicians," are admirable examples of skill in this department of the art; but the portrait which

received most of the public approbation was "Miss Alice Prinsep," by Mr. H. T. Watts—the perfection of idealized portraiture. A very agreeable evidence of artistic brotherhood, and one very pleasing to the general public, was the portraits of eminent painters by their brothers in art, many of which graced the walls—for instance, "David Roberts, R.A.," by Napier; "Thomas Faed, A.R.A.," by Tweedie; a fine chalk head of "Mr. Ward, R.A.," by Richmond.

The most satisfactory characteristic of this year's Exhibition in the department of Painting was the successful appearance of several rising artists, the sons or near relatives of distinguished painters who proved by the excellence of their works that the true feeling for art existed in the blood and had been carefully developed. Two sons of the late F. Danby show opposite excellences in landscape; one by two simple but lovely Welsh scenes, and the other by a "Sunset on Exmouth Bar," with a spectral wreck looming through the haze, which he must have inherited from his father. Mr. G. D. Leslie, a son, and Mr. E. Opie, a nephew of the deceased Royal Academician send works giving great promise of success in their art.

As usual, not much is to be said of the sculpture; no one work of imagination requires notice. Of portrait busts there were many excellent examples, such as Mr. Foley's "Goldsmith," Mr. Behnes' "Bishop of London," Mr. Theed's "Sir William Peel, K.C.B." Perhaps the most noteworthy works in this department were three busts, "The Duchess of Manchester," "Lady Ashburton," and "The late Marquess of Waterford," by Baron Marochetti.

The half of the National Gallery appropriated to the purposes of the Royal Academy has been remodelled, since the last Exhibition, under the auspices of Captain Fowkes. By the alterations much space has been gained, and the Exhibition rooms rendered much more convenient. But, especially, the disgraceful Sculpture Hole has been swept away, and rooms obtained for this department of the annual Exhibition, which, in spite of numerous cross-lights and other defects, do at least permit the works to be seen.

Missionary Disaster in Central Africa.—Accounts have been received of the disastrous issue of missionary enterprise to the interior of Africa as devoted, by a catastrophe as melancholy, as those of the Patagonian mission under Captain Allan Gardner, recorded in the Annual Register for 1852.

The undertaking itself was conceived in such a spirit of enthusiasm and persevered in with such unshrinking devotion, that it only wanted the element of success to make it miraculous. About the middle of 1859 "the Makololo Mission" started from somewhere on the coast of Africa for a journey of a thousand miles to the tribes on the north of the Zambesi. As the object was of much interest, it had been got up without regard to cost, with considerable forethought, and all the knowledge of the country obtained by previous experience. The Rev. Holloway Helmore was the chief of the mission, assisted by Messrs. Price and Mackenzie. They were abundantly provided with waggons, oxen, drivers, guns,

ammunition, clothing, blankets, and all that is necessary to life under the Equator. Mr. Helmore had already founded a flourishing church among the Bechuanas, to whom they were going; and, considering that Dr. Livingstone, who was equally acquainted with the country, was co-operating with them, the London Missionary Society cannot be charged with rashness; but it seems to argue an unreasoning reliance on the Divine intervention that this mission to a barbarous Central African tribe, across a thousand miles of very difficult country, was accompanied by Mrs. Helmore and her four children, by Mrs. Price and her baby, and female servants.

This expedition actually accomplished this journey of a thousand miles, and all were well and strong when they arrived at the seat of their future labours — Linyanti, the residence of the Chief Sekeletu. They had, indeed, gone through frightful hardships, being sometimes without water for several days together; having to separate in quest of it, and scarcely able to toil on through deep sand, with a burning sun overhead and the cattle in the last stage of exhaustion. A letter of poor Mrs. Helmore, written on her arrival at Linyanti, seemingly with small forethought of the worse trials awaiting her, describes this journey with pathetic force. The sufferings of the party had, however, their bright side. The children, even in the agonies of thirst, unable to eat or to sleep, were resigned, cheerful, and full of their little resources. The several divisions of the party sent one another all the water in their barrels, the servants exerted themselves to the utmost, the natives showed a kindness worthy of any civilization, and even the poor oxen became tame and familiar. It would be hard to say that these women and children should have stayed at home when the result is so touching a narrative, and so much actual interchange of kindness between them and the natives. If we reflect on the many expeditions that have traversed the earth on missions of conquest or revenge, on the awful losses they have suffered and inflicted, and the fierce resentments and deep prejudices they have left behind, we need not decide the sufferings of these few women and children to have been a foolish and unprofitable venture.

It was when the mission arrived at Linyanti that its troubles really began. The chief Sekeletu compelled them to reside in an insalubrious spot, and forthwith began a system of extortion. The health of the whole party declined so rapidly that there was even a suspicion that the food he sent them was poisoned. It was all the same as if he had poisoned it. All were laid low. First the waggon-driver died. Then, when Mr. Price was making a nightly round, and passing his hands over their foreheads, he found "Dear little Henry" in the sleep of death. "When it was told Mrs. Helmore," says Mr. Price, "she took no notice whatever, although it was her dear, precious little Henry." This was on March 7; on the 9th "our dear little baby" died. On the 11th Selina Helmore died, and on the same day Thabi of Lekatlong. On the 12th Mrs. Helmore died. "She said she had no desire to live —her work was done." Mr. Helmore first seemed to recover, but in the course of April he paid a

visit to the Chief, came back tired and ill, and, after a few days, died. There appears to be no reason to doubt that this mortality was due to one of those fevers under which Dr. Livingstone had so often suffered; but the ruffian Sekeletu could not have followed in the track of death more promptly and closely had he been indeed the murderer he was suspected. He set to work plundering and stripping the mission, and, when he found they were leaving, succeeded by a stratagem in depriving them of their new waggon, their oxen, their clothes, their corn, almost everything of value to himself, and dismissed them on their dismal journey nearly destitute. A few days after they had thus started Mrs. Price died. It is inconceivable how, after all, Messrs. Price and Mackenzie reached the coast in safety with the two surviving children. But thither they did arrive, and were, the account states, only too anxious to be sent back again on the work which has been commenced with so disastrous a result.

This was not the only instance in which these pious men have laid down their lives in their Master's cause during the present year. Mr. Gordon and his wife, of the Nova Scotian Mission, have been massacred by the natives of Erromanga, the same island in which the great and good missionary John Williams was killed in 1839. The particulars, as received at the head-quarters at Sidney are as follow:—

"It appears that in consequence of the measles, which had been raging among the islands with fearful mortality, the natives of Erromanga determined to kill all the white people on that island, looking on them as the cause of the disease. Gordon was aware that the natives intended taking life, but thought that a little time would change their purpose. About noon on the 20th of May nine Bunkill natives, of whom the chief Lova was the leader, called at the mission-house, and inquired for Gordon. They were informed that he was working at a house which he was building as a winter residence. They then went towards that place. Eight of the men concealed themselves, while the ninth went further down to inveigle Mr. Gordon into the trap thus laid for his destruction. He had unfortunately sent all the boys away to gather grass for the roof of the new house, and was unattended, when Narabu Leet walked up to him and asked for some calico for himself and others of the party, who, he said, were waiting at the mission-house. Mr. Gordon took up a piece of board, and wrote with charcoal, "Give these men a yard of cotton each." This he gave to the savage, and told him to take it to Mrs. Gordon, who would give him what he wanted. The savage then induced Gordon to go with him, and he started up the hill, followed by the native. On arriving at the ambush Narabu Leet buried his tomahawk in Mr. Gordon's spine. He immediately fell, uttering a loud cry. Narabu Leet then gave another stroke on the right side of the neck, which almost severed the head from the body, and others, rushing from their concealment, quickly cut the poor victim to pieces. While this tragedy was being enacted another native ran towards the mission-house, and Mrs. Gordon, who had been alarmed by the fiendish yells and laughter

of the savages, ran out, and, standing near the outhouse, she asked Ouben what all the noise was about. He laughed and said, "Nothing; it is only boys amusing themselves." She said, "Where are the boys?" and turned. Ouben, who had his tomahawk concealed behind his back, then struck her a blow below the shoulder-blade. She fell on the grass, and he then nearly cut her head off and otherwise mutilated her body. Both bodies were recovered and buried."

ROMANCE STRANGER THAN FICTION.—A mystery as inscrutable and as terrible as the brain of the romancer has ever forged, is told to the world in an advertisement, issued by the magistrates of a Prussian district, which has appeared many times in the London journals

"In an almost impenetrable ravine in the declivity of Mount Rheineck, which is situate immediately on the banks of the Rhine, between Brohl and Niederbreisig (a district of the Tribunal of First Instance of Coblentz, Rhenish-Prussia), on the 22nd of last March, was found the body of some person, a female, from 20 to 30 years of age, or thereabouts, concealed in a recess, covered with large stones. The period of decease cannot be precisely determined. Death was caused by a ball shot from a gun, which traversed the breast and back. Description—height, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches; hair, fair; teeth, sound, small, and somewhat irregularly set in the lower jaw.—Dress.—1. Chemise, cambric, 3 feet 6 inches long, the upper hem forming a running string, with two eyelet-holes, two fine and even cords passing through; in the centre of the round breast of the chemise, and below the eyelet-holes, the initials "A. H. 36" are embroidered in Gothic characters, in relief, half-an-inch long. 2. A night-gown of fine white dimity, collar turned down, 2 feet 3 inches, with white mother-of-pearl buttons; some remains of a fine material, with brown and white stripes (jaconot muslin); in the white stripe is a small winding white line, with red spots. In the vicinity of the body have been found the remnants of a petticoat, 3 feet 2 inches long; it is composed of fine white dimity, striped, the same material as the night-gown. On the upper edge, which is an inch and a-half broad, with white riband strings, are embroidered in white letters, two and a-half lines, in relief, and in large characters of the German printed alphabet, the initials 'M. R. 6.' The bottom hem is finished with a cord in linen thread. The fine quality of the materials, and the elegant make of all these articles, indicate that the victim belonged to a rich class. In consequence of the state of putrefaction and external destruction, it is impossible to notice other marks of recognition. I request of any person who can give information concerning this unknown individual, and the circumstances of her death, to be so good as to furnish me with the particulars, else to communicate them to the nearest magistrates. The articles of dress abovementioned, together with the lower jaw, are deposited for inspection at my office.

"The Crown Prosecutor-General,

"DE RODENBERG.

"Coblentz, Apr. 25, 1861."

Not the slightest clue appears to

have been obtained to the solution of this tragic incident.

Conflagration of Glaris, Switzerland. — The town of Glaris, the capital of the canton, has been well-nigh laid waste by a terrible fire. According to the census taken last year, the town contained 706 houses and 4828 inhabitants. Scarcely 200 buildings now remain, 500 houses having been destroyed, and 3000 of the citizens deprived of shelter by this calamity. The loss is estimated in money at 20,000,000 francs, and of this large sum scarcely one-fourth part has been reimbursed by the insurance companies. The remainder of the loss would fall on the victims, unless assisted by public charity. The several cantonal governments hastened to send relief in proportion to their resources, but the private charity of the Swiss people proved a far more efficient help. Committees were formed in every town and village to collect subscriptions. The canton of Zurich alone sent, in one week, 100,000 francs in money, and as much more in provisions and clothing. The cantonal government of Glaris have resolved to raise a loan of 300,000 francs to be expended in restoring the town. Glaris was the birthplace of Zwinglius, the reformer, and contemporary of Luther. Early in life he had officiated as a priest in the church of his native city. The chalice which he used on these occasions was carefully preserved. The old church, a building of great solidity, appeared to be destined to exist for centuries, but it was totally destroyed in the fire—the chalice, however, was saved.

In May, a large part of the town of Limoges, in France, was destroyed by fire.

JUNE.

1. Sale of Pictures by Old Masters. — An assemblage of choice works of the old masters was dispersed amid a very animated competition. The following were among the more remarkable pictures:—Vandyke's celebrated picture, in perfect preservation, of the "Bolingbroke Family," brought the large sum of 1850 guineas; a pendant to this painting, "A Group of Six Figures—life-size," by P. Veronese, 200 guineas; "The Immaculate Conception," by Murillo, for a long time in the possession of the Carmelite monks, 590 guineas; Sebastiano del Piombo, "Portrait of Leo the Tenth," on slate, from the Earl of Pembroke's collection, 295 guineas; Backhuysen, "A Sea Piece—a Breeze off Amsterdam," from the collection of Colonel Hugh Baillie, exhibited at Manchester, 200 guineas; two works by Canaletti, "A View of Venice," and "The Place of St. Mark," 300 guineas each; "The Jew Bride," by Gerard Dow, 160 guineas; Caracci's "St. Roch," formerly the altar-piece of St. Eustache, Paris, afterwards in the Orleans Gallery, 145 guineas; Raphael's "Portrait of Julius de Medici, afterwards Clement the Seventh," 230 guineas; Rubens' "Adoration of the Magi," painted at Madrid for Philip the Fourth, in 1629, who presented it to the Count d'Altare y Alva-Real, in whose family it has

since remained, 240 guineas. The splendid collection realized a total of 9767*l*.

1. Blondin in England.—The performances of M. Blondin on the tight-rope, at the Falls of Niagara (referred to in the Chronicle of last year), had made his name famous in England, and therefore when it was announced that he had accepted engagements in this country, great interest and curiosity were excited. The performances of the best tight-rope dancer can do nothing to advance the moral or intellectual welfare of mankind; but as this artist's performances were quite novel in character, and the exhibition became so popular as to enter into the language, ballads, and caricatures of the day, it requires to be recorded.

Blondin arrived in England in May. This is given as his personal description: "There is nothing particularly striking in the man beyond this, that at the first glance one can readily imagine him to be endowed with wonderful strength and indomitable nerve and courage. His appearance denotes all muscle, without an ounce of superfluous flesh about him. In height he is about 5 feet 6 inches, and weighs nearly 16 stone, well proportioned in every respect, and, with such a well-knit frame, is capable, no doubt, of great physical efforts. Blondin was born in the year 1824, at St. Omer, Pas de Calais, France. At the age of four years he exhibited a precocity seldom found in one so young for gymnastic feats, and was placed under the care of the proprietor of 'L'Ecole de Gymnase,' at Lyons, who soon brought his pupil to such a pitch of perfection that in less than six months he appeared in public as a 'Little Wonder,' winning by his extraordinary feats of agility and strength the admiration of all who witnessed his exploits, and soon became a leading feature at the principal theatres in France. He went to America in 1855, where his wonderful performances brought him into such notoriety that he was sought after with avidity by the public. In the winter of 1858 Blondin conceived the idea of crossing the Rapids of Niagara, across a chasm of 1200 feet on the tight-rope so soon as the spring set in, and for this purpose took rooms at an hotel, and commenced his preparations. When he made known his intention he was looked upon as a lunatic, but he persevered, and accomplished this wonderful feat." This is not the place for a description of the wonderful performances that followed—how he walked across the chasm backward, lighted a fire, and cooked his dinner in mid-air—how he walked backward and forward blindfold with a man on his back, with his feet in baskets, on stilts, and numerous other difficulties of the funambulistic art, which sensible people may perhaps wish had been impossibilities.

Blondin made his first exhibition in England at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, on the 1st of June.

The rope on which he performed on this occasion was a two-inch hawser, stretched from above the fifth gallery of the centre transept, a distance of 320 feet in length, and a little over 180 feet from the floor beneath. The rope was tightened by double purchases to such an extent that the diameter of the portion over which Blondin walked was reduced from 2 to 1½ inches.

Guy lines to steady it from lateral swing were placed at intervals of 25 feet, weighted with double leaden weights of 40 lbs. each. The pole Blondin used was 30 feet long, weighted at each end so as to make a perfect balance from the centre, and weighing in all a little over 40 lbs. At 4 o'clock he made his appearance at the end of the rope, and was received with great applause. He wore the dress of an Indian chief, the same in which he performed before the Prince of Wales, and which is formed entirely of those most beautiful specimens of Indian beadwork which are offered to visitors at the Falls.

"Without chalking either his feet or the rope, or any of those hesitating preliminaries in which minor artistes so indulge to impress the public with the perils of their vocation, he came out at once upon the rope, standing on each leg alternately, motionless as a statue. The 'sag' or droop of the cable from a straight line is 12 feet; at Niagara it was nearly 40. Blondin quite disregarded this slight incline, and, after showing how perfectly at home he was by balancing his pole on the rope and standing on his head in the centre of it, he dropped at once flat on his back, turned a summersault backwards, caught up his pole, and ran as swiftly almost as a man would run on the ground across the rope to the other side of the building. He then walked backwards, again stood on his head, again lay on his back, and ran about with a freedom of motion and certainty of step that to the spectators was utterly incomprehensible. There was no balancing, no movement of the pole from side to side, every feat on this inch-and-a-half rope, 180 feet from the ground, was done with the same certainty and the same apparent ease as if he was performing on the floor so far beneath. He next had his eyes firmly bandaged, and over his head was placed a new sack with holes in the side for his arms. Thus hampered, he again ventured out upon the cord, though this time feigning uncertainty and doubt, with cautious trembling footsteps that raised the spectators' fear and anxiety to the very utmost. Thrice he pretended to miss the rope, and reeled and staggered on it in a way that made every one's blood run cold. Then, instantly throwing off his hesitation, he ran quickly along the rope, stood on his head, lay on his back, turned a summersault backwards, and all this still blindfold and enveloped in his canvas bag. The visitors seemed scarcely able to believe their eyes. His removing the sack and bandage was an awful thing to see; seating himself on the rope with as much *nonchalance* as in an easy chair, he held the pole between his knees, and, by a series of dreadful jerks, got the sack on which he was sitting from under him, pulled it over his head, and threw it from him. He then undid the knots of the bandage over his eyes, using both hands, and all the while sitting quietly on the cord, swinging his legs perfectly at home, then threw the bandage from him, turned more summersaults, and then, amidst tremendous applause, ran swiftly up the rope, and bowed his adieux and acknowledgments."

On the 6th of June M. Blondin, in a second performance at the Palace, added to his astonishing and terrifying feats a further feature of excitement.

"After keeping every one in a tremor while he walked the rope

blindfolded and in a sack, pretending to miss his step and staggering and faltering in a way that seemed horrible to look at, he at last retired, and after a short absence reappeared in the dress of a *chef de cuisine*, and with a heavy and rather bulky stove on his back walked down the rope to make and cook an omelette in the centre. While walking, the stove, though large, awkward, and heavy —weighing nearly 50 lbs.—seemed no manner of hindrance, but getting it off his back and securing it to the rope seemed a dreadful, perilous task. For this purpose he had to lower himself with the utmost care till seated on the rope and then make fast his balance pole. With this secured, he had then to free himself from the stove, and not only to balance himself without the pole, but to balance the stove too. For a time the audience scarcely breathed, as stove, Blondin, and balance pole were all swaying more or less widely from side to side. At last, to the relief of every one, the obdurate *cuisine* was fixed, and, seating himself down coolly, without balance pole or anything but the rope between himself and the wide depth beneath, Blondin proceeded to his cooking, by first lighting his fire. He then made his omelette, breaking the eggs and casting the shells away beneath with as much *sangfroid* as if at an ordinary kitchen dresser. He stood on the rope and tossed his omelette with the dexterity of a professional, and, one being cooked, proceeded to make another. When both were ready he took from the inexhaustible stove, which seemed to contain everything, plates and dishes, and a bottle of wine, and, placing them all on a tray, lowered them into the centre transept for the consumption of such visitors as chose to partake of these highly-cooked dainties. There was another short anxious interval, while Blondin got the stove on his back and resumed his pole, and then, walking quickly back along the rope, took leave of his audience amid loud cheers."

On one occasion Blondin introduced a variety into his performances by, while blindfold, wheeling his daughter along the rope in a wheelbarrow: but this was too strong even for the morbid taste of the marvelling crowd, and he was not allowed to repeat it. M. Blondin's exhibitions were not confined to the Crystal Palace: he made a tour round the provinces, attracting everywhere prodigious crowds of spectators. The feats performed were varied by new devices, always extraordinary, and invariably successful. His perfect mastery in the art raised up a host of imitators, male and female, some of whom rivalled their great example in particular feats of daring, and others proved laughable failures.

4. Wreck of the "Canadian" Mail Steamer, 35 *lives lost*.—The screw steam-ship *Canadian*, belonging to the Liverpool and Montreal Steam Navigation Company, has been lost by striking on a mass of ice while passing through the Straits of Belleisle, when 35 of her crew and passengers were drowned. The *Canadian* was a first-class iron vessel, well found in every respect. She left Quebec on the 1st June, with a crew of 97 persons, and 112 passengers. On the 4th, while running through the Straits of Belleisle, between Newfoundland and Labrador, she struck upon a field of ice and foundered in about half-an-hour,

about five miles from Belleisle. There were eight boats, capable of carrying 230 persons, and in these the crew and passengers were embarked, with such clothing and provisions as could be secured in the terror and exigencies of the moment. Seven of these boats floated, but the eighth, with all on board, was swallowed up in the waves. It does not seem certain, from the evidence of the survivors, whether this boat had failed of release from the tackles and was therefore drawn down with the sinking vessel, or was afloat and sucked under by the vortex occasioned by that catastrophe. Others went down in the ship. The number of persons who perished was 35. The condition of the people in the boats was now very precarious, for the sea was covered with floating masses of ice, which threatened to crush them, and the cold was so intense, that they could not long have survived the exposure. Happily, four small vessels hove in sight, by whom they were rescued from their perils, and conveyed to St John's. The mail agent perished, and most of the mail bags were lost. The *Canadian* was insured for 80,000*l*.

10. The Building Strike.—In the *Chronicle* for 1859 a brief notice is given of the mischievous "strike" of several departments of the operative builders; it is mentioned that the demand put forth by the men was "ten hours' wages for nine hours' work." The untenable demand necessarily defeated the movement, the public opinion sided with the masters, and after enduring great privations, with admirable patience and submission to the law, the operatives were obliged to succumb, and trade resumed its usual course. It had been supposed that this lesson, that the laws of political economy cannot be evaded by any combination, however well organized and extensive, had put an end to this calamitous system. To the surprise of the public, however, the agitation re-commenced, and under very extraordinary circumstances. The building trades, after a term of considerable activity, had become somewhat depressed, owing, in a great degree, to the long duration and severity of the winter of 1860–1, and owing also, to some extent, to the great dearness of building materials. The operative builders had, necessarily, been very great sufferers by these circumstances. The return of more genial weather brought with it a revival of outdoor occupations, and the men might have retrieved their misfortunes by a period of well-remunerated industry. Yet this was the moment chosen by their leaders to recommence the strife, and in March all the various sub-divisions of builders' workmen presented memorials to their employers for the reduction of the working day to nine hours. The masters had suffered grievously by the former "lock-out." Some firms, whose affairs were not prosperous, had become bankrupts; others had passed from a state of prosperity to comparative difficulty; others, the largest, which had the command of large realized capital, lost many thousand pounds. The renewal of the demands of their workmen, the perpetual harassment under which they carried out their contracts, and the uncertainty introduced into their calculations, rendered their position unendurable; and when they found that they must fight

this battle over again, they transferred the contest from their own onto their opponents' ground. To the demand of the men for the reduction of the working day from ten hours to nine, at the same wage as before, they announced their intention to put an end to the day system altogether, and to substitute an hour contract, paying at such a rate per hour as would enable the workmen to earn the same wages within the week for three hours' less work, viz. for an aggregate of $55\frac{1}{2}$ hours instead of $58\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The advantages of this system were very obvious. It rested with every individual to determine how many hours he would devote to his work each day. He could, if he chose, make his working day consist of nine hours, or of ten, if it suited him better. It took from the hands of the trades' union a very powerful weapon for future agitation. It gave to every man to assign to himself his own proportion of toil; so that, if he desired that more men should be employed in his trade, he had only to work fewer hours himself; and it effectually checkmated the hypocritical pretence that the shorter time was required to enable the men to devote a leisure hour to their intellectual and moral culture, by abstracting from their hours of toil—not one hour of each day, but as many hours as they pleased on such days as were most profitable for study. The disadvantages to result to the men from the new system were not quite so transparent — but some there were. The masters, it was said, would take ten hours' men, instead of nine, and that, therefore, the latter would be practically shut out; it would do away with the extra pay for over hours, which hitherto had been paid one-half more; that this change was equally injurious to the non-union men. It is, however, sufficiently plain, that all these objections resolve themselves into questions of contract between the individuals. If the whole trade (and a union is only the embodiment of the parts) desired not to work more than nine hours a day, there would be no ten hours' men to take—if it really desired that more men should be employed, they would not accept overtime; or, if their overwork was really advantageous, the masters must and would pay extra for it. On the other hand, if the men were individually willing to earn full wages, to work ten hours, and overtime—to prevent it by an "order" from an abstract "union," was for the aggregate body to will what all the individual parts were unwilling to do. The great advantage of the new system was its tendency to commit the extent of his labour to each man's private judgment, and to disable the union committees from enforcing general orders; it prevented the action of an apparent unanimity where there was, in fact, a direct severance of opinion. The proposition was received by the workmen with great opposition, and, being unquestionably an innovation upon the prevailing system, was not generally adopted by the employers. The large firms, whom their resources made to some extent independent, adopted it. The smaller masters, whose work must be completed within short intervals, and to whom uninterrupted trading is a necessity, were unable, and not under the same necessity, to cope with their men, and (as in this new phase of the contest the nine hours' movement dropped out of sight) gene-

rally continued the old system of pay. The principal contracting firms introduced their new system on the 23rd March, after which date all their men who refused to conform were dismissed, or discharged themselves. These large establishments, since their system really did offer great advantages to those who were not determined trades' unionists, were able to get together a sufficient number of men to continue their works. Some of the classes (such as the masons) who relied upon the demand for their peculiar skill, held out; but, as these are fewer in relative number, it proved practicable to educate a new and superior class in their stead. The smaller firms continued to conduct their business on the former terms. This apparent discordance encouraged the men to take hostile proceedings against the innovators, whom they considered "tyrants," and denounced as having "locked out" their men; forgetting that they had themselves, when presenting their demands, announced that they did not propose to strike *this year*, and that the masters' proceedings were, therefore, self-defensive against the implied threat. They now actually struck on the 10th June. This unwise step does not appear to have been attended with the consequences they anticipated. There has been no cessation of business. Considerable agitation has continued to disturb these classes of workmen, and it is much disputed whether the new system has, or has not, been sustained by its promoters; but the "strike" seems to have died away.

11. Ascot Races.—The Ascot Meeting of this year was one of the most brilliant recorded; the sport was excellent, the weather fine, and the attendance numerous. Of the principal races, the Gold Vase was won by Mr. Saville's Parmesan; the Ascot Stakes by Mr. Ten Broeck's Optimist; the Royal Hunt Cup by Lord Portsmouth's Buccaneer. The Gold Cup was contended for by seven horses, six of which were of great renown: Thormanby, the winner of the Derby in 1860; St. Alban's, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger; Parmesan, who had just won the Gold Vase; Dulcibella, winner of the Cæsarewitch; and Royallieu, whom the French boasted to be the best horse in their stables. The interest excited by the race was intense. Thormanby was the favourite at even, and won with ease.

— Destruction of the Surrey Music-Hall.—This beautifully-designed hall, in the establishment of which more than one fortune has been wrecked, was totally destroyed by fire. The building, erected specially for musical performances, was constructed on the best-known acoustic principles, and was opened on July 15, 1856. Since that period it had been the scene of many of M. Jullien's triumphs, and had also obtained some note from being the temporary tabernacle of Mr. Spurgeon. From that time, however, it had somewhat degenerated; but the present lessees had been making great exertions to restore its reputation. Numerous concerts had been planned, and engagements entered into with several of the leading performers of the day. The gardens were in excellent order, everything had been repainted, and the finishing stroke was just being put, in the shape of some slight repairs to the roof,

at the west end of the building. The plumbers engaged in these repairs, on going to dinner, had left their fire behind in a place of supposed safety. On returning, the discovery was made that a small portion of the roof was on fire. A very small quantity of water at this time would have extinguished the fire; but the alarm of the workmen and the difficulty of getting water to such a height caused delay, during which period the wind — which was blowing strongly from the south-west — fanned the small beginning into a large mass of flame, and before the engines arrived it had got such hold that the destruction of the building was inevitable. The fire continued its course along the roof, gradually igniting the interior until the hall was one body of flame. The two eastern towers were soon reached, and as speedily destroyed, and in a little more than three hours nothing was left of the noble hall but its four walls. The adjoining lake afforded a plentiful supply of water to the engines, but their exertions were fruitless to preserve the structure. The lessees were by no means discouraged by their loss from their attempt to amuse the public. Before the last engine had left, the band struck up, the refreshment-room was converted into a temporary place of entertainment, and the attraction of the incident in some measure compensated the loss.

11. Dreadful Colliery Accident.—*Twenty-one Lives Lost.* A shocking accident took place at the Clay Cross Colliery. These mines have been carried on with admirable management and success since they were opened by the elder Stephenson. The working of the pits had been lately extending towards a deserted mine filled with water. In the course of the afternoon one of the miners noticed water oozing from the seam, and striking his axe in to test the flow, a gush came which he described as "about the thickness of his pick-handle." He gave the alarm, and the men rushed from all parts of the mine to the shaft, to be pulled up. The shaft bottom, at a depth of 160 yards, was the lowest level of the mine, and was, consequently, the first part blocked up by the rising water. A large number of the men were drawn up to the surface in safety. The water had in the meantime been rising fast, and as the last man saved swam to the chain, he perceived that the air within the mine was becoming close and suffocating. Twenty-one men and boys and sixty-four horses were shut in the pit, and perished. Every effort was made to clear the water from the mine, but it was some weeks before any of the bodies were recovered.

11. Fall of a Railway Bridge.—An accident fatal to two poor men, but of some general interest as bearing upon the question of the safety of our railway structures, occurred on the London and North Western line this morning.

An empty coal-train was proceeding to Coventry, and was crossing the bridge near Wootton, when the structure gave way, and the engine, tender, and six trucks fell through and lay piled up in a confused heap upon the road below, and a seventh rested upon them, filling up the chasm in the line. The cast-iron cross-girders had broken up into fragments. The engineer and stoker were carried down with the engine and killed. It was found that one of the gir-

ders had a visible crack which had been spliced, and that three others had flaws in the sections of fracture — but that, even if every part had been sound, the construction of the bridge was not designed to bear the heavy engines now in use. One witness admitted that the weight of engines had increased from 20 to 30 tons in 1856; and Captain Tyler, the Government Inspector, said that railway companies were getting into the habit of putting more traffic on their lines than they were originally constructed to bear, and that this would, if persisted in, lead to many accidents. The jury found that the inspector of permanent way had not satisfactorily performed his duty; and that the engineer in charge of the line ought to have noticed the insufficiency of the girders for the present traffic.

12. Fraud by an Insurance Agent.—A feeling of painful astonishment was excited in Manchester, by the discovery of a system of fraud pursued for some considerable time past, by a gentleman of high reputation in that neighbourhood. Mr. Edward Williamson had been for many years the sole Manchester agent of the Royal Exchange Fire and Life Office, and was believed to be in the possession of considerable private property. His father before him had been one of the oldest and most valued servants of the company. Some circumstances occurred which led to inquiry, and it was then found that Mr. Williamson had been in the habit of forging, with the most ingenious minuteness of detail, whole series of documents connected with fires that had never happened; and, in other instances, of enormously magnifying the amounts claimed for fires that had actually occurred. This career of fraud was checked by the merest accident. A gentleman from Manchester, while in London, wishing to assist a friend of his to an appointment, suggested to the manager of the company, the establishment of a second agency at Manchester, as most other companies had. The manager objected to extending the business of a district so unfortunate in the frequency of its fires; at the same time instancing two claims for heavy amounts which he had lately received from Mr. Williamson. The gentleman, astonished at such an objection, looked at the claim-papers, and declared, from his own knowledge, that the fires indicated had never taken place. This positive statement at once led to an investigation of the transactions of the agency, which, within a few days, resulted in the apprehension of Mr. Williamson. The amount of the peculations of this respectable offender was found to amount to 1350*l*. He was convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years.

18. Curious Burial Fraud.—The Burial Societies, which are so numerous and have proved so useful in England, have not been without corresponding evils, inasmuch as life has been frequently taken, particularly of children, for the purpose of obtaining the burial money from the fund. In Ireland a fraud, founded on the same principle and of larger proportion, but fortunately without the same crime, has been attempted. The persons accused were Charles Higgins, a man of respectable position, and Henry Devereux, clerk to an attorney, who had fraudulently propounded a will of the wife of the former under the following circumstances. A sum of 500*l*. had been

lodged in the Court of Chancery in London. This sum Maria Higgins, the wife, had power to dispose of by will, provided she died without issue. A will in accordance with this power was propounded by the prisoners. It was proved to be drawn up in the handwriting of Devereux, and on the 21st of August, 1858, he applied for administration to the Court of Probate in Ireland. Ultimately letters of administration were granted by the Court of Probate in England, and on the 25th of March, 1859, the sum of 500*l.* was paid. These proceedings were taken on the allegation that Maria Higgins was dead. Her "mortal remains" were supposed to be "waked" in a house in Bishop Street, she being at the same time alive and well, and residing in the city at Haddington Road Terrace. A coffin was obtained with an inscription on the lid, setting forth the name and age of the lady. There was a funeral, with a hearse and two mourning coaches, and the remains were interred with all due solemnity in the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Glasnevin. The bereaved widower had crape on his hat, and otherwise mourned in an exemplary manner. But the secret was disclosed, and the police inspector found nothing in the coffin but a bag of sand and some loose clay. Devereux said, in his defence, that he was drawn into the fraud by the others; that he got only 14*l.* for his share in the transaction; that Higgins and his wife were in a state of starvation, and if the money had not been got they must have gone into the workhouse. Both prisoners were convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

20. Sale of the East India House.—The immense palace or public office from which the East India Company has conquered an empire as magnificent as the world has ever seen, and governed its two hundred millions of subjects with a strong arm at a distance of fifteen thousand miles, in which it has transacted commercial business of an amount realizing the wild dreams of oriental fable, and has contracted a debt equalling the national debts of great kingdoms, has been sold off, and is to be swept away from the face of Leadenhall Street. In May it was advertised that there was to be a "clearance sale" of the furniture, fixtures, and effects. The catalogue reads like an appraiser's list of the furniture of a conquered town. The surplus furniture and fittings comprised 150 Brussels, Turkey, and Persian carpets; brilliant chimney-glasses of large dimensions; 200 office desks; 200,000 feet of panelled wainscoatings; 300 panelled cupboards; and an immense assortment of miscellaneous articles. These effects brought small sums individually, but the aggregate amount was large. The building itself was sold by tender, and was purchased by an association of private adventurers for 155,000*l.* It is the intention of the new proprietors to pull down the whole edifice and to erect on its site chambers and offices of superb architecture.

21. Fatal Accident on the North Staffordshire Railway.—A serious accident occurred to the train which leaves Burton-on-Trent at 7.5. P.M., to meet the train from Derby for Crewe, Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester at the Tutbury Junction. A few miles from Burton the engine and tender, and guard's-van, ran off the line and went down the embankment into a meadow below;

two carriages also were thrown off the rail across the line. When assistance came, the driver was found near the engine, quite dead; the fireman under the engine dreadfully hurt and scalded, so that he died; the guard was found under his van, his right leg was nearly cut off, and he died. Many passengers received injuries; one had his leg broken; another her ear nearly cut off. It appeared, on inspection, that the rails and sleepers, at the point where the accident occurred, were not in good condition; that the engine was not calculated for a high speed, and was upon this occasion unduly pressed. It had passed over a sharp curve at too high a speed, had become unsteady, and when entering upon a "straight" did not conform to the altered direction, but burst away the rail and went off the line.

21. The "Times" Newspaper.—The *Times* of this date appeared in such vast proportions as to deserve commemoration. For some time, notwithstanding the continuous daily issue of "double" papers, or papers of 32 pages, it had been unable to publish the advertisements daily brought for insertion, and it was gradually falling into arrear and disgrace. The means adopted to work off this surplusage was the issue of a "treble" number, which appeared this day, without any advance in price. Beside all the usual information, these sheets contained 4000 advertisements; covered nearly 38 square feet; the printed portion 7960 square inches; and upwards of a million-and-a-half of letters.

22. Railway Accidents Compensation.—The railway companies have been made to pay heavily for their negligence in the management of their affairs, by the recovery of heavy damages, under Lord Campbell's Act, by the relatives of the slain, or by the maimed and injured. The most costly case is that of Mr. Pym, the circumstances of whose death at Hatfield were recorded in the last volume (p. 60). An action was brought against the Northern Railway Company by Mrs. Pym, the widow, on behalf of herself and nine children. Mr. Pym was a Hertfordshire magistrate, possessing an income of 3700*l.* a-year, and, at the time of his death, had only reached his 41st year. The eldest of his children was 13 years, and the youngest only two months old. Mr. Pym dying intestate, the bulk of the property went to the eldest son. Mrs. Pym had a jointure of 1000*l.* a-year, and each child an equal share of the interest of the sum of 20,000*l.* invested in 4 per cent. stock for their benefit—about 100*l.* a-year each. But at the mother's death her jointure would go to the eldest son. On the question of pecuniary loss it was shown that the children, with the exception of the eldest son, could not be brought up and educated in the manner in which they would have been had the father lived, and that the widow would not be able to maintain her former position in society. The negligence imputed to the company consisted in using a rail which for some time previously had been in an injured and weakened state, and which was not equal to the traffic it had to bear. The defence was not founded upon pecuniary considerations, but, resisting the claim *in toto*, it was contended that the rail in question was perfectly safe and equal to the

strain which it was liable to bear. A number of eminent engineers supported this view of the case; but, notwithstanding, the jury awarded to the plaintiff 13,000*l.* damages, of which 1000*l.* was apportioned to the widow, and 1500*l.* to each of the eight younger children.

In April a sum of 3000*l.* was recovered from the London and North Western Railway Company by Mr. Friedlander, a dealer, of Manchester, for damage sustained in a collision at the Roby Station in May, 1860. He had been earning 700*l.* a-year by travelling and selling his wares, and the accident had altogether disabled him from pursuing his business.

In another case, Mr. James Crossdale,, a cap manufacturer, recovered 1000*l.* from the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, for injuries sustained in a collision near Wigan. And the eloquence of Mr. Whiteside succeeded in obtaining 1250*l.* for Miss Emma Johnson from the Cork and Passage Railway for injuries sustained on that line.

In ten years the London and North Western have paid 60,000*l.* in compensation; the Brighton, 44,000*l.*; the South Eastern, 61,000*l.*; the Great Western, 19,000*l.*; the Great Northern, 20,000*l.*; the Eastern Counties, 46,000*l.*; the Caledonian, 13,000*l.*; the Great Southern and Western of Ireland, 25,000*l.*; the North Eastern, 43,000*l.*—a total of 331,000*l.* It is not stated whether these were sums recovered by action, or include compromises or private arrangements; for, beside the sums recovered through the agency of a jury, it is well known that the companies prefer *settling* privately claims evidently just; and it is said that some sums, paid in particular cases, were larger than any that have yet been awarded by a jury.

22. Tremendous Conflagration in Southwark.—The inhabitants of the metropolis and of all the adjacent districts were witnesses of a conflagration without a parallel in the history of their city since the Great Fire of London in 1666; of which it may be said to represent the bi-centenary anniversary. A heap of jute smouldering in a warehouse, and dealt with in the first instance by some labourers with a few buckets of water, in three hours grew into a conflagration which the whole resources of this great city were impotent to subdue, and which for several days made the preservation of the southern portion of the metropolis to depend upon the direction of the wind. This greater calamity was averted by the merciful hand of Providence; but the furious element, mocking the helplessness of human efforts in the vast area it had already seized upon, never stayed its course until it had devastated three acres of huge warehouses and the precious merchandise in them, to the value of possibly two millions of money. The scene of the catastrophe was the area occupied by immense warehouses between Tooley Street on the north, the river Thames on the south, St. Olave's Church on the west, and a lane leading from Tooley Street to a landing-place on the river to the east. The conflagration commenced in the extensive range of premises known as "Cotton's and Depôt Wharfs," occupied by Mr. Scovell. These premises consisted of eight or nine warehouses, six stories in height. They were filled with valuable

merchandise of every description. Some thousands of chests of tea and bales of silk were stored in the upper floors, and in the lower, an immense stock of tallow, tar, oils, cotton, sugar, hops, and grain, and every imaginable article of imported merchandise. The centre building had been recently erected, and its construction had given rise to some disputes between the insurance company and Messrs. Scovell, which had only been arranged a few days previously. In this building, between 4 and 5 o'clock, as the business of the day was about to be closed, an alarm was raised that smoke was issuing from some jute stowed on the third floor. Several of the labourers entered the place with buckets of water, in the hope of extinguishing the fire; but the smoke was so dense and suffocating, that they were compelled to retreat. Intelligence of the outbreak was immediately forwarded to the head-quarters of the fire brigade in Watling Street, and all the available force and engines belonging to the establishment were at once despatched to the spot. This force, with two powerful floating engines, were all under the superintendence of Mr. Braidwood. On the arrival of the brigade, their attention was drawn to smoke issuing from the warehouse adjoining the locality of the outbreak. This fact excited some surprise, as it was known that strong party walls divided the buildings, and it was then ascertained that the wharf people had made the fatal mistake of not closing the iron doors which maintained the communication between the several floors throughout the range. Mr. Braidwood, on observing this circumstance, at once predicted that the fire would become one of great magnitude. Although no flame could be seen, the smoke was becoming denser and denser, rendering any approach to the floors quite impracticable. Mr. Braidwood proceeded to station his force in the best available positions to combat with the conflagration. The vessels in the neighbourhood of the wharf that were not aground, were hauled into the stream, and the two floating engines were placed off the wharf with two lengths of hose fixed to each of them, which were carried on to the quay, and brought to bear on both sides of the building on fire. Shortly before 6 o'clock the fire burst forth with awful fury, and the whole of the main building from the basement to the roof became enveloped in flames. The work of destruction then progressed rapidly towards the line of warehouses facing the river, and to the lofty buildings which adjoined on the Tooley Street side. The warehouse in which the fire commenced was already gutted, and as the adjacent buildings became ignited, the tallow and oil, which were stowed in large quantities on the lower floors, ran down in blazing streams from every outlet into the streets and into the river. It was now about half-past 7 o'clock, and the police had got command of all the thoroughfares leading to the wharf. A body of firemen were at this time stationed near the western gateway. Mr. Braidwood, who had visited the men several times previously, seeing their distressed state, was engaged in giving them some refreshment, when suddenly a terrific explosion occurred. In an instant it was seen that the whole frontage of the se-

cond warehouse was falling outwards into the avenue leading from the gateway. A shout was raised for all to run. The men dropped their branches, some escaping by the front gateway, and others running towards the river. Mr. Braidwood was in the act of following his men when he was struck down and buried beneath some tons of brickwork. He was killed instantly, his body, when subsequently found, being crushed into a shapeless mass. A gentleman named Scott perished by his side. Several of the firemen rushed to extricate them, hopeless as the task was; but, another explosion occurring, they were compelled to retire. This sad fate of their chief had a most depressing effect upon all, and to add to their trouble the conflagration now attained a most awful ascendancy. The exertions of the brigade were quite powerless to check the progress of the flames. It is scarcely possible to describe the consternation which prevailed. A series of explosions rapidly occurred, the concussions shook the neighbourhood and scattered clouds of the burning fragments over the panic-stricken district. Although the sun had not set, and the evening was bright and clear, the whole of the public buildings in the city and along the water-side were tinged by the lurid glare of the conflagration; while the Pool and eastern part of the metropolis were darkened by the huge cloud of smoke which rose from the burning mass. Shortly after sunset the fire had reached its height, and there was a greater body of flame than at any subsequent period, but the broad light of a summer's evening drowned its terrific glare. It was not till night fell that the tremendous terrors of the spectacle could be appreciated in all their awful grandeur. Never since the fire of 1666 had such a scene been witnessed. The whole south bank of the river, from London-bridge to below the Custom-house, seemed one stupendous pile of fire, glowing at its core with an intensity painful to look at, and casting a ruddy glare above on everything far and near. All the engines of London, and all that could be brought by rail or road from the suburbs were as useless as children's squirts against these acres of burning ruins. The efforts of the most powerful engines could only sprinkle at rare intervals the outskirts of the buildings, for the heat was so great that none could approach near and live. The sole chance of a cessation of the calamity rested on the night still continuing calm, and that no wind should arise to blow up the burning mass into fiercer intensity, but that the fire should burn out within the site already marked for annihilation. Happily, there was scarcely a breath of wind; but what little there was came from the river, gently turning the blinding mass of smoke and flame across Tooley-street to the London-bridge railway station. On it seemed to come, nearer and nearer, with a crackling roar that was terrible, with its millions of burning flakes filling the air as if the very atmosphere was on fire, and the great ranks of red flame flapping about their keen thin points with a dull noise, and leaping up high over the houses with bounds and spurts like fountains of fire. The heat in the station became very great, and the ground-glass windows at the side could scarcely be touched. Immediately between the station and the

fire was a large timber-yard, with some houses almost jutting into it. If these houses caught, the timber-yard and station were certain to follow, and the flames, thus spreading in two directions, might travel over half Southwark. Upon these houses, therefore, the firemen concentrated all their efforts; and from the tops of eminences, and piles of timber, poured streams of water on the walls and roofs. Gradually, however, in spite of all checks, the walls began to steam, as if the houses were boiling, and little ominous curls of smoke wound through the slate roofs. Then more smoke, and the water hissed and spluttered on the roofs, and a dull increasing glow shone from all the windows, as if there were lights inside each room, and the panes were filled in with red glass. More hosen were turned upon the roofs and walls—but all in vain. The smoke came thicker from the roofs, the light shone brighter from the rows of windows, and as the wind moved in gentle puffs, a flicker, as of little gas jets, came darting up between the slates, and ran quivering along like an illumination struggling with a high wind. At last the slates began to crack and crumble down, and the mass of flames poured out with a dull whirring noise, mounting high into the air. A few minutes of fierce tremendous blazing, during which the remaining slates crumbled and dropped noiselessly down, and all hope of saving the building was abandoned. For a time the roofs held up, but at last, as if melting, they bent slowly, and disappeared in an awful explosion of sparks. The engines were withdrawn from their useless contest with the burning houses near the timber-yard, and were directed to play upon the stacks of timber themselves. The clouds of steam that rose from these piles as the water fell, showed that the precaution was not taken an instant too soon. At this critical moment, when the station appeared to be doomed, the slight wind gradually shifted round towards the fire, rolling back the mingled clouds of smoke and sparks and flame again in the direction of the river.

The ruins amid which the fire was raging became suddenly revealed. Spreading far and wide amid gaunt and shapeless walls, lay a perfect sea of fire, almost white as snow, from which the red flames were springing in massive leaps, and scattering myriads of charred embers high into the air. Nothing could be seen but a town of falling ruins, with great rafters swaying about in fiery tangles before falling headlong down—nothing heard but the roar of flames and shouts of excited thousands, drowning even the incessant dull thumpings of the engines which were working in all directions. It seemed as if nothing could stop the fire. Great warehouses, called fire-proof, with massive brick walls, iron roofs, and stone floors, were seen to get red-hot like shells of furnaces, until their contents poured out through doors and windows in long streams of flame. As warehouse after warehouse caught, the barrels of saltpetre and tar, with which some rooms were stored, exploded, and came pouring forth in streams of liquid fire which floated out upon the water in great sheets, and broke up at last into little islands of flame, which went drifting up the river. All the vigilance and activity of the Thames police were

necessary to beat and scatter these out as they floated through the bridge, lest they should ignite the closely-packed tiers of shipping and the myriads of barges aground and afloat. But all these exertions would have been in vain to avert the devastation threatened by these floating masses, if the remains of some stranded vessels which had been burnt earlier in the evening, had not acted as a kind of breakwater to their movements. The great mass of liquid fire gathered round the fragments of these hulls, and kept their charred ribs glowing. By midnight the fire had burnt quite through to Tooley Street. A huge granary, lower down the river, supposed to be fire-proof, became apparently red-hot, and the flames could be seen whirling round and round through the stories, till at last they found a vent through the roof, and belching upwards for a few minutes in one great pyramid of sparks and fire left only the hollow glowing walls standing. Still the flames continued to spread, not only down the river, but backwards through Tooley Street, towards Bermondsey and the railway. Additional engines arrived from distant parts of the country; but their assistance would have been ineffectual even to check the spread of the flames, but for the trifling change of wind which had occurred, and now wafted the great mass of sparks and heated air outwards over the river. But for this, half Bermondsey must within a few hours have been laid in ashes. Soon after midnight, an immense line of wall facing the river—the shell of the warehouse in which the fire began—fell outwards with a deafening crash. The scene it disclosed was absolutely appalling, and the sudden glow of heat could be felt far out upon the river. A vacant piece of ground interposed at the western edge of the fire, and prevented its extension to St. Olave's Church and Topping's Wharf. But in the contrary direction it now became evident that Hay's Wharf had caught in the roof, through which dense clouds of smoke and sharp spires of flame were darting. The iron shutters for a long time kept in the fire here, and it was not until an hour after the top floor was blazing that the fire descended to the floor below. After that the lower floors ignited; but the difference in the progress of the flames here and in the non-fireproof buildings was remarkable. When Hay's Wharf was included, the river sweep of the conflagration reached full 300 yards, with a deep foreground of blazing oil and tallow. The higher the tide rose, the wider became the sheet of flame, as cask after cask of tallow melted and floated into the Thames. As the tide rose, attention became fixed upon the dock at the end of Hay's Wharf, for in this dock lay two vessels—a screw steamer and an American barque—on the escape of which depended the safety of a great extent of wharfage property beyond. After midnight, when the water had risen sufficiently high, the steamer was towed out from its perilous position, and ten minutes later two tugs drew out the barque, just as the iron shutters of the burning warehouse fell out of the side next the dock, and the conflagration shot forth its fiery tongues amid the excited cheers of the spectators. And their rescue was none too soon; for hours previously one of the floating engines had been playing on the wall of the

building, and on the rigging of the barque alternately; but, nevertheless, the fire had began to show itself upon the upper spars and cordage of the vessel; the well-directed hose soon extinguished this, and now the danger was at an end. The prolonged resistance of Hay's Wharf and the interposition of the now vacant dock set a boundary to the fire in this direction. With a gap at each end, east and west, the land engines in Tooley Street shut it in also on the south. Still the fire was raging, and was likely to rage, furiously. Under the fallen floors of the warehouses, and in the cellars underground, was a vast quantity of combustible material; casks of tallow yet remained to melt, while numberless bags of saltpetre, and casks of oil and turpentine, with hundreds of tons of cheese, butter, sugar, and bacon, were yet unconsumed. Though the flames continued to surge and roar with unabated fury for some time, the intensity of the fire at length visibly slackened; the efforts of the firemen were redoubled, and by 4 o'clock in the morning all danger of its further extension was at an end.

The scene on the river had been, and continued to be, one of excitement surpassing all description. Half the inhabitants of the Metropolis were thronging towards London Bridge this fearful night—for from thence was to be seen such a spectacle as we trust will never be beheld again. The glare and heat from the blazing ruins were almost blinding. Foul and thick as are the waters of the Thames at low tide, its dingy waves were nevertheless penetrated by the intense light, and the river seemed turned to blood, but so bright and lurid in its deep glow that it appeared like a stream of molten lava. There seemed flame everywhere, in the air, in the water, and even on the river-side facing the fire, where the Custom House and great public buildings looked red-hot, and their rows of windows reflecting back sheets of flame, gave them the appearance of being themselves on fire inside. From below the Tower to above London Bridge the stream was thronged with small boats. The roofs of the houses, the public buildings, the masts and spars of vessels, the quays and wharfs, the tops of church steeples, even the gallery of the monument, were crowded with hundreds of thousands of spectators. Looking down from one of these eminences, upon the bridge, the river, and the surrounding buildings, all swarming with countless multitudes, but swathed in the same deep fiery glow, the eye beheld a spectacle of appalling grandeur. The glare of the conflagration was not only visible, but strikingly conspicuous, 30 miles off. Probably, not even during the Great Fire of London, was there witnessed such a mass of flame and heat as roared and seethed so dreadfully this night along the south side of the river. Some of the accessory incidents of the general calamity were very striking. While Chamberlain's Wharf was in full blaze, a small sloop moored alongside was looked upon as doomed. At first might be perceived upon the cordage of the rigging a few small specks of fire like little blue blisters, which gradually swelled in size until they ran into one, and then the mast began to blaze. Then on the sides of the little vessel, and then upon its deck, other little blue blisters

burst out where the heat of the burning wharfs had ignited the tar, and very soon the sloop was all on fire from stem to stern. While she was burning there came a barge, with flowing sails, borne on the rising tide. The eddy drew it too near the conflagration; the heat, which scorched the faces of the people standing on the landing stage on the opposite side the river at Billingsgate, was insupportable to the three men on board; they became alarmed, and lost all control of themselves, the barge drifted inland, while they raised their hands and shouted for help. A boat rowed out and took these three men off, and in less than ten minutes their barge was drawn into the fire and was blazing from stem to stern. Later in the night a small skiff, rowed by a single man, was drawn close upon the vortex of the fire in the same way. Another boat ran out and took the man off. A second boat, pulled by a single rower, which went inshore with the same object, met with a different fate, being itself drawn in too far; the man was rendered powerless by the heat, he lifted his hands for help, as the man had done he had designed to save, but he had gone too far to be rescued, and he and his boat were burnt together. Incidents like these created an intensity of excitement hardly to be imagined by those who were not witnesses of the scene. At dawn London Bridge was still thronged with cabs, omnibuses, carts, waggons, and vehicles of every description. Shops had been kept open all night, and a regular fair was opened in the neighbourhood. The police, from a very early hour, got possession of the roads leading to the scene of destruction; but among the thousands of all that excited multitude, no disorder occurred. The people were sobered by the overwhelming grandeur of the calamity.

During the following day, Sunday, the fire continued to burn furiously in the vaults of the consumed warehouses, breaking out every now and then in fitful gusts, which threatened an extension of the calamity. The engines, however, though altogether powerless on the central mass of flame, kept the buildings around thoroughly cooled, and gave the fire an edge, as it were, beyond which it could not pass. On this day and on the next day, Monday, the whole neighbourhood continued thronged with people, pressing forward to the scene of the disaster. All the roads and footways about Tooley Street were ancle deep in melted tallow, which gave a most offensive smell. This grease was scraped up into huge piles, but the amount thus saved was a mere unit in comparison with the enormous quantities lost during the fire. Down the river as far as Millwall, and upwards to the bridges, as the tide ebbed and flowed, it was collected in boat-loads by the watermen, many of whom realized considerable sums by its sale at 2*d.* and 2½*d.* a pound. Several unfortunate persons fell victims to their rashness or cupidity in attempting to collect it. While the fire was yet raging furiously, one man, alone in a boat, was seen reaching out to scoop it up, when he overbalanced, fell into the water, and was drowned. Lower down the river, four young men were in a boat which they had almost filled with the stuff, when they were suddenly surrounded by a great flood of blazing fat, which rushed out

from one of the burning wharfs upon the Thames. The grease in the boat became ignited and the four men were seen to plunge into the river, but the mass of flame upon the water rendered it impossible to save them. Cart-loads of this tallow were carried away by the people, who appeared universally to entertain the idea that a man has a right to anything which he risks his life to save. The greater part of this salvage, however, was restored to the owners on a magistrate's order; and no disposition was manifested to steal anything, except this floating property, which would probably have never been recovered by any more regular means.

On the Tuesday, the ruins were as unapproachable as ever. Although a heavy rain had fallen within the last 24 hours, and continuous streams of water had been poured on them on all parts from the mains by night and day, the heat they gave off was so intense, that it was impossible to penetrate beyond a few yards inside the blackened walls from the land side; while access to them from the river was not to be attempted. In the centre, several large cellars of oil and tallow were blazing as furiously as ever. For many days following, even for weeks, the scene presented by the ruins was most remarkable. During each day, dense volumes of smoke rising slowly from the spot, and spreading far away with the wind, was all that was to be seen; but with nightfall, the glare grew so bright again, that the alarm was frequently raised that the fire had started on a fresh career of destruction. These bright illuminations, were, however, caused by the wind suddenly blowing a mass of smouldering ruin into flame; or by the ignition of masses of heated material, to which the fall of a wall or pile of ruins had admitted air. But the fire, however brightly it might flame within its original area, did not afterwards endanger any of the adjacent buildings.

The spot where Mr. Braidwood had been last seen was clearly known. By working with the utmost care, and removing the ruins almost brick by brick, the firemen succeeded in disinterring the remains. The body was not burnt, but so awfully crushed as to be barely recognizable. A few charred fragments of bones, and a watch and chain, were all that could be discovered of the unfortunate Mr. Scott.

The loss to the insurance offices was estimated at a million and a quarter of money, and the funds actually fell under the expectation of heavy sales being effected by the great offices to meet the emergency. The "Phœnix" and the "Sun" were the chief sufferers, to the extent of about a quarter of a million each. A meeting of the managers of insurance offices was held for the purpose of devising some combined plan of action for their future security; and the question of a material increase in the rates of premium was referred to a committee of managers of eight of the principal companies.

No complete list was compiled of the goods warehoused at the wharfs destroyed; but among the supplies known to have been deposited were the following:— At Cotton's Wharf: sago, 780 tons; saltpetre, 500 tons; jute, 1150 tons; lac dye, 1180 chests; pepper, 230 tons; rice, 4000 tons; safflower, 160 bales; shellac, 60

cases; hemp, 1200 tons; gambier, 300 tons; tallow, 19,000 casks; olibanum, 400 cases; cochineal, 500 bags; cotton, 20,000 bales; and cutch, 80 tons. At Hay's Wharf: sago, 200 tons; gambier, 140 tons; turmeric, 40 tons; hemp, 680 bales; and about 60,000 hides. The tea alone in the warehouses was valued at half a million sterling. In addition to the above, an extensive supply of oil, a large quantity of sugar, and other merchandise were also known to be consumed. The piles of warehouses destroyed were probably the finest and best-built edifices of their kind in the kingdom. Every part was of the most solid and enduring construction, and all the most approved appliances for rendering them fireproof had been adopted. The rebuilding of the landing-wharfs and warehouses, at the lowest estimate, would cost half a million sterling.

While recording these large estimates of loss, it may be interesting to quote an extract from the certificates of the surveyors appointed to survey the ruins of the Fire of London in 1666.

"The fire began September 2nd, 1666, at Mr. Farryner's, a baker, in Pudding-lane, between 1 and 2 in the morning, and continued burning till the 6th; did overrun three hundred and seventy-three acres within the walls. Eighty nine parish churches, besides chapels, burnt. Eleven parishes within the walls standing. Houses burnt thirteen thousand and two hundred."

The 13,200 houses were computed at the value of 3,960,000*l.* The churches and chapels at 708,000*l.* The property destroyed in private houses at 2,000,000*l.* The property for sale and in store at 1,650,000*l.*; and in addition to the above two millions of money were required to rebuild the cathedral of St. Paul's, and nearly a hundred thousand pounds was estimated as the cost of the Royal Exchange, Custom-house, and other public buildings in the city which had been destroyed. But it must be remembered that these figures represent a far higher value in the currency of the present day. The city, which was in great part destroyed within four days, was within four years well-nigh rebuilt. It was a very miraculous circumstance, amidst all this destruction and public confusion that no person was known either to have been burnt or trodden to death in the streets. With respect to the loss of human life, the fire of June in this year is in painful contrast with the great fire of 1666. The death of Mr. Braidwood in the performance of his duty, and of Mr. Scott by his side, have been already noticed. One other person lost his life whilst assisting at the fire. Besides those wretched men who were seen to perish on the river while gratifying their cupidity in the midst of a public calamity, the recovery of bodies from the river during the next fortnight afforded fresh grounds for the belief that many individuals perished, neither noticed at the time nor missed afterwards.

The fire continued burning in the ruins for so many weeks, and presented at intervals such dangerous bodies of flame that the question of how and when it was to be extinguished became one of universal interest. The officials of the fire brigade and persons connected with the buildings destroyed were inundated with sug-

gestions for its extinction from all parts of the country. But the very magnitude of the calamity made the application of any human means futile. For weeks huge volumes of smoke rose from the ruins, which spread, in a dark broad, and deep line, according to the direction of the wind, over the city, Woolwich, or Westminster—it cast a sensible gloom upon those districts over which it passed, and was sensible to the sight and smell for many miles. Notwithstanding every effort to hasten its extinction the fire fed upon the masses of merchandise which were buried below the ruined buildings, and only ceased when it had burnt itself out.

23. Loss of Baltic Steamships. — A very fine steam-ship with a valuable cargo has been lost in the Baltic, apparently through the carelessness of the captain and the incompetency of his officers. The *Baltic* was a fine iron screw steam-ship of 631 register. She left Hull on the 18th instant, her crew, beside the captain, consisting of the mate, 10 seamen, seven engineers and stokers, and with two passengers. She had stowed on deck some bulky machinery, especially a steam threshing machine, 17 feet long by 9 or 10 feet high, which was placed athwart the deck in such a manner that the man steering could neither see the head of the ship, nor see or be seen by the officer on the bridge, from whom he took his orders. About 1 A.M. of the 23rd the captain, who up to that time had directed the navigation, went below, leaving the ship in charge of the so-called boatswain, a common seaman, without any certificate for competency, and in fact entirely ignorant of the commonest requirements of the voyage he was upon. This man followed, he says, the directions left by the captain, and the consequence was, that when daylight came land was visible right ahead, and sea-marks on the rocks and shoals all around. Had the man had the slightest experience he would have known not only that he was quite out of his proper course, but that he was upon a most dangerous spot called Nickman's Ground. But he neither stopped the ship nor called the captain; he merely altered the course a point or two, and in consequence, in a few minutes, in broad daylight (at 4 A.M.), the ship was over the rocks, which ground her bottom off, she filled and settled upon the rocks. As, providentially, the weather was fine and the sea calm, the crew and passengers were in no danger, and a considerable part of the cargo was ultimately rescued before the wreck was abandoned.

In the course of the year 1861, a very large number of steam-ships trading to the Baltic (probably not less than 20) have been lost. In some of these cases, the ordinary incidents of shipwreck have occurred; in others, the vessels have been so utterly destroyed in the storms and shoals of that tempestuous and dangerous sea, that nothing has ever been learnt of their fate—the disaster has been guessed at only by the non-arrival of the ships, and the casual flotsam and jetsam of the spars and cargo. These terrible occurrences, involving so much loss of life and property, have been attributed in a great degree to the improvident

system of carrying heavy deck cargoes. Twelve of these unfortunate vessels belonged to Hull alone.

In September, a fine new ship, the *Neva*, left Hull on her fifth voyage, with a very valuable cargo. On the 28th, being in the Cattegat, she came into collision with a Danish steamer bound to Hull. The *Neva* was cut down below water-mark, and filled rapidly. The crew then abandoned her, and got on board the Dane, which was also so much injured that she could scarcely be kept afloat. The *Neva* was valued at 14,000*l*., and her cargo at 40,000*l*. On the 16th of the same month, the screw-steamer *Colonist*, from Königsberg for Hull, with a cargo of grain, was lost on the Doggerbank. Six of the crew and seven passengers were drowned. In October, the fine screw-steamer *Lion*, struck upon the Ostergar Holm, in the island of Gothland, and was entirely lost, but, happily, all the crew escaped.

27. The "Great Eastern" as a Troop-ship. — The first trans-Atlantic voyage of this great ship is recorded in the Chronicle of last year, p. 84. In May, she again started from Milford Haven for New York, on an ordinary passenger voyage. In consequence of some doubts about her starting, the number of travellers was but small. She made a very successful, but not very rapid, passage of 9 days 13½ hours, the greatest distance run in one day being 350 knots, or 410 statute miles. She commenced the return voyage on the 25th May, and arrived off Liverpool in 9½ days, running in one day 355 knots, or 416 statute miles. The ease and certainty with which the great ship had performed these voyages, and her immense capacity, recommended her to Government as a troop-ship. It is popularly said that she can carry a complete *corps d'armée* of 5000 infantry, with artillery, and all the horses necessary for the guns and staff. It is not probable that any Government would entrust so large a force in a single vessel, which, however roomy and speedy, was still liable to the casualties of the seas. But when the civil war in the United States forced on our notice the defenceless state of Canada, and it was resolved to send out reinforcements with the utmost speed, the *Great Eastern* was taken up as a troop-ship, and surveyed for the conveyance of 2500 men, 100 officers, and 122 horses. In addition to these were about 350 wives and children of the soldiers. When, therefore, she put to sea, she carried, with the addition of her crew, nearly 3300 persons. She sailed from the Mersey on the 27th June, and made her voyage with such speed and safety, that her real use appeared to have been discovered at last. She was a magnificent troop-ship, capable of conveying a whole brigade or army division at one time. The great success that had attended her earliest voyages across the Atlantic, and the admirable manner in which she had now conveyed these troops, inspired a greater degree of confidence in her security and convenience than had hitherto prevailed; and when she was again announced to sail with passengers, nearly 400 persons engaged first and second-class berths. Among them were several family parties, and an unusual proportion of ladies. A very

considerable cargo was also sent on freight. She left the Mersey on the 10th September, and commenced her voyage with every prospect of success. But when about 280 miles westward of Cape Clear she was caught in a tremendous gale. In fact, according to all deductions, she must have been in the very centre of a cyclone hurricane. In the midst of this whirlwind, one of the forward boats broke loose. The captain ordered the helm to be put down, in order to bring the ship up into the wind, that the boat might clear the wheel. The ship refused to answer her helm. Remembering that the vessel, while in the Thames and on the coast, was as manageable as a penny steam-boat, this may seem surprising; but the effect is a necessary incident to her build. Her immense length, and the great surface she exposes to the wind, will always require a very great force to turn her against it. Some hand-sails were then set with the same object; but they were instantly blown to shreds. Soon, a terrific noise was heard, and it was clear that something had gone wrong with her machinery. The waves had struck her paddles with such force that they were bent, and scraped the ship's side at every revolution, threatening to shear away her iron planking. Under these circumstances it was necessary to stop the paddle-engines, and trust to the propeller for progress. This, of course, did not add to the power of steering; for, if the helm was insufficient when the power was amidships, it was, of course, still less effective when the power was all astern. The ship, therefore, lay exposed to the tremendous lashing of the sea, which ran mountains high. One by one the floats were struck away, and at daybreak the next morning nothing of the paddle-wheels was left except twisted iron rods attached to the shaft. Nor was this the extent of the misfortune. The stress upon the rudder, now that it had to control the entire length of the ship, was tremendous; and about 5.45 A.M., during a terrific sea, the top of the rudder-post—a bar of iron ten inches square — was wrenched away! The consequences of this disaster will be apparent on reflection. The ship had entirely lost steerage power and lay utterly at the mercy of the winds and the waves! She is, as will be remembered, a ship without a keel, and therefore there was nothing to steady her. She rolled tremendously; the unfortunate passengers were dashed about from side to side; the cabin furniture was hurled to and fro; the cargo broke loose and huge bales of goods, casks, and packages rolled hither and thither, crushing everything they touched. In the hold the destruction was more dangerous, for tallow casks weighing many hundred weight, and a chain cable of many tons, got loose in one of the compartments and threatened to burst out the ship's side at every roll. A cow-shed, with two cows, broke into the ladies' cabin, and both animals were killed. The passengers expected that the vessel would roll over and sink in one of her rolls, and spent great part of their time at prayers. Many of them were struck down and injured by the rolling articles. A lady had an arm fractured; very many suffered from severe contusions, broken noses, black eyes, and teeth knocked out. On deck the scene

offered little encouragement. The waves broke over the ship's side at will—there was no helm to accommodate her to their impact. The decks were swept, six boats were carried away, two more were broken to pieces; and the ship's roll was such that the officers and crew could do but little to encounter the danger, though what could be done they attempted with the courage of undaunted men. In this precarious condition the ship lay from Thursday to Sunday evening a waif upon the ocean, rolling down into the trough of the sea, or rising to the crest of some huge billow. The first gleam of comfort was given by the gallantry of a brig, the *Magnet*, which came up on Saturday, and seeing the condition of the *Great Eastern*, communicated her intention of standing by her and affording all the assistance she could. On Sunday afternoon the violence of the wind abated and the sea went down, so that the crew could exert themselves for their own succour. Chains were got out and connected with the rudder, so that some, though a very imperfect purchase was obtained; the motive power of the screw was unharmed; some apparatus, known only to seamen, was constructed and got overboard, by which the ship was steadied and the steering power increased. By these means, her head was got round and a course made for Cork Harbour. On Tuesday she was off the Old Head of Kinsale, and in the afternoon at the entrance of Cork Harbour. But she was unable to enter. A severe storm was still blowing, and her great length and imperfect steering would have made it dangerous to enter that narrow passage. She therefore remained outside, in great peril, for she was blown out to sea once, and drifted to some distance before she was enabled to enter. During all this terrible encounter the *Great Eastern* displayed some remarkable qualities. As to construction she seemed utterly indestructible. Not a rivet or seam started, there was not the slightest twist or leakage, her hull was as sound when she entered Cork Harbour as when she left the Mersey. Not the slightest derangement occurred to the machinery. During the fury of the gale the paddle-engines did their work with the utmost steadiness, and were in no way affected by the blows struck upon the floats, and when these went the sudden release caused no disarrangement. The screw engines worked as perfectly as possible throughout, and would have been alone sufficient to preserve the ship from great peril had a steerage power been preserved. The unfortunate passengers, beside the personal injuries, and the inconvenience of their passage being broken short, lost nearly all their personal baggage. Such as they had with them in the saloons and cabins was lost or saturated with sea-water; in the hold where the spare luggage had been stored the destruction was very complete. The heavy mass of packages was tossed from side to side at every lurch, and ground against each other until the wooden boxes were crushed and their contents set loose; the leather trunks were soaked, pressed, and beaten into all shapes; and at last the whole mass became pounded into one undistinguishable pulp.

28. Extraordinary Assault, or Attempt to Murder.—Case of the Baron de Vidil.—For

some days a report had been current at "the Clubs" that the Baron de Vidil, a French nobleman of position, and a member of several of those social institutions, had attempted to murder his own son, in the open day, and under very extraordinary circumstances. The facts of the case, so far as they afterwards appeared, were these. The Baron Alfred Louis Pons de Vidil is a French gentleman, whose father was a very successful manufacturer of gloves, and who, under the commercial *régime* of Louis Philippe, attained so much favour at Court that he received the title of Baron. His son also was engaged in this trade, the export branch of which brought him frequently to England, where he married an English lady of very considerable fortune—30,000*l.*—and relinquished business. He was afterwards appointed an *attaché* to the French Embassy in London; after the Revolution which drove the Orleans family from France, he resided in England, where his wealth and manners, and his connection with diplomatic circles, and his grateful attachment to the exiled House established him on a very respectable footing in English society. He was a member of several clubs, and was well known "at the West-End." The Baron was now about 55 years of age. The only issue of the marriage was a son Alfred John, aged about 23 years. He is described as a slight and delicate-looking young man. Of the considerable fortune of the Baroness (who was since deceased) 20,000*l.* was settled on her for life; the interest to her husband for his life if he should survive her; and the capital sum to the issue of the marriage after the decease of both parents. As the son was the only child he took an absolute vested interest in the whole fund, and could dispose of his whole interest by will or deed; but if he died without issue and intestate the father would be entitled to the whole succession absolutely as his sole next of kin. The son was also in actual possession of 10,000*l.*, bequeathed to him by a relative. By the death of his wife the Baron had entered upon his life interest in the settled property; but this interest he had sold for 4000*l.*, and his circumstances were known to be embarrassed.

The rather singular character of the village of Twickenham is well known to most Londoners. A great number of fine old mansions of the time of William III., Queen Anne, and the first and second Georges, occupy the bow formed by a fine reach of the Thames between Richmond and Teddington Lock; and the road to Hampton Court may represent the chord. These mansions are frequently shut in by high walls and wrought-iron gates, and the gardens are mostly inclosed by strong walls and thickly-planted hedge-rows. Numerous lanes run from the river to the main road, passing close to these walls and thickets: and other lanes and footpaths run crosswise behind the stables and offices of the mansions. The whole form a network of shady lanes, traversed by frequent villagers, but, nevertheless, having an aspect of loneliness and seclusion.

On the bank of the river, at the bottom of one of these lanes, and with paths behind its walls and inclosures, is a very fine mansion, formerly the residence of Louis Philippe, while Duke of Orleans, and

now of his son the Duke of Aumale.

On the 28th of June, about 7 o'clock in the evening, one of the by-lanes at the back of this mansion—a secluded spot, with a high wall on one side and a thick tall hedge on the other—was the scene of a strange spectacle. Two gentlemen on horseback—one elderly, the other a youth—sauntered idly down this avenue. They were riding side by side, and if not conversing, appeared to be in amicable companionship. Suddenly the elder of the two rose in his stirrups and struck his companion a back-handed blow on the forehead—probably with the butt of a riding-whip, for there was a flash of light as from a metal knob. The blow struck off the young man's hat. The assailant struck a second,—or, as it afterwards appeared, a third blow, which fell upon the horse's head; and the young man, uttering an exclamation, put his horse to the gallop, and started away, his assailant in pursuit. After a short course the victim perceived a man and a woman standing together. He threw himself from his horse, and, crouching down between these persons, exclaimed, "Oh! mother, protect me!" The next moment two riderless horses came up, followed soon afterwards by the elder rider, who exclaimed twice, "What is the matter?" The woman, in turn, asked what had happened: to which the man replied "That the young gentleman's horse had shied and thrown him against the wall." He then scrambled over a fence armed with tenterhooks (by which he was somewhat torn) and disappeared. The injured youth was taken to the Swan Inn. Here the elder rider again appeared, and seemed anxious and attentive to his wounded friend. When a surgeon, Mr. Clark, arrived, he found that the young man had received not one, but two severe injuries. On his forehead was a severe starred wound as from a heavy blow, by which the skin was cut through, and his face and the front of his person were covered with blood. At the back of the head was another wound of the same depth and character. He had, indeed, lost a good deal of blood. The surgeon asked the Baron de Vidil (for it was immediately known who the parties were) how it had occurred? and was answered that his son had been thrown by his horse against a wall. The surgeon made no remark that there were two wounds, such as could not possibly have been occasioned by such a casualty, for circumstances had occurred which had raised his suspicions. The young man seemed thoroughly alarmed at every motion of his father and evidently dreaded to be left alone with him. He contrived, however, to make a communication to the surgeon, who thereon desired the father to leave the room. The son then made such a statement of the occurrence as induced Mr. Clark, at the young man's request, to leave his assistant in constant charge of him; and when the next morning the wounded man was removed to his lodging in London, the assistant accompanied him and his father in the carriage, and did not leave him until, on the next morning, he removed from his lodgings to the residence of his uncle, under whose protection he placed himself, and to whom he revealed the particulars of the attempt that had been made upon him. Application was imme-

diately made for a warrant against the Baron on the following statement:—

"The depositions of Alfred John de Vidil:—I live at No. 40, Duke Street, Westminster. I am the lawful son of Alfred Louis Pons de Vidil, commonly called the Baron de Vidil. On Friday, the 28th of June last, I was invited by my father to go with him on that day to Claremont to visit the ex-Queen of the French. I went on the said 28th of June to the Clarendon Hotel, in Bond Street, where I met my father, and thence proceeded with him to the Waterloo Railway-station, and arrived by train at Twickenham, where two saddle-horses were awaiting us. We went and made the call at Claremont. On our return, just before we came to a public-house where a side-road leads to the left, he said, 'I shall ask which will be the best road,' which astonished me, as he knew the road perfectly well. He did not ask, but, without saying a word, took the left. I said, 'I can't understand your coming here.' He gave me to understand that he was suffering from bowel complaint. I said, 'Won't you turn back and go to the inn?' The lane was quite empty when we entered it, but afterwards a woman appeared at the end. He said, 'Will you hold my horse?' I said, 'How shall I hold it'—meaning, was I to remain on my horse or get down? He said, 'Oh, never mind!' The woman was at the end of the lane. We walked back into the main road. In passing the inn I urged him to take some brandy there. He said, 'No; no, I thank you; it does not look a very nice place.' When in the lane he told me of his stomach-ache. I said, 'If I had known that I would have dined at Hampton, as you asked me to.' He said, 'That is very kind.' On returning to the main road he said he should go to the Duke d'Aumale's, which astonished me after his saying that he had the stomach-ache. The road to the Duke d'Aumale's is by a lane leading to the river-side. There are several other lanes also leading to the river. The Baron took me down the first of these, and on my expressing some surprise he said he did not know whether there was a road at the end of it or not. There was no road at the end of it. We returned to the main road. The Baron took me down a second lane, which we both knew did not lead to the Duke d'Aumale's. We then went on to the lane leading down to the Duke d'Aumale's, but to my great surprise he did not go into the house, but went on along the lane which turns to the left, the end of which is parallel to the road. It turns again to the left into the main road. I made some remark as to his not going into the Duke d'Aumale's. I had just got a little way up the lane leading to the main road, when he said we had made a mistake and must turn back. I turned back without saying a word. It is very shady in that corner. I saw no one near. I got a little ahead of the Baron, he being on the right. I had gone a pace or two when I felt a violent blow on my head. I turned round, being all right on the saddle, and saw the Baron's hand uplifted with something in it. With this he struck me another blow, and again raised his arm, when I hurried on my horse, and having got on a little way, I got down quietly—putting my leg over as usual, and ran on

to where a woman and man were standing. I caught hold of the woman's dress, and clung to her, praying her to protect me. The Baron soon arrived on foot, very red. He got over a gate on the left, and, as I afterwards discovered, hurt his hand in doing so. The man who was standing with the woman took me by the hand to lead me to a public-house. He would not let me take his hand as he was dripping with blood. I said to the woman I had knocked my head against the wall, which was not true, and which I said out of fear of my father. I dared not say he had done it. When I got to the public-house I was taken in, and my head bathed with water. The Baron offered to bathe me, and often asked how I was. I could not answer him, and begged him not to touch me, for I was very tender. Mr. Clarke came and saw me with his assistant. He tied up the two wounds, one on the front of my forehead and the other on the side of my head. The Baron occasionally left the room. In some of these intervals I managed to tell Mr. Clarke that I had not fallen or knocked against a wall, but that he had done it. I entreated him to go with me to town. He sent his assistant, who accompanied me. I mentioned in the public-house my money would have gone to my aunts and cousin. I have never been married. If I were to die without lawful issue and without making a will my father would succeed to about 30,000*l*. I believe that my father wounded me in the intent to murder me.

"Alfred John De Vidil."

The Baron, sensible of the terrible charge which impended over him, fled to Paris; whither intelligence was immediately forwarded, and, as the Baron was a person well known to the political police on account of his attachment to the House of Orleans, he was soon found. There is, however, no extraditionary treaty with France, and some difficulty might have arisen in arresting him. But either from a hint from the authorities, or from a conviction that it was the best course to face the matter, the Baron voluntarily returned to England, in company with two French police-officers.

When placed at the bar of the Bow Street Police Court, a very strange circumstance arose, by which it seemed that the course of justice was about to be impeded. The son positively refused to give evidence against his father. He appeared to be actuated by mixed feelings; his dread and desire for protection appeared to be as strong as before, but he was also actuated by an evidently sincere desire not to urge against his parent proceedings which would end in conviction and punishment. Notwithstanding the serious admonition of the magistrate he persisted in his refusal. The interest arising from this circumstance was much heightened by some expressions which dropped from him in his nervous excitement when expressing his resolution. "If you insist upon my speaking I am in a dreadful position. You do not know all. I understand that my father has accused me, to a certain extent—he has made a charge against me. If he says anything against me, then I shall be compelled to tell everything. I wish him to know that if he insists I must tell all." The friends of young M. de Vidil evidently countenanced this conduct, and desired to drop the inquiry, proposing that the Baron should be simply bound over to keep the

peace against his son. The subsequent proceedings were, therefore, conducted by the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Police.

As the young man persisted in his refusal, at subsequent examinations, and ultimately at the trial, to give personal evidence as to the mysterious occurrence of that evening, the Baron de Vidil would probably have escaped all punishment but for a circumstance almost providential. He had, no doubt, conducted his son through these lonely lanes until his observation led him to believe that there was no mortal eye to witness his proceedings, and he then attempted his crime. In fact, however, a labouring man, who was going to his work, witnessed the actual occurrence at a distance of about 100 yards. This poor fellow was in very bad health, and died soon after of consumption, but not before his deposition had been taken in proper form by a magistrate. This document was produced at the trial, and its statement supported by the witnesses to the subsequent occurrences. Evidence was given sufficient to prove the facts. The Baron was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, on the 24th of August, for an assault with intent to murder. The son, as stated before, refused to give his evidence, and was committed by the Court for his contumacy. The jury found the prisoner guilty of unlawfully wounding only, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

30. The Comet.—This evening, about 10 o'clock, a comet of extraordinary splendour burst upon the view of astronomers and casual observers in all countries of Western Europe. It became visible at nearly the same hour, according to the condition of the atmosphere, at London, Paris, Lisbon, and Rome. A night or two later, it became the "observed of all observers," gentle and simple, and excited universal admiration. Its place, when first seen, was near Ursa Major, and directly beneath the Pole Star. It would seem that this unexpected visitor must have been for some time traversing space within the circumpolar region, but escaped observation because it set before the sun. When, however, its declination increased it came within our hemisphere, and never set for a month. For some time after it should have been clearly visible, it was obscured by clouds, and when these cleared away it was at the point of its orbit nearest to the earth, and was not more than 13,600,000 miles distant. From this circumstance, more than from its magnitude, it burst upon our sight in such extraordinary splendour. From the moment of its appearance it was receding from us; was 32,000,000 miles distant on the 10th July, 58,600,000 on the 20th, 78,900,000 on the 28th. At that date, though still distinctly visible to the naked eye, its brilliancy was computed at 1-60th part of what it was on the 30th June. This comet is calculated to have passed through perihelion, or point of least distance from the sun, at 4h.0m.7s. A.M., on the 12th June: the inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic 85° 3m. 55sec.; logarith. of perihelion distance, 9·9147259: heliocentric motion direct. In the opinion of Mr. Hind it is not only possible, but even probable, that in the course of Sunday, the 30th of June, the earth passed through its tail at a distance of perhaps two-thirds of its length from the nucleus; if this was not exactly the

case, our planet was certainly in a region which had been swept over by the cometary matter shortly before. This great comet of 1861 (for there was at least one other visible to the naked eye of those accustomed to search the heavens,) was by no means of great magnitude. The diameter of the nucleus was not estimated to exceed 400 miles. In different countries it presented somewhat varying appearances; but it has been described as a nucleus having two envelopes; the flame of the nucleus was greatest on the *following* side. The tail was a very splendid object. It consisted of a curved brush of light, bending over to the direction of the two "pointers." It could be traced for a space varying from 70° to 100°, and had a length, by calculation, of 16,000,000 or 18,000,000 miles. The tails of comets never follow the nucleus, in the manner that the word seems to indicate; the law of their direction requires that they shall be opposite to the sun, and they are, consequently, always observed to be at a greater or less angle with the line drawn through the comet's course and its centre—sometimes inclined to one side, sometimes to the other. They are sometimes in advance; and this position was remarkable in the present instance, for the comet appeared to retire in the apparent direction of the tail. This tail covered a great number of stars in the constellations, Hercules, Ophiucus, and Draco, but was observed rather to detract from, than add to, their lustre—an effect which was so beautiful a feature of the comet of 1858. Many were of opinion that the comet of 1861 was equal if not superior to that of the former year in brilliancy and effect. But this impression was certainly due to the clear and *relieved* manner in which the later visitor rode in the mid-heaven. It was a centrical object, directly overhead, unembarrassed by horizon, with a profundity of firmament, rich in gems, beyond it; and its tail spread over the constellations until it was lost in diffused space, uncurtailed of its proportions.

The other comet of this year was observed in April and May, and was computed to be about 30,000,000 miles from the earth at its least distance, on May 5.

These two cometary bodies, especially the latter, caused great perturbation to the astronomers. By calculations, these philosophers had anticipated that the famous comet of 1556, which caused the abdication of Charles V., would reappear about this time; but this body has not been seen at all, and the two which did appear in 1861 were entirely unlooked-for. According to M. Leverrier, the eminent French astronomer, this great comet of 1861 resembles none of those hitherto observed; he could not say (according to the observations then in his possession) whether it was periodical or not, and its orbit had been too cursorily determined to enable him to pronounce it elliptical, parabolical, or even hyperbolical; but its appearances were against its return.

THE INDIAN MURDERERS. — The perpetrators of the hideous massacres during the Indian mutiny, one by one receive the reward of their crimes. Major Burton, the political agent at Kotah, was one of the latest victims. No particulars could be obtained of the tragedy, but it was known that he had fallen by domestic trea-

chery, and probably by the hands of a native whom he had treated with the greatest kindness. This wretch was a vakeel named Salabut Khan, who had professed himself converted to Christianity by the arguments of his master, and received baptism from his hands. When Kotah was recaptured by General Roberts, this person had disappeared, and no information as to the perpetrators of the deed could be obtained. In June of this year, a native was apprehended in Oude on a charge of robbery. In order to obtain the sympathy of his captors, the man pleaded distress, and stated that he was a Christian, and had been baptized by Major Burton. The assistant-commissioner instantly remembered the rumours respecting the major's murder; and the widow and son, who were at Onao, being sent for, they immediately recognized in the thief the murderer of their husband and father. They stated that when the major was hunted up-stairs by three Mahommedan rebels, one of them was wounded in the thigh by a rifle-shot fired by one of his family. The mark of this wound was still visible on the person of the murderer, who was then charged as being Salabut Khan. The wretch, finding himself detected, became perfectly aghast, and instantly admitted his guilt. He was tried and executed at Kotah, the scene of his crime. About the same time, the murderers of the Jennings' family were apprehended and identified beyond dispute.

State of Ireland. — The continual progress of Ireland in material prosperity for some years past, has been a frequent and just subject of congratulation. This great gain is, no doubt, partly the cause and partly the effect of an equally gratifying diminution in crime. Since 1853 the system of transportation has ceased, and Ireland has kept her convicts at home; yet, since 1854, the number of criminals in the gaols has fallen in successive years from 3933 to 3427, 3209, 2614, 2277, 1773, 1631, and 1492 in 1861. Of the numerous convicts who have been liberated on "tickets-of-leave," not 10 per cent. have been reconvicted or forfeited their licences. The gaols are stated to be half empty. The judges also, on these circuits, have generally congratulated the grand juries on the decrease of crime within their counties. There are, nevertheless, some spots on this bright picture. A double and a treble murder are a startling set-off against an improved tone of society; and, beside those crimes which seem to follow some general law, there have been many assassinations and assaults, due to the secret action of the Ribbon societies.

Two brothers, James and Robert Shaw, were murdered on the 3rd January, on a farm in which they resided entirely by themselves, in the townland of Belderg, about four miles from Monaghan. A person who had some business to transact with them on the following day reached the house about 2 o'clock, and found the brothers both lying across the threshold of their own door, shot dead. So close was the weapon used, that the skulls looked as if they had been shattered with a hatchet. A post-mortem examination of the bodies was made by medical men, and they were of opinion that there must have been at least four persons engaged in the murder, as there were

both bullet and shot wounds on the heads of the murdered men. Three persons were arrested on suspicion of having committed this fearful deed. One of them was a brother, another a nephew of the murdered man. It seems that the Shaws held three farms, and that there had been a violent family quarrel with reference to these holdings. The two Shaws had expressed great apprehension of violence from the nephew, and for this and other reasons had not taken their clothes off for some years. As no evidence appeared, calculated to connect the persons apprehended with the murders, they were discharged. The Shaws, who were wealthy and penurious, were in the habit of lending to their neighbours small sums at high interest, and had lately obtained decrees against some defaulting debtors. It is suggested that some of these retaliated by murdering their creditors. Considerable sums are supposed to have been hoarded in the cottage; but there had been no attempt at plunder.

In the King's County, one Shiels, who had made money in Australia, had had the rashness to take a farm at Ballinakill, from which a family of Rourke had been formerly evicted, and who had, subsequently, almost beaten to death the next occupant. Soon after Shiels took possession, he received a notice from the Rourkes, "that they would not be beating him as they did Hickey, but that one finger would do the job for him." The unfortunate man, although he had been repeatedly apprized of the danger to which he was exposed, retained possession of the land, and he was heard to say to his wife, "that the Rourkes would never beat him, but they might shoot him." On the evening of Saturday, the 2nd of February, he had returned from Philipstown about 6 o'clock, and in about two hours after his return he was sitting with his wife, putting a coal to his pipe. The wife says she heard "a noise like a clap of thunder," and he fell over. She exclaimed, "Oh, Pat, jewel, you are not struck?" He sat up, and, as she describes the fearful scene, he looked stern at her for a moment, and as she ran over, throwing her arms round his neck, the blood gushed out from between her fingers, and he was a dead man. A charge of slugs had lodged in his skull. The unfortunate woman, after the death of her husband, was refused assistance by all the neighbours.

On the 16th of April a man named Edward Gourman was murdered within two miles of Gormanstown, as he was returning from the races at Clankelly. It was thought that four persons were engaged in the crime.

In June a respectable farmer, John Drineen, was shot dead on a road leading to his own house near Callan, county Kilkenny. He had been seen in company with a man who carried a gun, and who had now disappeared.

Beside these accomplished murders, many were the attempts that proved abortive. In February, a tenant of Lord Digby's, at Gorteen, county Kilkenny, hearing a noise about his house, got up to ascertain the cause of alarm. He was fired at immediately on his appearance, but happily the shot passed by him.

In March the Rev. W. Archer, rector of Croagh, Limerick, was shot at while sitting by his own fire-side with his son and daughters.

The appalling massacre of the

Callaghans, at Ballymote, will be found under its date. It may be mentioned here that Joseph Dwyer, the youth who attempted the extraordinary murder of Mulholland, at Dublin last year, has been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

Steamer descending Niagara Rapids. — All visitors to the stupendous Falls of Niagara will remember the little steamer the *Maid of the Mist*, which used to carry the least nervous of travellers into the very foam of the Falls. The passage of the scarcely less formidable Rapids of the St. Lawrence by this frail bark is of hardly less interest. "The monotony of life at Niagara Falls," says a letter, "was broken to-day by an episode. It was rumoured that the little steamer *Maid of the Mist* was about to attempt an exploit. Report said that Mr. Buchanan had sold her to parties on Lake Ontario, to be delivered on that tranquil sheet of water. The idea that anything made of wood could outlive a voyage down these terrific rapids was regarded as absurd. The prospect of its being tried, however, drew at least 300 or 400 people to the banks of the river. All day there had been a bustle of mysterious preparation on board the steamer. Hatches were being nailed down and everything made taut. A little past 3 she was cut loose from her moorings about a quarter of a mile above the bridge, and steamed gallantly up towards the Falls. A murmur of disappointed expectation ran through the crowd, when suddenly, as she reached a point about half way up she turned with a graceful curve and headed downwards. There were on board her engineer, Robinson, famed for deeds of daring in these parts, and three others. The *Maid* came down with the current, and hung, quivering, but otherwise motionless, just opposite her dock. It seemed as if the daughter of the spray were undecided. The moments were long before she made up her mind. In an instant, before a spectator could wink, the die was cast, and she puffed a farewell to her home under the cliffs. Another second, and she swung in the sinewy grasp of the mighty river, speeding like an arrow down the stream. There was a rush of excited beholders for the bridge, and looking up thence it was a brave and thrilling sight to see her coming down and dipping like a water-fowl under the spray. Your readers know how Niagara looks just under and just below the bridge. The giant offspring of four lakes writhes there like a chained monster. The water, where it is not a mass of angry foam, seems as hard as iron, and wears a hue of sickly green, ominous, voracious, deadly. There is the force of an angry ocean pent between these narrow prison walls, as the water, tortured into foam, dashes down the staircase of rocks. No one thought she could live through it, but after the first moment of hesitation she leaped into the gorge as though Niagara had been her father. As she passed under the bridge the crowd rushed to the other side and trembled for the safety of the daring crew, for the critical point was yet to be reached. Again and again she shot overhead in foam, and again and again, as she all but disappeared, it was thought that the river had claimed its own. But the *Maid* was native to the cataract and bore a charmed life. With one

blow of a seething breaker her smoke-stack was levelled with the deck, and then everybody gave her up. At last she had run the terrible gauntlet, and emerged dripping and quivering upon the calm water of the whirlpool. That Charybdis was easy after the Scylla she had weathered. A wide sweep with the current, and she was lost to sight."

This was the first long voyage of the *Maid of the Mist*, as she was built in the comparatively still water between the Falls and the Rapids.

Pictures by English Masters.—The collections of English Paintings brought to the hammer this season were very numerous—and some of the most highly-esteemed productions attracted a competition rivalling that of any former year. Of the collection of Mr. Gambart, Madlle. R. Bonheur's famous painting of the "Spanish Borriqueros crossing the Pyrenees," brought 1900 guineas; the same lady's "Mare and Foal," 430*l.*, and "Horses taken to Water," 210*l.* Leslie's "Fencing Scene between the Bourgeois Gentilhomme and his Housemaid," a small and spirited version of the picture at South Kensington, 525*l.* 10*s.*; Mr. Millais' "Apple Blossoms," 483*l.* The whole of this fine collection produced 17,750*l.* At another sale—comprising a portion of the collection of the late Sir John Swinburne and some cabinet pictures once belonging to Chantry—some Portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds brought great prices; that of Miss Carnac, whole length, 1710 guineas; of Garrick and Mrs. Garrick seated in conversation, in a landscape, mentioned in Boswell's work as being exhibited at Somerset House, 850 guineas; Sir A. Callcott's "Southampton Water," 1205 guineas; Mulready's "Punch," thirty figures, 1002*l.* 15*s.*; Wilkie's "Errand Boy," 435 guineas; Holman Hunt's "Hireling Shepherd," 605*l.*; Turner's "Loch Katrine," 750 guineas; Sir Edwin Landseer's "The First Leap," 730 guineas; Stanfield's "Homeward Bound," 528*l.*; "A Coast Scene," 504*l.*—At another sale of the property of an amateur, Landseer's "Deer in the Lake," produced 1600 guineas. At a sale of a select portion of the collection of Mr. Wallis, the dealer, Landseer's "Uncle Tom and his Wife for Sale," 590*l* (The sale of this picture for 808*l.* 10*s.* is recorded in the volume of last year); his "Two Pug-Dogs" fetched 590 guineas; Frith and Ansdell's "Keeper's Daughter," 380*l.*; Constable's "Opening of Waterloo Bridge," 462*l.* At another sale, Frith's sketch for his famous "Derby-Day" sold for 577*l.* 10*s.*; and at a sale of Mr. Flaton's collection, Frith's "Old Woman accused of Witchcraft" brought 440 guineas. "The Coming Summer," by Frith and Cooper, 490 guineas; "Canterbury Meadows," a *chef-d'œuvre*, by Lee and Cooper, 400 guineas; Frost's "Wood Nymphs surprised Bathing," 360 guineas; and the "Temple at Edfou, in Upper Egypt," by David Roberts—bequeathed by Frank Hall Standish, in 1841, with his other pictures, to Louis Philippe, and restored to the Standish family after the abdication of the King—390 guineas.

Modern French Pictures.—While the high prices brought at the London auctions by the works of British artists show how highly the school is appreciated at home, it must not be forgotten that the modern French and Belgian paint-

ers have attained a very high degree of excellence. It is unnecessary to refer to such great artists as Paul Delaroche and Madame Rosa Bonheur, for the high prices for which their works have been sold in England have been repeatedly chronicled here. The sale of the fine work of Henry Leys, of Antwerp, "Mary of Burgundy relieving the Poor," for 1050*l.*, has been mentioned in the notice of the Uzielli collection. At a picture sale, at Paris, Rosa Bonheur's "Sheep (Scotland)," produced 611*l.* 12*s.*, "Cattle," 361*l.* 14*s.*; Decamp's "Turkish Sentinel," 1050*l.*, "Italian Workmen," 659*l.* 8*s.*; Marilhat's "Bazaar," 672*l.*; Meissonier's "Soldiers playing at Cards," 1176*l.* At another sale Decamp's "Children going out from an Egyptian School," 1428*l.*; (*a Water-Colour Drawing*), "Defeat of the Cimbri," 1050*l.*; a small Landscape by Marilhat, 269*l.*; the "Student," by Meissonier, 563*l.*; "Artist at his Easel," 471*l.*

Sale of Works of Art and Vertu.—The wants of luxury and the extravagances of taste have of late been freely ministered to by the dispersion of several collections of rarities in London and Paris. At a sale of the collection of the late Mr. Fish of Sidmouth, a matchless ruby, enchanting the eye with its gorgeous beauty, set round with brilliants, mounted as a pin, obtained the great price of 1570*l.* A brilliant of regal size and lustre, set in chased gold, as a pin, 520*l.* Another large brilliant of tempting beauty, set in a richly-chased gold ring, 333*l.* A musical and mechanical bird-box, adorned with costly and pleasing devices, most charmingly and exquisitely fashioned, 112*l.* 10*s.* At another sale, a pair of old Sèvres, Campana-shaped vases, of a fashion so exquisite that they are considered to be "unique," brought the high sum of 500 guineas, and a pair of handsome old Chelsea-ware vases, sold for 406 guineas. At a sale of Captain Spencer Ricketts' collection, a superb gold snuff-box, enriched with medallion subjects of the time of Louis XV., found a purchaser at 221 guineas. Another box, of a similar description, embellished with most elaborate allegories, 191*l.* This brilliant collection of snuff-boxes and other rarities produced no less a sum than 10,650*l.* A life-sized marble statue of Venus, by John Gibson, from the collection of the late Mr. Matthew Uzielli, realized 747*l.* 12*s.* At Paris, the famous collection of Prince Soltikoff was distributed to the public in a sale containing 1109 lots, and occupying 12 days. In many instances, astonishing prices were obtained. A shrine in ivory and enamel, in the form of a church, with a dome in the centre, realized 51,000 francs. A group in ivory, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, 30,000 francs; an ivory statuette of the Virgin and Infant Jesus, 15,200 francs; a plate of Palissy ware sold for 10,000 francs, and a salt-cellar and sweetmeat-box of Henry II. ware, realized respectively 6100 francs and 10,201 francs. A pascal candlestick, of rare beauty, made for the Cathedral of Gloucester in the 12th century, and supposed to have been given by Thomas à Becket to a church at Le Mans, where he resided from 1164 to 1170, sold for 15,300 francs. A large carved oak cabinet of the 16th century,

16,500 francs. Another, bearing the date of 1580, 12,500 francs. A magnificent toilette of iron, damasquined with gold and silver, and of 16th century, 30,500 francs. This lot and the two preceding cabinets, were productions of the Lyons school. A ewer and basin, in Limoges enamel, produced together 37,200 francs. In four days' sale a sum of 750,000 francs, or about 30,000*l*., was realized.

The Hot Weather. — The month of June this year was extremely hot. On the 14th, the thermometer reached 82° in the shade, and on one day, 108° in the sun. The consequences of such an extremely high temperature were the deaths of many persons, some owing to direct exposure to the sun, others to the fevers induced by the heat. As the 2nd Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards were on their march from Kingston to Guildford, a private staggered forward and fell to the ground insensible. He died that evening. Two other privates fell senseless, but were recovered; many fell out of the line of march quite done up. At Bulcote, Notts, the parish church was struck by the electric fluid, and the whole building fell to the ground, a mass of ruins. Thunderstorms were frequent, and persons were killed by lightning. At Highbury, two men who had taken shelter under trees, and held an open umbrella, were struck. One was killed instantaneously, the other very much hurt. The bodies and clothes of both were strangely scorched and torn. At Bere Regis, a man, who was sitting in his bedroom, was killed by a flash, which appeared to be attracted by the bed-irons. In July, a party of excursionists were enjoying themselves in Trentham Park, Staffordshire. A storm came on, and the whole party sought shelter under the noble elms. A blinding flash of lightning, followed by a deafening clap, struck seven of the party to the ground. The others ran away, and could not, for some time, be persuaded to approach their companions. It was found that one young woman was killed. The others were insensible, and some had sustained serious injuries.

At Staleybridge, many persons were struck. A farm-house at Staley was struck. A child was found dead. She was sitting in her little chair in the natural attitude of life, but was lifeless, having apparently been killed by the electric fluid. At Darlington, an old lady and her niece who were taking tea together, were killed side by side. Two other persons in the house were injured at the same time.

In July, a labourer and his three children were hoeing turnips. A storm coming on, they took refuge under a tree: the whole party were struck by lightning, the man and two of the children were killed, the third was stunned, and it was some time before she was sufficiently recovered to crawl away and state what had occurred.

At Darlington, an old man, frightened at the thunder that rolled overhead, took refuge in a recess formed from a fire-place. The lightning struck the chimney, passed down into the room, and killed the poor man.

There were very heavy rain-falls in especial localities. At Birmingham, the fall, within four hours

of the 9th June, measured 1·17 inches. The Greenfield Valley, near Saddleworth, is situated at the foot of an extensive range of hills. On the 22nd June, the floods came down with such violence, that the valley was flooded. The cottages were inundated, and the inmates driven to the upper floors. In one cottage a woman and two children were surprised by the rising torrents and drowned.

Morayshire and Banffshire appear to have been severely visited by thunder and rain-storms.

These summer storms were very severe in France. At Paris much damage was done, and in some of the provinces the hail-storms were so destructive, as to have a material effect in lessening the corn production of that country, and necessitating the large importations which have proved so great a drain upon the currency of the Empire. Within eight days, 33 cases of death by lightning in various parts of France are recorded.

Opening of the Royal Horticultural Society Gardens.—The famous Horticultural Society of London, whose efforts for the promotion of that science have been so beneficial, and whose *fêtes* have been for long one of the chief attractions of the London season, have changed their name and locality, and will henceforward have a still larger sphere of utility, and be occasions of greater and more refined enjoyment.

The Society was founded in 1804, and was incorporated in 1809. During the long war the arts of peace had languished, and horticulture in particular had ceased to make sensible progress. The Peace gave rest to men's minds and leisure to cultivate the elegant and useful arts, and, stimulated by the wealth which the cessation of war released, the art of horticulture in England made rapid progress. In 1822 the Society formed their garden at Chiswick, and collected within that centre every useful production of every clime, and thence distributed to every part of the United Kingdom, to the British colonies, and to foreign nations, all useful fruits improved by scientific cultivation. The result of their operations within the last 30 years has been the introduction into England of by far the larger part of the highly-prized occupants of modern gardens. In 1827 was given the first of those *fêtes*, or more properly exhibitions of horticultural produce, which have left such delightful memories. Of late years the more gorgeous exhibitions of flowers in places of more easy access have deflected the visitors from the Chiswick *fêtes*, and the true use of the ground—the promotion of horticulture—had not been remunerative. The Council felt that to be of public utility the objects of the Society must be placed higher than the mere productions of choice fruits—that horticulture must be raised from the rank of a useful to that of an educational art; and that for this purpose it was essential that the Society's gardens should be removed to some site near London.

The Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 had purchased with the surplus funds of that wonderful undertaking, a very fine estate at Kensington Gore, which they proposed to devote to the purposes of educational art, and

on which the Exhibition of Industry and the Arts has since been erected. The Commissioners deeming the developed designs of the Horticultural Society to come within these principles—namely, to encourage the arts and sciences as applied to productive industry—leased to the Council of the Horticultural Society 22½ acres of their land, upon most liberal terms; the rent to be contingent on the income of the Society, but with the conditions that they should expend not less than 50,000*l.* on the ground, the Commissioners binding themselves to enclose it with an ornamental arcade costing at least an equal sum. The institution was now entirely remodelled under the auspices of the Prince Consort, who, carrying into this science that combination of beauty and utility which was the characteristic of his accomplished mind, had taken a deep interest in the undertaking. A new charter was granted, by which the old Society was re-embodied under the title of "The Royal Horticultural Society," with the Prince Consort as President.

As it was thought essential to success that the Society's gardens should be open, in perfect order, during the time of the Exhibition of 1862, the building for which was rising on the adjacent ground, and to which, considered in an educational sense, it was in the closest affinity, the greatest exertions were made to lay out the grounds on a design which should combine in the greatest perfection everything that was beautiful in architectural and botanical display. From the commencement the Council had to contend with a series of extraordinary difficulties. The saturating rains of last summer were followed by the long frost of the winter, and to that succeeded the impediments consequent upon the strike in the building trade. These difficulties and those inherent in an undertaking of this kind appeared to postpone the completion of the works to an indefinite period. But the energy of the Council triumphed over every difficulty, and the formal opening of the Gardens by the Prince Consort was fixed—rather rashly—for the 5th of June. When that morning broke the grounds were saturated with heavy rains, lawns were still unturfed, paths ungravelled, steps were wanting to the terrace, scaffolding was still standing, the awnings and benches were not erected;—even painting and plumbing work was yet to be done. The process of gravelling and turfing, of removing and setting up, was continued until the very moment that the public were admitted. None who entered the grounds on the afternoon of the ceremony could have supposed it possible that as they poured in at one entrance the workmen of all trades were quitting them at another. None who passed under the exquisite mediæval arcade, with its twisted columns of terra cotta, filled with glass between, would have supposed that the glaziers had been at work there almost up to the time of opening. The gravel walks were indeed rather soft, and some of the lawns were turfed here and there like badly-fitting mosaics, but, as a whole, everything appeared in perfect order—and it was difficult to imagine that such charming completeness could have been effected in so short a time. The weather was alternately bright and gloomy. Nevertheless, in

spite of the threats of a heavy storm not less than from 8000 to 10,000 persons thronged the scene. The members of the Houses of Lords and Commons received cards of invitation from the Council, and, as a matter of course, their ladies were present also. With more favourable weather the gardens would, doubtless, have been the chief source of attraction; but the wet state of the grass and paths drove the brilliant assemblage to inspect the great feature of the unrivalled show of fruit and flowers arranged in the vast conservatory and along the noble vista of the arcades. Amid the rich and varied beauty of this display, and the enlivening strains of military music, the visitors found ample enjoyment for some hours. At half-past 4 the Royal party reached the gardens, and were received by the Members of the Council and the Vice-Presidents of the Society. A procession was then formed, composed of the Floral and Fruit Committee of the Society, the Implement Committee, the Works Committee, and members of the Fine Arts Commission, the Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, the Council of the Society, and the four Vice-Presidents in immediate advance of the Royal party. H.R.H. the Prince Consort led the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and was followed by the Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, the Princess Helena, the Princess Louisa, and the Prince Arthur, and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, the last members of the Royal party. The Duchess of Cambridge did not take part in the procession, but remained seated near the chief entrance to the conservatory. On the platform or terrace of the conservatory the Prince stood, surrounded by his family and court, while Dr. Lindley, followed by the Council, advanced and read an address to the Prince, in which the history of the Society, its hopes and designs, were set out at length. His Royal Highness made a graceful reply, in which, after congratulating the Council on the success of their exertions, the Prince expressed the æsthetic phase of the undertaking,—"That which last year was still a vague conception, is to-day a reality, and I trust will be accepted as a valuable attempt, at least, to reunite the science and art of gardening to the sister arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting." The Bishop of London then offered up a prayer for the future success of the new gardens. His Royal Highness then advanced to the front of the conservatory, and taking off his hat, formally declared the Royal Horticultural Gardens to be opened. The procession then moved forward to the east end of the terrace, where the Prince went through the formality of planting a *Wellingtonia gigantea*. It was a seedling specimen of those mammoth Californian trees which fill the steep valley at the foot of the Great Yo Hamite Falls. The ceremony was soon completed, and the Royal party, after devoting half-an-hour to an inspection of the flower-show in the conservatory, partook of refreshments, and quitted the grounds shortly after 6 o'clock. The old gardens at Chiswick will not be abandoned, but will be applied to many useful purposes auxiliary to the great public grounds at Kensington Gore.

The Spring Quarter.—The

temperature of the air during the spring quarter was very various. The weather continued cold during the first half; so much so, that in many places the corn did not grow with that luxuriance that would give promise of a fine harvest; but from the middle of May, the season was all that could be desired; the crops, though the blades were perhaps somewhat thin in some lands, attained a vigorous strength, the flower was well set, and it became evident that the harvest, though perhaps not large, would be of admirable quality. On the 23rd May the thermometer registered 80°, in June it reached 82°, and the average daily warmth was several degrees above the ungenial atmosphere of last year. The highest point reached by the mercury in the sun was at the Royal Observatory, 108° 6′. The localities in which the highest temperatures in the shade were marked were—Banbury, 87° 5′; Aldershott, 85° 5′; at Lampeter, 83° 5′; the lowest, at Petersfield, 22°; at Lampeter, 22° 2′. Thus Lampeter showed a daily range of no less than 22°; while the variation at Osborne, Guernsey, Scarborough, and Ventnor, the variation was from 7° to 10°. The atmospheric pressure during the quarter did not greatly vary from the average; the rain-fall was something below it. The cuckoo and the swallow were observed at Gloucester on the 12th April; the cherry and plum were in blossom about the middle of the month.

The season was healthy, the number of deaths, 107,721, indicating a death-rate of 2·151, compared with 2·207, the average. The number of births was 184,718, which is higher than the number born in any quarter of any previous year, in the proportion of 37 to 36. The number of persons married was 41,966, considerably less than in 1860. Upon the whole, the natural increase of the population was 76,997, or 846 daily. The price of wheat was 54*s*. 9*d*. per quarter against 52*s*. 8*d*. at this season last year: potatoes, 130*s*. against 142*s*. Persons receiving relief, 831,587 against 799,434 in 1860.

The Census of the population of the United Kingdom was taken on the night of the 8th April. The uncorrected returns showed a total of persons inhabiting England only, of 20,061,725; an increase during the 10 years since the Census of 1851, of 12 per cent.

JULY.

Sale of Archbishop Tenison's Library.—This eminent divine, who was presented to the rectory of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields in 1680, made Archdeacon of London in 1689, Bishop of Lincoln in 1691, and Archbishop of Canterbury in 1694, had a peculiar affection for the scene of his early labours. He founded within its bounds a grammar-school, which he endowed while living, and to which, by his will, he bequeathed his library and manuscripts. This collection was peculiarly rich in works of old divinity and Church history. The school, having been constituted on a scheme which did not permit of progressive development, had fallen into decay—had, indeed, become utterly useless; and as no, or very few, additions had been made to the library since the

founder's time, its very existence had become almost unknown. With these times of improvement and innovation, life penetrated into this now-forgotten institution. It seemed to the trustees that the foundation, if properly managed, was capable of performing the real wishes of the wise Archbishop—the spread of education and knowledge. They therefore proposed a scheme, with the sanction of the Attorney-General, by which the whole plan of the foundation was reconstructed according to the best models of the present time. It was a necessary part of their plan that the library, which was undoubtedly inconsistent with the purposes of an elementary school, should be disposed of. The dust-hidden tomes were therefore brought into light, and such was their rarity and value that the competition for their possession was great, and the prices they brought must have provided the trustees with ample funds.

Among the printed books were "The Newe Testament, both in Latine and Englyshe, eche correspondente to the other after the vulgar Texte, commonly called S. Jerome's." Faythfullye translated by Johan Hollybushe (*i. e.* Miles Coverdale). 4to. Black letter. Prynted in Southwarke, by James Nicolson, 1538. This is the second edition of Coverdale's New Testament, and of very rare occurrence—25*l.* "Libri Duo Samuelis et Libri Duo Regum, sub titulo primi, secundi, tertii et quarti Regum, cum præfatione doctoris Francisci Scorini," in Linguâ Slavonicâ; probably unique. 4to. Pragæ, 1518. A volume of the highest degree of rarity, being, as far as can be ascertained, the only portion known of the first edition of the Holy Scriptures in the Russian popular dialect after the Vulgate—55*l.* "Le Livre des Prières Communes, de l'Administration des Sacremens et autres Ceremonies en l'Eglise d'Angleterre, traduit en François, par Francoys Philippe, Serviteur de Monsieur le Grand Chancelier de l'Angleterre." Black letter and woodcut capitals. Fine copy, 4to, of the highest degree of rarity. "De l'Imprimerie de Thomas Gaultier, Imprimeur du Roy en la Langue Françoise, pour les Isles de Sa Majesté. Avec le privilége général du dit Seigneur," 1553. No copy can be traced as having occurred for sale—39*l.* "Hore Beatissime Virginis Marie ad Legitimum Sarisburiensis Ecclesie Ritum." 4to, printed in red and black, with beautiful woodcuts, and emblematical borders round each page; extremely rare; Paris, Regnault, 1526. The headings of many of the prayers are in English, as are also the form of confession, &c.—19*l.* "Biblia Sacræ Scripturæ Veteris Novæque Omnia, Græcè;" original binding, the sides impressed with various figures, in the centres the Temptation and Crucifixion; folio.—"Venet. Aldus," 1518—13*l.* Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments—"The Sealed Book;" folio, 1662; first edition of the Book of Common Prayer now in use—20*l.* "Missale ad Consuetudinem Ecclesie Sarum. Nuper una cum dicte Ecclesie institutis consuetudinibusque Elimatissime Impressum, additis Plurimis Commoditatibus que in ceteris desiderantur;" folio, printed in red and black ink, with musical notes and wood capitals, the two leaves of the Canon of the Mass printed on vellum; blue morocco, edges

gilt and gauffred. "Impressum Parhisii," per Bertholdum Rembolt, 1513. A most magnificent volume, in the finest state of preservation. This edition is of extreme rarity, the only copy noticed in "Lowndes" being in the library of King's College, Cambridge—107*l*. "Missale ad Usum ac Consuetudinem insignis Ecclesie Sarum;" folio, printed in red and black ink, with woodcuts and musical notes. An edition of excessive rarity. "Impressum Opera Magistri Petri Olivier, expensis Jacobi Cousin," 1519—41*l*. Other rare editions of the Salisbury Service Book brought 19*l*. and 23*l*. A very scarce and curious series of catalogues of libraries in England and France, bound in seven vols. 4to, brought 19*l*. 15*s*. "Fyssher (Johan)."—This treatise concernynge the fruytfull Saynges of Dauvyd the Kynge and Prophete in the seven penetencyall Psalmes; devyded in seven sermons; was made and compyled by the ryght reverente fader in God, Johan Fyssher, doctour of dyvynyte and bysshop of Rochester, at the exortacion and sterynge of the moost excellente Pryncesse Margarete Countesse of Rychemount and Derby, and Moder to oure Soverayne lorde Kynge Henry the VII. Black letter, folio, first edition. Enprynted at London, in the flete-strete, at the sygne of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde. In the yere of oure lorde, M.CCCCC.VIII. the XVI day of the moneth of Juyn, &c.—14*l*. 5*s*. Knox (John) "Historie of the Church of Scotland;" 8vo, original edition, excessively rare (Edinburgh, 1584); strictly suppressed, but few copies are known to exist — 10*l*. 15*s*. Higden (R.) "Policronicon" (Englysshed by one Trevisa, vicarye of Barkley, atte requeste of Syr Thomas Lorde Barkley), folio, black letter (imperfect). Westmestre, by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495 — 11*l*. 5*s*. "Lyndewode (Gulielmi) Opus super Constitutiones Provinciales, cum Tabula compendiosa compilata per Wilhelmum De Tylia, completa anno 1433." Folio, first edition; one of the few books known to have been printed at Oxford in the 15th century—6*l*. 10*s*. Two volumes of singular tracts against the Quakers were sold for 10*l*. and 35*l*. "Voragine (Jac de) Legenda Aurea," that is to saye in Englysshe the Golden Legende, for lyke as Golde passeth all other metalles, so this boke excedeth all other bokes, wherein ben conteyned all the high and grete feestes of our Lorde, the feestes of our blyssed lady, the lives, passyons, and myracles of many other Sayntes, hystoryes, and actes, as all alonge hereafore is made mencyon, whiche werke hath been dilygetly amended in divers places, whereas grete nede was. Finysshed the XXVII daye of August, the yere of our Lorde M.CCCCC.XXVII. the XIX yere of the regne of our Souerayne lorde Kynge Henry the eyght. Imprynted at London in Flete Strete, at the sygne of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde. Folio, black letter; extremely rare. The amount of the six days' sale of books exceeded 1410*l*.

Some of the MSS. were of rare interest. Among them the original Note-Book of Lord Bacon, wholly in his autograph, and throwing singular light on his private history, 69*l*.; Wicliffe's Bible, on vellum (a portion only of the Old Testament), 150*l*.; Higden's Polychronicon, translated into English, preceded by

two treatises by Richard Fitz-Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, 189*l.*; "All the King's Poesis that are not Printed," with numerous alterations in the handwriting of James I. and Prince Charles, 68*l.* 5*s.*; "Flores Historiarum," by the eminent English historian, Matthew of Westminster, 63*l.*; "Prudentii Liber de Pugnâ Vitiorum et Virtutum," a wonderful MS. of the 10th century, with 80 illustrations of great artistic force, 273*l.*; "Psalterium cum Precibus," a most beautiful MS. of the 13th century, English work, with many thousand capital letters, figures, and devices, executed in gold and colours in the richest manner, 200*l.* The manuscripts, 97 lots, realized 1465*l.*

4. Harrow School Library.—The *alumni* of Harrow School having met to decide on the most suitable means of commemorating the long and effective head-mastership of Dr. Vaughan, who has retired from his office with the love and reverence of some generations of pupils, it was determined that no memorial could so appropriately preserve the memory of that distinguished scholar to future ages as the erection of a new library, for the use of the foundation over which he so long presided. A large sum was readily contributed by old Harrovians, and a design was selected of 13th century Gothic, corresponding to that of the school chapel. Lord Palmerston joyfully consented to lay the first stone, which ceremony was appointed to be performed on the annual speech day. The vigorous Premier, now towards the close of his seventy-seventh year, rode on horseback to Harrow, performed the mystic rite, described himself as a "Harrow boy," and rode back to town, all in a heavy down-pour of rain, and spoke three times that evening in the House of Commons, the last time near the end of a sitting which did not terminate till past 2 o'clock of the next morning.

4. Explosion of a Mail-Train Engine.—This evening a fearful explosion of a powerful locomotive engine took place on the Trent Valley line, about four miles from Rugby. The engine with the Irish mail left Euston Station at 8.30, and proceeded at the rate of a little over 40 miles per hour, arriving at Rugby at 10.25. The engine then appeared to be in perfect order, and the driver, having taken in water, proceeded on his journey. The train had just attained its usual running speed, when a frightful explosion took place; the whole of the upper part of the engine and boiler, the fire and firebox—indeed, every part of the structure excepting some few of the tubes—were blown to fragments. The framework of the engine and the tender were thrown over an embankment, and the guard's break-van and the post-office crushed up together. The driver and stoker were found at the bottom of the embankment, dreadfully scalded and otherwise injured. The post-office clerk was dashed from one end of the carriage to the other with such violence as to cause him the most serious injuries, and five or six passengers were more or less injured. It is believed that in running the long distance between London and Rugby—82 miles—at high speed, the plates of the firebox had become red-hot, and that when the engine, after taking in fresh water, got into full motion, the pumping of the cold water into the boiler caused the steam to

generate to so great an extent that the plates could not bear the pressure, and hence the explosion.

4. National Rifle Association. —The Prize Shooting at Wimbledon.—The great success of the competition at Wimbledon last year at once placed the National Rifle Association among the most popular and the most important of our voluntary institutions, and established another manly sport throughout the land, requiring, to as great a degree as cricket or rowing, energy and perseverance, temperance and training, and having the additional merit that it conduces in a most material degree to the safety and honour of the country. Like those athletic games, it establishes a community of purpose in all ranks of society, an intermixture of persons where class distinction is set aside by personal qualification, and where the efficiency of the whole depends upon the efficiency of all its parts. The excellence of a regiment or company must be tested by the excellence of the whole corps; but the object of the National Rifle Association was to test the efficiency of the individual in an essential part of his art, by a trial of which it must be said that "the best man wins." The Association, in its origin, no doubt, had especial reference to the volunteer movement, and produced within the year a most noticeable effect in extending and strengthening that remarkable up-rising. The rifle practice, in which every man could estimate his own personal skill, was a delightful relief to the monotony of drill, and the fame to be acquired by success in the local contests—perhaps even in the national competition—was no small part of the motive which rapidly raised the volunteer force from 70,000 to 170,000 men, of whom a very large proportion was already well trained and effective, most of them instructed in rifle-shooting, and a large percentage deadly marksmen. The Association, moreover, brought about a union between the regular army and the volunteer force, which might not otherwise have been so early or so complete. The number of officers and privates of the volunteers who were admitted to the government establishments for musketry instruction was very large; being all men of position, they associated on equal terms with the Queen's officers; and being men of education and intelligence, their rapidity in acquiring scientific knowledge was certainly equal to that of the royal soldiers.

The object of the Association is declared to be "to give permanence to the Volunteer Corps and to promote rifle-shooting throughout Great Britain;" and in pursuance of these two objects, the principal prizes are equally divided between the volunteers and all comers. The gold medal, the honorary prize with which the Association rewards the best shot of the unpaid army, accompanies the Queen's annual prize, and is appropriated to volunteers; that founded by the Prince of Wales to volunteer prize-holders; while those founded by the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and one by the Association, are open to all comers, of whatever nation, rank, or employment. This freedom of competition brings the volunteers and the regulars into a contest which must have the best effect in creating emulation between the two bodies, and in raising the efficiency of both.

Since the last meeting, the

ground on Wimbledon Common had been greatly improved. This healthy and picturesque waste had been found so admirably adapted for the purpose, that the Council felt themselves authorized to declare that it should henceforward be the scene of their annual competition. In order to adapt it to the occasion, a large body of men were employed to drain and level it; the area of the enclosure was considerably enlarged, and the butts re-arranged, numerous tents for officers were pitched, and a space set apart for regimental camps. The number of targets was increased from 20 to 42, and the ranges multiplied. The increased means of the Association and the public spirit of individuals enabled the Council to increase the prizes from 67, as in 1860, of the value of 2238*l.*, to 93, of the value of 3026*l.* Some of the new prizes were of very great importance, such as the Prince of Wales's Prize of 100*l.*, open to Volunteer Prizemen at County Rifle Asssociation Meetings, at regimental competitions, or at the Hythe course; Lord Ashburton's shield, of the value of 140*l.*, to be competed for by public schools having volunteer corps; the Association Cup, for members only; and the Rifle Derby, open to all comers of all nations.

In estimating the relative excellence of the shooting in 1861, compared with that of 1860, it must be borne in mind that the regulation size of the targets has been altered, and that the Council have introduced material modifications in the ranges shot over and the number of shots allowed. For instance, for the Queen's Prize, and the Prince Consort's Prize, a range of 200 yards was substituted for one of 300 yards, for the off-shoul der shooting, and the number of shots at each range reduced from 10 to 7; the former alteration making a great difference in the proportionate number of hits, and the latter in the total score. The silver medal of the Association, which is awarded to the best shot, at short ranges, of all the volunteers who offer themselves to compete for the Queen's Prize, was won by Sergeant Dougan, of the 26th Lancashire, with 23 points. The first twenty in this trial receive valuable Whitworth rifles, and with the next twenty in order of merit compete for the Queen's Prize and the gold medal of the Association, which were won by Private Joplin, of the 2nd Middlesex, under somewhat exciting circumstances. This gentleman and Lieut.-Col. Viscount Bury, 21st Middlesex, and Sergeant Bingham, Bristol, made each 18 points at the long ranges. Mr. Joplin was declared the winner by the addition of his score at the short ranges, on the principle that the man who could shoot best at all ranges was the best shot. Mr. Joplin was therefore declared the champion shot of England. Serjeant Dougan, who proved himself so good at the short ranges, was only seven on the list at the long sights. The winner of the Queen's Prize in 1860, Mr. E. Ross, was among the competitors, but, suffering from inflammation of the right eye, made but a light score. The Prince of Wales's Prize for Volunteer Prizemen was won by Captain Robertson with 21 points (highest possible score 35). The winners of the twenty All-Comers prizes need not be named; but these successful shots afterwards competed for the Prince Consort's Prize at 800, 900, and 1000 yards; which Major Moir, Stirling, won with 21 points (high-

est possible score, 42). Lord Ashburton's Prize for Public Schools found competitors only from Rugby (91 points), Harrow (89 points), Eton (75 points). The Association Cup was won by Captain Horatio Ross, 6th Kincardine (father of the ex-champion), with 14 points (highest possible score 15 : range 200 yards). The Rifle Derby, open to all comers (ranges 200, 500, 600, yards ; highest possible score 35, competitors 169), was won by Sergeant Gibbs, Bristol, with 26 points, after shooting off a tie with the ex-champion. The Earl of Dudley gave a prize of £50 to be competed for by winners of prizes at this meeting. It gives an idea that shooting at long ranges is dependent, to some extent, on chance, when we find that this prize was won by Serjeant Rowe, 1st Devon, who was fifth in the competition for the Queen's Prize, and who now defeated Bingham, who was third ; Dougan, the winner of the silver Medal, Gibbs, winner of the Derby, and Mr. E. Ross, the ex-champion. The other prizes, given by private individuals, were placed on such terms as tested the skill of the candidates in every variety of circumstances. On the morning on which the prizes were distributed, a challenge match was shot off, which excited great interest, between the Oxford and Cambridge University corps, two men from each. Cambridge points, Mr. E. Ross (the ex-champion) 29 ; Mr. Peterkin, 31. Oxford, Mr. Norsworthy, 15 ; Mr. Owen, 12.

It is not very easy to estimate the comparative merit of this year's shooting, owing to the alteration of the conditions already mentioned. The silver medal was won by 23 points out of 35 ; in 1860 by 17 out of 35—but then, the score at 300 yards was 6 ; whereas in 1861, the score at 200 yards was 12 ; while on the other hand, the number of shots at each range was reduced from 7 to 5. The Queen's Prize was won in 1860 by 24 points out of 60 ; in 1861 by 18 out of 42 ; but the number of shots at each range was reduced from 10 to 7. The same differences affect the comparative merit of the shooting for all the other prizes. It is worthy of note that the six men first in order of merit for the Prince Consort's Prize for the winners of the All-Comers prizes were volunteers ; the seventh was an officer of the Guards. Both in 1860 and 1861 one unfortunate individual fired 15 shots, and missed every time.

If, however, a just comparison of the merits of the shooting in the two years cannot be instituted, the Wimbledon Meeting of 1861 afforded a most satisfactory proof of the great popularity of the volunteer movement, and of the zeal and industry of the officers and men. In 1860 the number of gentlemen, volunteers and others, who thought themselves competent to try their skill with their weapon against shots of known repute, was 1314; in 1861, it had risen to 3785. Besides these, at the "pool" targets, which proved so attractive last year that the entries were 8790, this year the number was 46,432. It was difficult to find targets for all the competitors. The number of rounds of Government ball-cartridge delivered from the ammunition tents was 109,050. To these must be added the cartridges for the Westley-Richards, Henry, and other rifles, brought to the ground by the persons who used those weapons.

One interesting feature of the last year's meeting was absent from the present. The Swiss riflemen, who had expressed so much admiration of the English weapon, skill, and ground, were detained at home by their own *Tir National*, which is held, every other year, in this month. But on the other hand, a pleasant feature of this meeting was novel: the presence of a colonial volunteer in the person of Mr. McFarlane, of the Australian Free Rifles, who competed, not ingloriously, for the silver medal, and won one of the extra prizes. The Association has extended its operation to the kindred institutions throughout the colonial empire; has sent its silver medal to be competed for in those provinces to which the volunteer movement has spread; and, by the Queen's express desire, the competition for her Foundation Prize has been made Imperial.

The funds of the Association have prospered with its prosperity. Their total income for the year amounted to 10,043*l.*; of which about 1500*l.* was derived from the admission of 21,771 spectators of the firing and review; 2321*l.* one fourth part of the pool entries; the remainder from subscriptions of members and donations for prizes.

The Review.—It had been resolved that the Wimbledon Meeting should terminate with a review of the metropolitan volunteer corps. Accordingly after H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Commander-in-Chief of the British army, had distributed the prizes, he kindly consented to review, or rather to put through the manœuvres of a regular field-day, the force that might assemble. The finest corps of the metropolitan counties mustered to the number of about 10,000 men, who were brigaded into three divisions, with four pieces of the Royal Artillery Company. When this considerable force was drawn up on the ground, the advantages of the grey uniform adopted by most of the corps were very apparent. While the scarlet coats of the Artillery Company and Working Mens' Corps made each individual rifleman more vividly distinct than the targets at which the prizes had been shot for, and the invisible green of the Victorias and London Brigade blended the men into a well-defined black wall, quite as useful to aim at, the grey regiments became invisible at a few hundred yards, and could not be distinguished from the clouds behind them, nor the grass bents in front of them, and were blended and absorbed in the smoke of the fusillade. When the ordinary parade movements had been gone through, the force commenced an attack upon an imaginary enemy posted in the Combe Woods. The ground proved most admirably adapted to try the steadiness of the regiments. The butts, vast mounds of earth like bastions, serrated the horizon, and formed the advanced position of the enemy, who had to be driven back first through the broken furze ground, and then through the gorges of the butts. The regiments consequently had to break up their line formation, and form into columns; and when, still fighting, they had passed the butts, to reform line, and force the enemy into the deep marshy hollows beyond. If the advance was trying, the retreat was still more difficult; for the supposed enemy proving too strong, the attack was driven back, and had to pass

through the defiles in haste, while the skirmishers held the enemy in check, to reform and regain the original position, and to repel the supposed desperate attacks of a powerful cavalry. The volunteers performed all these difficult movements with a steadiness and vivacity which would have done credit to any army of line regiments. The sham fight over, the force marched past his Royal Highness in columns of regiments. The appearance of the several corps, thus individually presented, was highly gratifying—the fine physique of the men, their serviceable and becoming uniforms, and the excellence of their drill, obtained and deserved the greatest approbation. The marching and bearing of the more celebrated corps—the Artillery Company, the Victorias, the Inns of Court, the Civil Service, South Middlesex, and the Queen's Westminsters—were fully equal to those of the most crack infantry regiment.

9. Treble Infanticide.—The Epworth Tragedy.—A most painful tragedy has been enacted at Westwoodside, or Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme. The wife of a farmer named Wilson has destroyed her three children under most melancholy circumstances. The unhappy father made the following statement before the coroner:—

George Wilson, farmer, said,—On Monday morning last I left home about 5 o'clock to go to Worksop, on business. Returned to Wheatley, in Nottinghamshire, on Tuesday, where I found my wife. She had arrived there about half-an-hour previous. I asked, "What have you done with the children?" She told me they were safe. I asked again. She said they were safe. I asked a third time, when she said they were in Heaven. I then entreated her to tell me what she had done with them, and what she had done at them. She said she had put them in the soft-water cistern. I then asked her how she had put them in, saying it could not possible be. A man, she said, helped her. I "Tell me his name." She said it was a black man. I said, "You have murdered my children," and flung her off me. She said "They are in Heaven." I was affrighted. Her father and brother rushed into the house where we were, and entreated her to tell them different. She said she could not. I asked her how she began, and which she put in first. She said the youngest, then Willy, and then Elizabeth. She said Elizabeth cried very much. The conveyance in which my wife was conveyed to Wheatley was got ready, and my mother and I came home as quick as we could. I rushed into Mrs. Webster's house as soon as I got home, and asked if she knew anything of my children. She said "No." I then ran right away to the cistern. The stone was placed as near as possible, as usual. I pulled it off, and could see the eldest girl's legs. I fell back to the ground. I know no more.

Webster, a neighbour, said that on Wilson giving the alarm, he jumped into the cistern, and took the children out. They were, of course, quite dead.

The only particulars that could be obtained of this miserable incident were such as could be drawn from the poor insane mother. Her brother inquired how she did it. She told him that she fetched the youngest first, and kissed her all the way down stairs, and then fetched

William, and then Elizabeth. She told her father not to cry, saying that she had not done it on purpose. She wished she had them back, and asked whether they could not be brought to life again. Elizabeth, she said, cried out for help, and she (the prisoner) took up the mop to help her and pulled her up, but pulled the mop out of her hand and she splashed down again.

The evidence of the surgeon suggested a very painful idea. He found an indentation or bruise on the eldest child, Elizabeth, on the hollow of the shoulder, near the neck, as though force had been used by some blunt instrument—he had no doubt used to keep her under water.

It was conclusively proved that this poor woman had been for a long time in a very desponding state of mind, and was manifestly insane; and she was acquitted on that ground.

12. Frightful Encounter in Northumberland Street. — A very extraordinary and mysterious deed of violence, designated by the newspapers by the terms "affray," "encounter," or "attempted murder," occurred in Northumberland Street, Strand. On the east side of this street, near the river, is an old-fashioned, dingy-looking house (No. 16), with narrow windows, which, being unsuited to the modern taste for dwelling-houses, has been converted into "chambers," which are let in various divisions as "offices," and are entitled "Northumberland Chambers."

On Friday, the 12th inst., about 11.45 A.M., some workmen, at the back of this and the next house, heard two pistol-shots, apparently fired on the first-floor of No. 16. This excited no surprise, as the same sounds had been frequently heard before. But, about five minutes afterwards, one of the windows was thrown open, and a man, apparently in the greatest excitement, and whose face was covered with blood, appeared at the window, and put one leg out, as though about to jump down—he appeared to have some kind of weapon in his hand. The witnesses called out, "For God's sake, what's the matter?" The man answered to the effect, "that murder had been done." The witnesses called to him to stop where he was, and they would come up to him; and they then entered the house by the back-door, and ran up stairs. They were unable to enter the rooms on the first floor, the doors being locked, and they, therefore, ran down into the street for assistance. In the meanwhile, the wounded man had, by some means, succeeded in reaching the back-yard. To have thrown himself directly down would probably have resulted in fractured limbs, or, perhaps, death—for besides the depth of the ground-floor, there was also a back area—but it would appear that, animated by a frantic energy, he had passed sideways along a very slight ledge until he reached the wooden casing of a water-pipe, by the aid of which he had reached the ground without injury. In his blind terror, the man now attempted to climb the wall dividing the back-yards of Nos. 15 and 16, but while so doing was pulled back, by the coat-tails, by one of the workmen. He instantly turned, and ran through the passage into the street, where he was stopped by some of the persons who had given the alarm. It was found that he was desperately wounded in the back of the neck, and that his hair and

whiskers were singed and burnt. He seemed almost unconscious of his injuries, and only to be desirous of getting away. On being told that he was wounded, he said, "Am I?" and on being again told that he was fearfully wounded, he said, "It's that damned fellow up stairs, Grey." His informant said that there was no person in that house named Grey, and that if he meant the person with whom he had been seen to enter the house some time before, his name was not Grey, but Roberts. To which he answered "He told me his name was Grey." As a head police-station is near at hand, numerous constables were by this time on the spot; and the injured man was taken to the Charing Cross Hospital, where with much difficulty it was ascertained from him that he was "Major Murray;" and the officers then proceeded to investigate this strange occurrence, and made startling discoveries. The first floor, from which Major Murray had escaped, was occupied by a Mr. Roberts, a solicitor by profession, in practice a bill-discounter. The door between the landing and the first room was found to be permanently fastened up; while that admitting to the back room was so securely locked and fastened that it could not be forced, and an entrance was finally made from the back-yard by the window. The back room presented a hideous spectacle. A large pool of blood was under the mantel-piece, another large pool in the corner near the furthest window; in the centre of the room was a broken table; broken wine-bottles and pistols were on the floor; the carpet was much disordered, the drawers were pulled out from the furniture, and the papers scattered about; and every part of this disordered area was smeared and splashed with blood. The folding-doors between the two rooms were closed, but when they were opened by the police the front room presented a disordered appearance: the carpet was disturbed, the drawers were pulled out, and the papers scattered, and there were smears of blood on various articles. The window-blinds were down, and the room bore the appearance of being seldom entered; but amid the obscurity and dirt the object that fixed the attention of the police was a man sitting or crouching on the floor near the door, with his hand on the handle. He was evidently frightfully injured. On the police sergeant asking him "How did this happen?" he answered distinctly, "It was done by that man who has just gone down stairs." This was Mr. Roberts. He, also, was conveyed to the Charing Cross Hospital. His condition is best described by the popular phrase—he was "battered to pieces." His head showed 13 distinct wounds, one of which was $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, others 5 and 6 inches in length: by these the skull was beaten to pieces, one cheek-bone crushed, the temporal artery divided, the eyes closed, the flesh ruptured, and the whole face, especially the left side, beaten to a jelly: the left shoulder was found to be frightfully bruised; the right hand was much beaten, the index finger broken, and a deep cleft made between the thumb and that finger; the left hand and arm greatly beaten. The wounds of Major Murray were few, but one of them was so placed that it is a marvel how he escaped instant

death. In front of the right ear was a long but superficial wound, and his legs were much contused; but on the back of his head between the right jaw and the cervical vertebræ was a circular mark, surrounded by burnt and scorched hair, in the centre of which was a jagged opening which would scarcely admit the top of the little finger. This jagged aperture was the commencement of a wound which led by a long track downwards to the spine. On sounding this the probe struck against a metallic substance—a pistol-bullet—rather large, which was extracted with difficulty, and which was found to have struck against the spine with such force, as to have been indented to the shape of the part against which it struck.

Major Murray was very communicative as to the events of the frightful affray in which he had been a party; but he professed utter ignorance of the person and motives of his assailant, and inferred that he had been led into a trap for some mysterious purpose of violence. Mr. Roberts was too fearfully injured to make any statement; and though, notwithstanding his dreadful condition, he rallied sufficiently to make known his wants, he never attempted the slightest reference to the affray.

An occurrence so terrible and so mysterious naturally excited the public interest. The police had possession of the house, and would permit no ingress; but the narrow street was crowded during daylight for many days, with numbers of people, whose eyes were intently fixed on the dingy house-front; even throughout the night, persons lingered on the pavement; and few of the numerous passengers but paused on their way from Westminster to the city—for the house stands about midway in the "short cut" at the back of the Strand—to take a look at the scene of so mysterious a tragedy. When the agents of the press had been admitted to the ensanguined apartments, their accounts, perhaps somewhat painted for effect, added to the thrill of horror.

"A description of these rooms," says *The Times*, "would read almost like a chapter from a French novel. The front room has originally been furnished in the most luxurious and costly style. On the walls are five watercolour drawings, and between them handsome brackets, supporting statuettes and copies from the antique. Round the room are ranged costly buhl cabinets and inlaid tables, on which are all sorts of ornaments under large glass shades. It is not, however, until one has been in the room some time that the richness of the furniture attracts notice, for glasses, pictures, statuettes, and vases—even the very cabinets themselves—are almost concealed under the accumulated dust of years. The shades and ornaments are enveloped in this as if coated with a positive fur, and even the slightly-relieved figures which are on a copy of the Portland vase that stands on a sideboard in a corner, are barely distinguishable under their fine black coating. In spite of the costliness of its furniture, and the taste that has been bestowed upon its arrangement in the room, it is evident that it has never been cleaned or dusted probably since the things were first placed there many years ago. In the centre of the room is the table at which Mr. Roberts used to work,

with the fireplace on the right hand, having an exceedingly handsome white marble mantel-piece, which is marked with bullets. Yet, almost immediately under the mantel-piece, making a great mound that stretches out into the centre of the floor, are the waste papers which have been crumpled up and thrown aside, and allowed, like the dust, to accumulate undisturbed. The back drawing-room was as richly furnished and as dirty as the front. But the dust has here been beaten down and the gloomy richness of the room disturbed by the most desperate of all contests—a contest where strong and angry men struggle to tear and beat each other down with whatever weapon they can seize in their frenzy. If two wild beasts had been turned loose to kill each other in this apartment it could not have presented traces of a more prolonged or deadly contest than it does. The furniture is broken and overturned in hideous confusion; the walls, the gilded tables, backs of chairs, and sides of dirty inlaid cabinets are streaked and smeared about with bloody fingers. One may almost trace where blows were struck by the star-shaped splashes of blood along the walls, while over the glass shades of the ornaments and doors of the cabinets it has fallen like rain, as if a bloody mop had been trundled round and round there. There were no pools of blood, as they are called—for blood neither sinks into the carpet nor flows away—but there were in many places lumps of thick gore nearly half an inch high, and showing clearly that each had flowed from the wounds of some one lying immediately over the actual spot. The furniture was of course overturned, bloody, and knocked about in all directions, as if the struggle had been as long as it was desperate. The remains of the tongs which Major Murray had used upon his assailant or opponent were broken into many pieces, while the stumpy fragment which he continued to wield with such terrible effect was found actually coated with flesh and blood. Beneath the window from which Major Murray made his hazardous escape there are, on the inner side, several irregular pools of blood among a pile of scattered papers, which are smeared and saturated with blood and wine. In the corner, near, there are some bottles of wine, one or two of which have been broken among the papers, which, however, appear to have lain there some time. In this corner of the room, close to the window, the awful traces of the conflict are more visible than in any other part. There is an ornamental table and buhl cabinet sideboard, which only leave a passage wide enough to enable a person to approach the window. It is evident that Major Murray here made his final struggle to escape, for the blood is thrown in long drops, like heavy driving rain, over everything around, far and near. Such fearful violence has been used here that it almost seems as if Mr. Roberts had been trying to throw his antagonist out of window, or endeavouring madly to prevent his escape."

While the police were trying to trace out the cause and circumstances of this dreadful occurrence, the two actors were lying in separate wards of the same hospital, both in a precarious condition. Major Murray, however,

after the bullet had been extracted, recovered rapidly; and made frequent and apparently frank communications concerning the struggle, but uniformly denied any knowledge of his antagonist. Mr. Roberts, on the other hand, sank under his injuries, and died on the evening of the 19th. He preserved an absolute silence as to the affray, except when questioned by Inspector Mackenzie. The Inspector asked him if he knew him, and he said he did. Witness then asked him, "How did this affair occur?" and he replied, "Murray did it." He asked him to tell him how, but deceased replied, "My head is too bad. I cannot tell you now." On the next night, at half-past 11 o'clock, he again saw deceased, and asked him once more if he could tell how it had all occurred, and how he had received such dreadful injuries about the head. Deceased replied, "Murray did it all." But he said, "You must tell me how he did it, Mr. Roberts;" and deceased answered, "Murray attacked me with the tongs, and also hit me over the head with a glass bottle." Witness said to him, "You must tell me more particularly than that. Did you know Murray before?" and deceased replied, "I have seen him before, but not spoken to him." Witness asked, had they met by accident or appointment? to which Mr. Roberts answered, "By accident, in Hungerford Market, and he came to my office with me about a loan." He then asked him what was the amount of the loan, and Roberts answered, "50,000*l*." He then added, "Murray shot himself in the neck, and then attacked me with the tongs like a demon, and hit me with a glass bottle." Witness asked him if he wished to make any depositions before a magistrate, and deceased replied, "No, I have nothing more to say."

The rumour had been circulated that the struggle had originated in pecuniary transactions, and that the parties had stood in the relation to each other of usurer and dupe; but it was understood that the police had failed to find in the papers of the deceased any trace of any connection whatever between the parties. Circumstances had also made it almost certain that Major Murray's statement was true, and that he was utterly unacquainted with Mr. Roberts; but also certain that Mr. Roberts was well acquainted with Major Murray's person, and, to some extent, with his affairs.

A coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased, which, in the absence of any positive evidence, was necessarily protracted; and it would be superfluous to repeat the evidence from which the preceding narrative has been drawn. It was not at first thought advisable to produce Major Murray as a witness, since he would necessarily be advised to make no statement that should incriminate himself. When, however, a witness had been examined whose statement made it certain that Major Murray was a victim—and which will be referred to presently—it was judged advisable to take his statement of the affray. He said:—

"My name is William Murray, and I live at 32, Harley Street, and at Tottenham. I was a Major in the 10th Hussars, but I have sold out. I know a little of what has passed in the court below, but not much, for I have seen no papers. On Friday morning, the

12th, I left London Bridge by the penny boat for Hungerford. As I was going down the right side of the market, a man came up to me from behind, on my left, and said, 'I believe I am speaking to Major Murray?' I said, 'Yes, that's my name;' and he then said, 'I believe you are a director of the Grosvenor Hotel Company?' I said, 'Yes, I am; and pray who are you?' He said, 'My name is Grey.' I had never seen him before in my life. I said, 'How do you know me?' and Grey replied, 'I have seen you at the meetings of the company.' I said, 'Are you a shareholder?' He said, 'No; but I attended the meetings.' He then went on to say he had a client who had 60,000*l.*, and he understoood the Company wanted to borrow money, and his client was anxious to get the investment. I said I had no power in the matter, as I was only one of 10 directors, and could do nothing personally; but I added, 'If you will give me your name and address, I am going to the Company, and will say what you wish.' He said that would do, and that, if not in a hurry, he would like me to come to his office and answer a few questions. I asked where his office was, and he said close round the corner. By this time we were at the door of his office, and he asked me to step up stairs. He showed me into a back room on the first floor, and requested me to be seated. I never was in the house before—most positively, never. I took a seat; and he then said, 'You will excuse me for one instant,' and left the room. I sat with my back to the folding doors in front of the table. On my left was the fireplace. The folding doors were shut. When he left the room I took a look round, and thought it was the most extraordinary place I had ever seen; torn papers, bottles, and pictures lying about: a most disreputable-looking place. In a minute or so he came back into the room and took a seat in front of me, with a pen in his hand, and asked what interest we proposed to give. I said I was not in a position to say, but would hear what his client proposed to ask. He said, 'Oh, then, I understand the offer is to come from us.' I said not, as under any circumstances we should not give more than five per cent. He replied, 'That will do very well;' and I asked him for his card of address. He said, 'Immediately,' and got up from the table and walked round behind me and began rummaging among the papers of a desk. I thought he was looking for his card, and took no particular notice. Presently, I felt a touch in the back of my neck. There was a report of a pistol, and I dropped off the chair on the ground. I was perfectly paralyzed. I could not move any part of my body. My head, however, was quite clear. I was lying with my face to the fender, and when he fired I believe he left the room. After some little time I felt returning life in my leg and arm, and I was just raising myself on my elbow when I heard a door open, and he came in again. He immediately walked up behind me and fired a pistol into my right temple. I dropped back on the carpet, and the blood gushed all over my face, and eyes, and mouth, in a regular torrent. He either stooped or knelt down close behind me, for I could feel his breath, and he watched close to see if I was dead. I then made up my mind

to pretend to be so. I felt that the bleeding was bringing life back to me fast all over my body, which was tingling to the fingers' ends. I knew if I could get on to my feet I should be able to make a fight for it. After he had knelt behind me for some short time he got up and walked away, and I then opened my eyes and took a look round, and saw a pair of tongs within a few inches of my hand. Feeling that my strength was returning to me, and there was the whole length of the room between us, I seized the tongs, and sprang to my feet. He was then at the window. Hearing me move, he turned and faced me. I at once rushed at him, and made a heavy blow at him with the tongs, which missed. I then seized them short by the middle, and made a dash into his chest and face, which knocked him over on his back. I got my knees on his chest, and tried to smash his head with the tongs. They were too long, and he got them in both his hands firmly. I struggled hard for some time to get them away, but he was as strong as I, and I could not do it. I looked round for something else to hit him with, and close to my right hand I saw a large black bottle, which I caught in my right hand, and shaking the tongs with my left, to keep him occupied, I hit him full, with all my force, on the the middle of the forehead, and smashed it to pieces. That made him like quiver all over, but still he did not let go the tongs, so I caught hold of a metal vase and dashed it at his head with all my might, but I missed him. Then, as I saw there was nothing else at hand, I set to work desperately to get the mastery of the tongs, which he was holding all the time. During all this he was on his back, close under the window nearest the door. After a long struggle I got the tongs. As they came into my hands I lost my balance, and fell back, but was up again in an instant, and by that time he was rising into a sitting position, which gave me a fair, full blow at his head with the tongs, and I gave it him with all my might and main. [These tongs, broken, bent, and covered with blood and hair, Major Murray had in his hand when first seen escaping from the window.] I repeated it three or four times. He hid his head under the table to escape my blows, and I then hit him over the back of the neck; and in order to disable his hands, I hit him hard over the wrists. I then thought he was sufficiently disabled, and tried to get out, but the door of the room was locked. I then went through the folding doors of the front room and tried that way, but that door was locked too. In coming back through the folding doors, I met him again face to face, walking towards me. I took a step back in order to get a full swing, and hit him on the head again with the tongs. He fell forward on his face through the folding doors as if he was dead. I pushed his feet through the doors and shut them, and then threw up the window." The Major having then narrated his escape from the window, added: "That is all I have to say. There was no word passed between us but what I have mentioned. I have not the slightest notion in the world why he should attack me. I never had any communication with the man, good, bad, or indifferent. I did not know even that such a man was in existence."

The key to the mystery was discovered in a singular manner. On one of the tables in Mr. Roberts' room was a sheet of blotting paper, on which was written, in deceased's handwriting, the address of a "Mrs. Murray," and among his papers, several letters in a female hand, some of which were signed "Annie," others "A. M. Murray." The address was followed up, and it was found that Mrs. Murray was a young woman who had been for some time Major Murray's mistress, though not living with him. The unfortunate young woman was able to make a statement which gave an object and motive to the murderous proceedings of Mr. Roberts. She had, it appeared, been living for several years under Major Murray's protection, and had had one child, a daughter, by him. He had behaved to her with uniform kindness, and had been sufficiently liberal; but the expenses attending her confinement had brought her into debt, and unwilling to apply to the Major for money, she unhappily applied to Mr. Roberts, the usurer, who gave her 15*l.* for her bill at three months. This seems to have been renewed several times, for the poor young woman was seldom able to save from her allowance more than the quarter's interest—5*l.* She was naturally terrified lest Major Murray should know of these transactions, and the usurer was well aware of her anxiety for secrecy. The low, coarse-minded brute—who was a married man with a family, and keeping every outward appearance of staid respectability—began to lust after his unhappy client, and sought to turn her necessities to his advantage. Nor did he use any delicacy about the gratification of his passions; for on one occasion when she went to deprecate his forbearance and offer the quarter's interest for renewal, he plainly told her not to make herself uneasy about it, for that if she would be his he would forgive her the whole of it. The poor creature (whose appearance and conduct while under examination were most becoming) indignantly repudiated his disgusting proposals. But the idea seemed to have got complete possession of the man, and ruled him as with an absolute passion; he pursued her in every direction, watched her in her outgoings with Major Murray, knew where she had been, could tell where she had sat, and with whom; he passed her in cabs in her walks, and even sought to introduce her to his wife and family, for which she again had moral sense to rebuke him. His one overruling idea was to get her to leave Major Murray and become his mistress. Although inaccessible to his offers, the young woman was so far cowed by the necessities of her position, that she did not acquaint Major Murray with these proceedings, and submitted to receive from him presents and ardent letters, which she answered in a too corresponding style, fearing he would betray her if she did not. Either with an eye to business or urged by a morbid curiosity, Mr. Roberts also kept a close watch upon Major Murray, and by his continued knowledge of his proceedings, kept the young woman in continual alarm; and from her forced a knowledge of the position and wants of the Grosvenor Hotel Company, and of Major Murray's circumstances. About a month before the fatal affray he ascertained from Mrs.

Murray that the Company were desirous of borrowing a large sum—40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* He professed to have a client who was willing to lend it; and on this pretext caused Mrs. Murray to come frequently to his offices, until two days before the assault. Under what circumstances the idea of destroying the Major in order to get possession of his mistress first entered the wretched man's mind cannot be known—whether the one overpowering frenzy so blinded him to the futility of the scheme that he had dwelt upon it until it took shape and consistency, or whether it was a momentary impulse, so sudden and so thrilling as to allow no time for pause or reflection. From the brute's pursuit it seems rather more probable that he desired to entangle the Major in an usurer's toils, and then to force or purchase from his necessities the object of his desires. Nothing was stated which would suggest that the long-continued pistol practice had any other purpose than amusement; yet it is very possible that the presence of these weapons and habit of using them may have suggested the frenzied idea. Shakspeare truly says:—

> "Oft-times, the sight of means to do ill-deeds
> Makes ill-deeds done."

After a very protracted inquiry the general concurrence of circumstances corroborated the main points of Major Murray's statement, and the jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide, and that Major Murray slew the deceased to save his own life."

12. Indian Loan of 4,000,000*l.*—The tenders for a further Indian loan of 4,000,000*l.* at 5 per cent. were sent in to-day. The total amount offered is reported to have been nearly 21,000,000*l.* The minimum price fixed by the Council of India was 98½. The highest tender was at 99*l.* 8*s.*; the lowest accepted in full 98*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The tenders at 98*l.* 18*s.* amounted to nearly 1,500,000*l.*; but the whole loan, except about 500,000*l.*, was covered by the higher offers. The scrip was taken in the open market at a premium of from 1 to 1½ per cent.

14. Attempted Assassination of the King of Prussia.—Among the numerous visitors to Baden this summer were the Royal Family of Prussia. A very singular, though happily abortive, attempt to assassinate the King was made by a young man named Oscar Becker, under the following circumstances. According to the early hours of the Germans, the King was taking an early morning walk in the *Allée* of Lichtenthal, when he met a young man, who appeared to have a great satisfaction in seeing the most popular of German sovereigns, which he exhibited by taking off his hat and bowing several times. The King presently met Count Flemming, and continued his walk in conversation with that nobleman. Soon after a fire-arm was discharged close behind, and the King felt that he was hit by a bullet. Happily the missile first struck the collar of the King's coat, which it penetrated, and then his cravat; by which its force was so much deadened that it inflicted no more than a severe contusion on the left side of His Majesty's neck. The wound did not bleed, but the King was for a short time stunned. The assassin was immediately seized by the bystanders, and proved to be the same young

man who had shortly before saluted the King with such apparent cordiality. On the ground was found a pistol, which had been recently discharged. The would-be regicide was one Oscar Becker, 22 years of age, of a respectable family, and now a student of Leipsic. A second pistol was found at his lodgings. On his examination, he freely admitted that he had come to Baden with the express design of killing the King, not because he had any hatred of kings in general, and still less of King William, whom on the contrary he greatly loved, but because he considered that His Majesty, in some manner, stood in the way of the Unity of Germany, which would be promoted by cutting him off. He was tried at Bruchsal. The proceedings were somewhat singular. The criminal now denied all his previous statements. He asked why he should seek to kill King William, knowing that his son would be unable to do more for German unity? He denied that he had any intention of killing the King; he said his sole motive was to alarm him, and so to cause a commotion in Germany, and then to kill himself. For this purpose he said he had loaded one pistol with powder only, which he intended to fire at the King, and the other with powder and ball, with which he intended to kill himself. He said that when he found that the King was wounded he was utterly astonished; and could only account for the catastrophe by supposing either that he had taken with him from his lodgings the wrong pistol, or that he had, in his confusion of mind, loaded the same pistol first with powder and then with powder and ball. The prisoner at first treated the matter very lightly; afterwards he began to sob and faint, and then exhibited some excitement. He seems to have been a silly fellow, of weak mind, excited by the nonsense talked about "the Unity of Germany," without any definite idea of what it meant, how it is to be brought about, or what the consequences may be. He was found Guilty; and as the execution of such an imbecile would only have given importance to a senseless and abortive act, he was placed in confinement.

21. Mysterious Tragedy at Clapham. — A family tragedy, which remains shrouded in mystery, has occurred at Clapham. Mr. and Mrs. Littleton, of middle age and independent fortune, dwelt in Forster Place, Clapham. According to the evidence of neighbours they lived on very affectionate terms; but the housekeeper stated that on Sunday, the 21st, when she went to church in the afternoon, she left her master and mistress in the drawing-room; and that on her return her mistress told her they had had a few words. Her mistress went out twice in the course of the evening, and at 10 o'clock witness went to bed, leaving her master and mistress in the dining-room together. About ten minutes past 12 her master came to her, and asked if her mistress had come home. She told him that she did not know that she had been out. He told her that she had gone out in a great passion, and that he had followed her, but, stopping to close the door against the dog, that she had got ahead of him, and he could not tell which way she was gone. He went out again to look out for her, but could not find her, and returned at 2 o'clock. Nothing was

heard of her that night. On the following morning, a person who went to the Long Pond on Clapham Common for the purpose of fishing, found in the water the body of a respectable female. She was elegantly dressed, with several rings on her fingers. There were no marks of violence on the body, but the fingers were so much swollen that it was necessary to file the rings before they could be taken off. This was the corpse of Mrs. Littleton. A person residing on the common opposite the Long Pond deposed to having heard a long, loud scream as of a woman in distress about 12.30 on that Sunday night; but such cries, it seems, are not uncommon about this open spot. Another stated that about 12 P.M. he had seen a man and a woman together under some trees, who were quarrelling violently. The death of his wife, and the rumours that were circulated, necessarily produced a great effect upon Mr. Littleton. He attended the funeral of his wife, and, on his return to his house, he sent for a friend to come to him in the front parlour. He said, "You were on the inquest—what reports have you heard about it?" I (Mr. Blewitt) said that I had heard many reports. He said, "They say that I pushed her into the pond; but I declare to God I never saw her from the time she left the house until I saw her dead, and I will tell you how it occurred." I said, "The worst is over now." He said, "Oh no, Monday I dread." I said, "You have nothing to do but to speak the truth." He said, "I will tell you how it occurred. It was a most simple thing. I went into the front room after dinner with the paper, and I found a tremor come over me. I felt fainting, and could hardly get to the settee. She (Mrs. Littleton) was in the room, and she took no notice of me for some time. After I had come-to a little, I said, 'Amelia, how unkind you are.' She looked at me sternly and said, 'You are always telling me I am unkind.' She got me some water and left the room. She dressed herself and went out. She returned, took off her chains, and left a lock of hair behind her." He said again, "I declare to God I never saw her from that time until her body was found. I went out once and returned, thinking to find her at home. I went out again. I went on to the Common, and called her until I was hoarse." I asked him if I should send for his friends, and he said, "No;" adding, "but Monday I dread." On the following day (Sunday) the unfortunate man committed suicide by cutting his throat. There seems no ground for doubting that Mr. Littleton's account was correct; and that the poor lady threw herself into the water in a fit of temper.

22. The Wisbeach Murder.—Plea of "Guilty."—In the annals of crime there have been very many instances in which the act has been immediately followed by remorse and by frantic invocation of punishment. There are, however, few cases on record in which the criminal has been so simply and unfeignedly resolute to expiate his sin by submission to the retribution of human justice, as in that of Augustus Hilton, who was tried at the Cambridge Assizes on the charge of having murdered his wife on the 2nd of March last. The evidence before the coroner disclosed the following melancholy tale:—The prisoner, who is about 28 years of age, had

married the deceased some two years ago, she then being about 20 years of age, and the daughter of respectable parents. The house in which the prisoner and his wife lived belonged to her father, and was occupied, together with a corn-mill and some land, by them rent free, the daughter assisting her father to keep his accounts and to manage his property. On Saturday, the 2nd of March, the prisoner and his wife had been to Wisbeach Market together in a gig, and returned home together about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They had been disputing about some money, the prisoner complaining that his wife had not given him enough to pay for some wheat. This dispute continued after they had sat down to tea, and their maid servant, who was in the room, heard him ask her for another cup of tea. The deceased replied, "No, you've been slandering me all the time I was at Wisbeach, and do you think I come home to wait on you in this way? No, I won't; I'll die first." He replied, "So you shall." Some more bickering ensued; he asked her to get the slate and make out the account for the wheat. She ordered a boy to put the mare in the gig, as she (the deceased) meant to go to her aunt's that night. She then went upstairs to put on her things, and the prisoner followed her, first closing the kitchen door. The door upstairs was banged, and screams and scuffling heard. The boy and the man who had come with the gig ran up, and tried to force the door, but could not. The prisoner shortly afterwards walked out of his house, and the boy going upstairs found the deceased with her throat cut. She was then alive, but died in 20 minutes. The prisoner said to the boy, "I've done it. You can go upstairs; you'll see I've done the job." He then went to his father's house, a short distance off, and was apprehended between 7 and 8 o'clock that evening, the policeman finding him sitting by the fire, smoking, and drinking brandy-and-water. On seeing the constable, the prisoner said, "Then you've come for me, have you? I've done it, haven't I? Is she dead?" On being told that she was, he answered, "Then I'll die too; I shall not make any resistance, I'll go with you quietly wherever you like." When in the cell he said to the superintendent, "When shall I be hanged? I want to die. I want to go to my wife."

This apparent calmness of the murderer was the result of deep feeling. He had no sooner become aware of his wife's death than he seemed mastered by the conviction that there was but one expiation of his guilt—submission to the vengeance of the law. When brought before the magistrates, he expressed his perfect willingness to die, and was anxious to plead guilty at the last assizes; but his friends exerted themselves to procure evidence in his favour, either of insanity or of provocation, to reduce, if possible, the crime to manslaughter; and on their application the trial was postponed: but the prisoner himself never faltered in his determination to plead guilty to the charge. In this determination he remained unshaken. When arraigned at the present assizes he pleaded "Guilty."

Mr. Justice Wightman:—I am not quite sure that you perfectly understand the precise nature of the charge to which you have pleaded guilty. The charge is not

merely that you killed your wife, but that you murdered her, by which is meant that you killed her with deliberate intention so to do, or, as the law expresses it, that you did it "with malice aforethought," or without any such excuse or provocation as might possibly—I do not say it would—reduce your crime to manslaughter. The defence, if any such exist, may be shown if your case be tried. I may also say that, in my opinion, the interests of public justice will be best advanced by a full and open trial. It is for these reasons that I recommend you most earnestly to reconsider your determination, and to put yourself on your trial. I must, in addition, warn you not expect the slightest mitigation of your sentence in consequence of the course you now pursue.

The Prisoner (quietly).—I won't alter it.

Mr. Justice Wightman.—I cannot prevent you if you are determined so to do. I have no power to enter a plea of "Not guilty" for you; but I ask you once again—do you still persist in your determination to plead guilty?

The Prisoner.—Yes, your honour.

Mr. Justice Wightman (to Mr. Metcalf, counsel retained by the prisoner's friends).—I have explained to him the nature of the charge to which he is asked to plead, and he persists in his plea of "Guilty." I cannot alter it.

Mr. Metcalf.—I am instructed by his friends, who have offered him every assistance in their power, to defend him. I spoke to him myself on Saturday, and did all I could to induce him to take his trial, but without effect. He seemed then, as now, quite resolved to plead as he has done.

Mr. Justice Wightman.—I have no power to direct a plea of "Not guilty."

Mr. Metcalf.—And I have no power to defend him against his will.

Mr. Justice Wightman (to the prisoner).—Once again, I ask you, after what has been said, do you still persist?

The Prisoner.—Yes, my lord; I shall not alter.

The Clerk of Arraigns.—Augustus Hilton, you stand convicted of the wilful murder of your wife, on your own confession. What have you to say why sentence of death should not be passed on you according to law?

The prisoner made no answer.

Sentence of death was then pronounced, but the prisoner, who had exhibited no symptom of indifference or listlessness, remained unmoved. The unfortunate man maintained the same resolution to the end. He passed the interval before his execution in penitence and prayer; he refused any attempt on the part of his friends to obtain a commutation, declaring he had as much desire to die as others had to live, and passed to the scaffold with firm submission.

26. Conviction for Arson.—At the Maidstone Assizes, Henry Sherry, 22, labourer, was charged with the capital offence of feloniously setting fire to a dwelling-house, John Sherry, his father, and Eliza Sherry, his sister, being therein at the time. There were two other indictments against him for two several arsons.

The circumstances of this case were somewhat extraordinary. The prosecutor, the prisoner's father, was an infirm man, occupying a small farm at Stourmouth, near Canterbury, the only inmates of

the house being himself and his daughter, the prisoner's sister; but the prisoner was in the habit of coming to the house to take his meals, and the old man frequently quarrelled with him on account of his getting drunk, and not working upon the farm. On the 21st of March, the prisoner went to his father's to dine. After dinner the latter complained to his son of his going so much to the public-house, and the prisoner became very much excited, and as he left the house, he exclaimed, with an oath, that he would burn it down. The old man and his daughter went to bed about 9 o'clock at night. Very soon afterwards, the latter was alarmed by hearing a noise. On getting up she discovered that a barn belonging to a neighbour named Harrison was in flames. She immediately aroused her father and they proceeded down stairs, and she then saw that their own house was on fire, and part of the thatched roof was burning. She procured some water and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. At this time, she heard the voice of the prisoner calling out "Fire!" When, as she supposed, the fire was extinguished, she went indoors again. In a few minutes, it was found that the house was again on fire, and in less than two hours it was burnt entirely to the ground, together with a barn, stable, cart-lodge, and piggeries, attached to it. It was proved that about 6 o'clock on the night of the fire the prisoner, who was intoxicated, went to the shop of a shoemaker in the village, named Andrews, and told him that he had had some words with his father, and made use of threats towards him. This witness saw the prisoner again when the alarm of fire was given, and at this time it appeared that two barns belonging to farmers adjoining the prosecutor's premises were in flames, and the prosecutor's house was burning nearly all over. The prisoner accosted him again, and said he was going to give the "other place" a touch. Andrews then said to him, "You don't mean to say that you set your father's house on fire?" and he replied, "Yes, I did; and so I did Mr. Harrison's; and so I did Mr. Dowker's." The prisoner, it appeared, had purchased a box of lucifers shortly before the fires broke out, and when he was taken into custody by Mr. Stokes, the superintendent of police of the district, and told that he was charged with setting fire to his father's house, and also to the premises of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Dowker, he said, "I did set them on fire; at least, I helped; but I won't tell who was with me. I shall tell at some future time." He afterwards volunteered a similar statement before the magistrates. There was no doubt that at the time the acts were committed the prisoner was very much intoxicated. The prisoner had served in the Crimea, and had been wounded, and drink was, in consequence, said to excite him in a most fearful manner.

The jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict of guilty upon the capital charge; and sentence of death was recorded against him.

28. Collisions at Sea.—On the 28th of July, as the barque *Mary Ann Duffus*, of Newport, with a cargo of coals, was beating down the British Channel at midnight, she was run into by an American vessel. She sunk almost immediately, so that the captain and crew had time only to

throw themselves into the boat and cut it adrift—not time sufficient to allow them to pull clear. The consequence was that the boat was sucked under by the vortex caused by the sinking ship, and all the men but three were drowned.

As the screw steamship, *Semaphore*, from Liverpool to Belfast, with a cargo and many passengers, was crossing the Channel, she came into collision with the brig *Nereid*, with a cargo of iron ore. The morning was dark and foggy. It seems that, in the first instance, the brig struck the steamer on the bow, and that the vessels having been separated by the rebound, the steamer then struck the brig. It was soon perceived that the *Nereid* was sinking; her crew got on board the steamer, and she went down. The *Semaphore* also was so much injured that at first it was apprehended that she also would founder. Fortunately, she was divided into compartments, and although the fore-hold was filled the other divisions gave her sufficient floating power to enable the captain to carry her to the entrance of Belfast Lough, where she was run upon a bank to prevent her from sinking.

29. The Ilkeston Parricide.—At the Derby Assizes, George Smith, aged 20, was indicted for the wilful murder of his father, Joseph Smith.

The deceased, Joseph Smith, father of the prisoner, was a cordwainer, living in Bath Street, Ilkeston, in one of four houses which his industry and frugality had enabled him to purchase; besides this property he had in a savings-bank at Nottingham a sum of 140*l.* or 150*l.* The prisoner and his two younger brothers, Henry and Edward, aged nearly 17 and 13 respectively, lived with the deceased, with whom Henry used to sleep in a room above "the house-place," the prisoner and Edward occupying another room. In the adjoining house upon the one side Aaron Aldred, who had married the deceased man's daughter, resided, and in that on the other side, his brother, Isaac Aldred. The prisoner worked at Messrs. Ball's in lace-making. He appears to have been of irregular habits, and had on the day of the murder left the house after a quarrel. The second son assisted his father in his trade, and on the night of the 1st of May continued working with him until 7 o'clock. The deceased then went to see his brother, Samuel Smith, who lived in the same place, and remained with him until 9 or 10 o'clock. Henry and Edward left the house meanwhile, and on returning home a few minutes after 10, found him lying on a sofa in the house-place, sleeping. They roused him, and he told the lads to go to bed, saying that he would come after he had had a "bit of 'bacco," which he sat down to smoke. He shortly afterwards came up to bed. Henry fell asleep, and was awakened by his father, who told him to get a light. This he did. His father went downstairs with it, and shortly after called to Henry to come down, which he did, and saw the deceased looking into the drawer where the prisoner kept his clothes, and with a bit of paper in his hand. He remarked that he thought George was gone for a soldier, and might have left a bit of a note, and then told Henry to go to bed, saying that he would smoke a "bit of 'bacco," and Henry went upstairs, leaving him with

his pipe. He had scarcely done so, when the house-door was opened and closed again, and he heard the following dialogue in the voices of his father, who commenced it, and the prisoner:—"George, have you been to Nottingham to-day?" Prisoner.—"No, father." "You're sure you've not been to Nottingham to-day?" Prisoner.—"No." Father.—"You see what trouble you've brought yourself to. I'm not going to leave my doors open for you at all hours of the night!" There was then a pause, and then the sound of a pistol-shot. Henry and Edward ran to the upstairs window, and put their legs out of it in their terror and anxiety to escape, crying out, "Murder! do come; George is murdering father!" Very shortly afterwards their sister and Isaac Aldred arrived. They found the door shut, but entered the house-place. The prisoner was not then in there, but the deceased was lying flat upon his back along his own hearthstone, his head towards a corner of the room, and the pipe which he had been recently smoking, the tobacco of which was only partly consumed, broken beneath his right arm. He was quite dead; there was blood upon the floor, and a wound on the head high above the left ear, and in a downward direction — a wound which it would have been impossible for a right-handed, and very difficult for a left-handed, man (which the deceased was not) to have inflicted on himself. Aldred looked about the room for the pistol that had caused the wound, but could find none. Very soon afterwards the prisoner entered. Aldred at once said, "Why, George, you've murdered your father!" The prisoner answered, "I am innocent; I don't know anything about it. My father has done it himself." Aldred asked, "What have you done with the pistol?" The prisoner replied, "My father laid it on the hob, and I took it away, and hurled it away." A police-constable, Edward Smith, and Aaron Aldred had then come in, and Edward Smith exclaimed, "Oh, George, you've murdered my father!" The prisoner returned, "Oh, don't say so! I am innocent!" at the same time approaching his brother to kiss him. Edward, however, avoided him, saying, "No, George, I can't; you've killed my father." The prisoner then threw himself upon his father's body to kiss him, but the policeman, Carline, pulled him off. The prisoner then called for some one to give him his father's cutting-knife, crying out, "I'll stab him to the heart! I'm innocent! I'll have my revenge!" He was conveyed to the lock-up, and there, while in custody of Ridge, a constable, made this statement:—"When I went in my father was sitting in his chair smoking. He had his elbow on his knee and his head on his hand. He said, 'George, you're shortening my life by inches.' He put out his left hand and took something off the hob and put it to his head (the prisoner at the same time described the movement with his own left hand). I said, 'Oh, father, what are you doing?' He threw it down and I picked it up and hurled it into Stokes's garden." The prisoner's shirt-sleeves were stained with blood. He was without his coat when he was seen in the room where he kissed the deceased; but there was this difference between the marks on the one arm and those on the other—

that those on the one arm were patches, those on the other small spots. Neither powder, shot, nor caps were found in the deceased's house, nor was any kind of fire-arm ever seen in his house or possession. The proceedings of the prisoner on the day of the murder were clearly traced. Upon arriving at Nottingham, with a companion named Davis, the prisoner went to the savings-bank in which his father's money was deposited, and, producing the bank-book which he had brought with him, asked for 14*l*. Payment was refused him, as he had not obtained his father's signature. Leaving the bank, he went to Bridge's Wine Vaults, where his father was known, and, having stated that he was too late for the bank, he obtained a loan of one sovereign, leaving the bank-book as a security for the amount. It was shown that he left his companion for a time, and in that interval purchased at a shop a pistol, for which he paid 4*s*. 6*d*., wanting it, as he said, to start pigeons. He purchased a pennyworth of powder at the same time, of which he said he only wanted one charge, and some copper caps, one or two of which he fitted to the pistol and snapped off. He neither showed nor mentioned this purchase to Davis, but exhibited it to a girl. He and Davis were then traced back to Ilkeston, to a public-house called the Queen's Head. About half-past 8, he sent a little girl out to "Gregory's" to buy him a pennyworth of No. 2 pigeon-shot. He remained until the closing of the house at ten minutes to 12, when he left. Soon after, he was seen in the street, walking towards his father's house, by two women; who afterwards saw the glimmer caused by the deceased's door opening. The prisoner went in, the door closed, and shortly afterwards they heard the report of a pistol and screams. A little after 12, Reuben Davis was called up by the prisoner, who begged him to come to him, saying that his father had shot himself, adding, "You'll remember what I told you to-night." He had that very evening remarked to Davis, "I don't think father will live long; he's so uneasy that I'm afraid he will make away with himself." The pistol, which he had thrown away as he ran to Davis's, was found in Stokes's garden, where he said he had thrown it; it was that which he had bought the same day at Nottingham. That the death of Joseph Smith resulted from the wound was formally proved. 31 shots were extracted from the cerebellum, and these, being weighed with 31 shots purchased by a policeman at Gregory's, were found to correspond in weight. It was shown that the prisoner had frequently foretold his father's speedy death, and had inquired as to what would be his interest in the property, should the old man die intestate.

On the prisoner's behalf, it was elicited, by the cross-examination of Mrs. Aldred, his sister, that the deceased had sometimes appeared desponding, and had threatened to make away with himself: and his counsel dwelt upon his gloom and "suicidal tendencies," as rendering it probable that he had really died by his own hand.

The jury, with short deliberation, found the prisoner *Guilty*, and the Judge had commenced to pass sentence, when the wretched man fiercely interrupted his lordship, and addressed to him a long

rambling statement, in support of his previous story. He then repeated the conversation with his father, and described with very great coolness and effrontery, the position in which they sat together. Having ended his address to the Court, he turned to those who crowded the public seats behind him, and told them that if they saw him die on the scaffold they would see him happy and contented; shouting out that he spoke like an English son, and had not the blood of his father on his hands, though he had certainly been in part the cause of his death, and was willing to be punished by imprisonment if his lordship thought fit to recall the sentence. When he was silent, his lordship told him that there was no wish to add to the misery of the condition in which he was placed, but the statement he had made was not that of a guiltless man, who grieved for the death of his father, but the bravado of one whose conscience was seared with evil thoughts which had ended in his father's murder. Warning him that there was no hope, his lordship passed in due form the sentence of death.

This hardened disposition quailed in the face of death, and he made a written confession of his guilt. He was executed on the 17th of August, in the presence of upwards of 20,000 spectators.

30. Goodwood Races.—To all who looked forward to the annual meeting in the park of Goodwood, and to all true lovers of old English sport, it seemed as though a cloud had passed over that beautiful hill, and deadened those charming views—for the noble proprietor of the demesne had passed away. The hospitable mansion was there, and the open tents were there, but the aged form of the gallant soldier, the hearty welcome of the genial host, were there no more.

The sport, however, the great purpose of the meeting, was excellent. The Craven Stakes were won by Lord Portsmouth's Buccaneer; the Stewards' Cup (94 subs., 40 started), by Mr. Murphy's Croagh Patrick; the Goodwood Stakes by Lord Coventry's Elcho; the Goodwood Cup, the great event of the meeting, was run for by some celebrated horses; the betting was 5 to 2 against The Wizard, 4 to 1 against Thormanby and Mon Etoile, 100 to 15 against Doefoot, 8 to 1 against Starke. After a gallant struggle, the latter (an American horse), defeated the favourite by a head: the Chesterfield Cup was carried off by Croagh Patrick, the winner of the Stewards' Cup; and the Queen's Plate by the Earl of Zetland's Bivouac.

AUGUST.

1. Great Wharf Fire in Tooley Street.—About 8 o'clock A.M. Tooley Street and Dockhead, Southwark, became the scene of another terrible fire, which before noon had laid in ruins property valued at several thousand pounds. This fire commenced on the premises of Messrs. Curling and Co., wharfingers, known as Davis's Wharf, while on the western side stood Mark Brown's Wharf, only separated from the premises of Messrs. Curling by an extremely narrow cartway. The building in which the disaster commenced was

200 or 250 feet long by 60 broad, and contained an immense quantity of goods, including 8000 bales of jute, &c. Brown's premises had over 10,000 casks of tallow and grease deposited in them, and an immense quantity of cocoa-nut oil. The eastern end was termed Hartley Wharf, in which naphtha, oil, turpentine, resin, and other ignitable articles were stored. Within a narrow space, therefore, were accumulated materials for a conflagration almost as terrible as that of the 22nd of June.

The fire was first observed by a police-constable, who noticed smoke pouring out of some of the windows facing Mark Brown's warehouses. Numerous engines were still watching the embers of the great fire, and were therefore promptly at work; but the materials in the warehouses were so combustible that their efforts to extinguish the fire before it had attained great proportions were useless. The flames rose high, and, though it was daylight, cast a lurid glare around. This brought up all the engines of the brigade, stimulated by the remembrance of recent events. Their efforts were so far successful that they were able to confine the fire to the warehouse in which it commenced. This was destroyed, and all its contents, to the value of many thousand pounds. The ruins continued burning for some days.

5. The Kingston Murder.—At the Croydon Assizes, Martha Bradish, 42, married, was indicted for the wilful murder of her step-sister, by cutting her throat with a razor. The prisoner was the wife of a sergeant-major in the 3rd regiment of Surrey Militia, the head-quarters of which were at Kingston, and occupied the barracks in that town. The prisoner and her husband had two rooms on the ground floor, one of which was used as a bedroom, which was entered from the barrack yard, and the other as a sitting-room. The deceased, who had been employed as a domestic servant, was out of a place at the beginning of March, and the prisoner had invited her to come and pass a few days with her and her husband. She slept in the inner room, upon a bed made up on a sofa, and had done so for about fourteen days at the time the fatal occurrence took place. Shortly before 7 o'clock on the morning of the 26th of March, the husband of the prisoner got up and went out, leaving the prisoner in bed and the deceased also in bed in the adjoining room. The prisoner would seem, from the evidence, to have got up almost immediately after her husband left her, to have taken a razor belonging to him from a drawer, and gone into the room where the deceased was lying, and inflicted a fearful wound, or perhaps two wounds, in her throat; severing the right carotid artery and jugular vein and the windpipe. There was also a slight wound on the right hand. There is very little doubt that the unhappy young woman was asleep when the prisoner attacked her; but she rose from her bed, staggered a few feet into the adjoining room, and then fell down dead. Immediately after the dreadful occurrence, the prisoner went into the barrack-yard, accosted one of the sergeants, and said to him, "I have murdered my sister; come along with me, and I will show you where she is;" and she then went to the pump and washed her hands. Dr. Cory, a medical gentleman residing in the

town, was sent for, and upon his arrival, the prisoner said to him, "Oh, doctor, this would not have happened if I had taken your advice;" and she afterwards became very excited, and exclaimed that she must have been mad, or she could not have done what she had done to a sister she loved so well. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner and the deceased had always been on the most affectionate terms, and there had never been the slightest quarrel or ill-feeling between them, and there was not the smallest assignable motive suggested for the commission of such a dreadful act. It was stated, however, in the course of the case, that the prisoner had been in India with her husband, and that she had suffered from the climate, and Dr. Cory, who had attended upon her, ordered her to keep herself very quiet, as her brain was likely to be affected by any excitement.

Evidence was given to show that the mother of the prisoner had been insane, that a relative had destroyed himself, and another had made two attempts at self-destruction; and that the prisoner being at that time of life when the female constitution undergoes a change frequently accompanied by mental irritation, had been under the medical care of Dr. Cory. The prisoner was a powerful woman, well-dressed; she appeared perfectly calm and self-possessed, and exhibited no emotion during any part of the trial.

The Jury, without hesitation, found her *Not Guilty*, on the ground of insanity, and she was ordered to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

6. The Kingswood Murder.—At the Croydon Assizes Johann Carl Franz, 24, a German, was indicted for the wilful murder of Martha Halliday, aged 55, at Kingswood Rectory, on the 10th of June last. The case presented, in a most curious and marked manner, the difficulties which attend all mere circumstantial evidence. A series of strong coincidences, that appeared to establish incontestably the theory of guilt, was met by another series of coincidences tending as strongly to confirm the theory of innocence. The prisoner was brought to trial, as being one of two men suspected of the murder of Mrs. Halliday. The question of his identity with this suspected person elicited a variety of conflicting evidence from witnesses who desired to tell the truth; while the attempt to establish an identity between the suspected and the actual perpetrators of the crime gave rise to a greater maze of perplexity, increasing at each step of the investigations. It is not surprising that, in the face of such nicely-poised testimony, the jury refused to agree to a verdict of *Guilty*.

It will, moreover, remain an interesting question in the annals of crime, how far the perplexity of the case would have been cleared up by the apprehension and trial of the second suspected man.

Kingswood Rectory, the residence of the Reverend S. B. Taylor, stands in the grounds of Mr. Alcock, the county member, and is about four miles distant from the town of Reigate. About midday on Sunday, the 9th of June, two foreigners, one short and dark, the other taller and fairer, entered the town from the London side, and applied for lodging at the "Cricketers" public-house, which stands immediately facing the Reigate police-station. They remained at the

"Cricketers" that night and until 4 o'clock on the following day, only leaving the house on two brief errands during the period of their stay. The first of these errands occurred soon after their arrival at the inn, when the shorter man went out alone, and purchased some flour for a pudding; on the other occasion both men went out together about 1 o'clock on the Monday, and returned, in a short time, with some meat and barley for their dinner. While at the inn, they sat in the public room, and were well observed by the potman, and the frequenters of the place. On this same day, two foreigners purchased a ball of string, of peculiar make, at a shop in the same town. The maker, in subsequently describing this string, pronounced it to be "rublay cord," and "very seldom made." The men were some six minutes in suiting themselves with this string, during which time the woman in the shop, and a servant-girl peeping through the window of an inner room, were induced by the foreign appearance and language of the men to take more than ordinary notice of them. In the afternoon of the same day, at a time subsequent to the departure of the two men from the "Cricketers," two foreigners were seen crossing Reigate Hill, on the road to Kingswood. Later in the day, about 7 o'clock, within little more than a mile from the rectory-house a labourer saw two men, about 10 yards from him, under a beech-tree in a thicket called Kingswood Roughit. They were talking in a tongue he could not understand. On this same tree there was found, in a search made subsequently to the murder, the broken end of a branch, which corresponded with a thick bludgeon-shaped stick, found in the room where the murder was committed. At a spot yet nearer the parsonage, and at about the same hour of 7, another witness met two foreigners walking along the road to Kingswood. But this witness stated that he saw the same two men between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock on the previous afternoon 4 miles away from Reigate; whereas the two men lodging at the "Cricketers" were stated distinctly, by the people at the inn, to have been within doors that afternoon.

In the meantime the night was closing peacefully over the rector's mansion. During the temporary absence of Mr. Taylor's family, Mrs. Halliday, wife of the parish clerk, had charge of the parsonage; and between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock this evening she parted at the back door from her husband, who had his own house to take care of; and making the premises secure, she then retired for the evening. At some time of the night—it is supposed about midnight—the rectory grounds were entered by two men. The footprints upon the flower-beds showed that they were but two, and that they were bent on a planned design of breaking into and plundering the house. Their footprints shewed that they went first to the kitchen window in the front of the house, which they attempted to force open. Foiled in this by the shutters, the men then passed to the back of the house, and taking a rough block of a tree from the wood-house placed it against the low roof of an outlying portion of the dwelling. By this means they were enabled to reach the window of the room in which the

solitary inmate of the house was sleeping; and dashing in a pane of glass, they forced their bodies through the aperture into the apartment. Immediately under the window was a chest of drawers, upon which a looking-glass was standing. As the men entered, the glass was thrown over to the ground, and the noise awoke the sleeping woman. The burglars then probably seized their victim, and thrust a sock with great violence into her mouth as a gag, and bound her face tightly round with a handkerchief to prevent her from forcing it out, and then secured her by tying her arms and feet tightly round with some cord which they had brought with them, prepared with slip knots. So great had been the violence used that the poor creature's tongue was found to have been forced back over the glottis, and she must have died of suffocation in a very short time. There were marks upon her person as if she had been trampled on.

Either the ruffians were terrified at their deed, or something occurred to alarm them; for they appear to have quitted the house precipitately without carrying out their design of plunder, or going into any other room of the house. Even the unfortunate woman's purse, which contained money and a ring, and was in the pocket of her dress hanging on the door of her room, was untouched. The village schoolmaster returned to his cottage, about 150 yards from the parsonage, about midnight, and remembers to have "slammed" his garden-gate with some noise. It is conjectured that the burglars may have heard this noise and thought that some one was about to enter the rectory.

When the husband of the unfortunate woman came to the back door of the parsonage on the following morning he found it closed, as he had left it on the previous evening; then passing to the other side of the house he found the front door partially opened. This being the reverse of what was usual during the family's absence, he became alarmed. Not finding his wife downstairs he went to her bedroom, and there found her lying on the floor in her night dress, bound with string and choked by a gag thrust into her mouth. She must have been dead for some hours. Upon searching the room, a beechen cudgel was picked up, but on the body there was no marks of blows. An apparently sure clue to the discovery of the murderers lay on the floor. There was picked up, just under the bed and about six inches from the shoulder of the corpse, a packet of six papers tied round with thread. Upon opening the packet these papers were found to be all written in German. Three of the six papers were a book called a service-book, being the credentials furnished in Germany to craftsmen and others; a certificate of birth, and a certificate of baptism; all three purporting to belong to Johann Carl Franz, of Schandau, in Upper Saxony, the first containing, as is usual in such documents, a description of his person. The other three of the six papers did not suggest any connection with Franz. They were, a letter without direction, soliciting relief from some lady of quality, and signed "Adolphe

Krohn;" another letter, only three or four days old, in the handwriting of Mdlle. Tietjens, the eminent opera singer, resident in London; this letter bore date the 7th of June, or the preceding Friday; lastly, there was a slip of paper with a number of addresses within it. There could be no doubt that the person who left this packet of papers in the chamber was the murderer or a companion of the murderer, and suspicion was of course directed towards the two foreigners who had been seen so near the spot on the previous evening. A police-constable reported that he met two men at Sutton on the Tuesday morning, who corresponded to the description of the two suspected Germans. He questioned the men as to their destination, and they replied that it was "to Old Pye Street, Westminster." From this moment, all certain trace of the two foreigners was lost.

The crime naturally caused a great excitement throughout the district, and Mr. Alcock especially exerted himself to bring the guilty parties to justice. By an arrangement between that gentleman and the Home Department, a reward of 200*l.* was offered for the apprehension of the murderers. This caused the police to be everywhere on the alert to apprehend persons answering the description. A few weeks of vain search elapsed, and then a destitute German was arrested in London on some trivial charge, whose appearance corresponded so well with the description in the service-book that he was conjectured to be Carl Franz. He was handed over, therefore, to the county police, and a preliminary inquiry was held before the magistrates at three several sittings. At the first hearing the prisoner gave the name of Salzmann; but at the close of the second, he confessed that his real name was Carl Franz, and that he was the owner of the documents bearing his name. He was consequently committed for trial upon the charge of the murder. There were three things which pointed strongly to the guilt of the prisoner. First, he was identified beyond question, both by his own testimony and by the testimony of a police-officer brought from Saxony, as the owner of the papers bearing his name, and the individual to whom the service-book had been delivered in Germany. Secondly, there were the statements, more or less positive, of several witnesses from the neighbourhood of Reigate and Kingswood, that the prisoner was one of the two persons who purchased the ball of string in that town, and was one of the two foreigners seen near the spot on the day preceding the murder; and the third argument for the prisoner's guilt was, that there was found tied round a shirt left by him at his lodgings a piece of hempen cord, of precisely the same kind and the same appearance as the pieces with which the limbs of the victim had been bound; and matching as precisely with the bulk from which the ball sold at Reigate to the two foreigners had been severed. This cord was only to be matched at its maker's, and the prisoner's attorney failed entirely in the endeavour to procure ready-made, at other shops, cord which he could not readily distinguish from that sold in the shop at Reigate. This pregnant evidence was strengthened by the absence of any evidence that the

prisoner was at Kingswood on the night of the murder. But the verdict of *Not Guilty* was founded upon coincidences not less curious than those which pointed to the guilt of the accused. The connection of the prisoner with the documents found in the room was explained by what at first sight appeared to be the clumsy invention of a desperate man, but to which unexpected credibility was imparted by subsequent discoveries. The prisoner's account of himself was, that having landed at Hull, he travelled thence on foot to London, and on the way fell in with two fellow-countrymen, sailors, of whom one was named Adolphe Krohn, and the other, a man of about the prisoner's own stature and complexion, William Gerstenberg. Gerstenberg had no papers, and was always soliciting Franz to give him some; Franz always refusing. One evening in May, all three laid themselves down to sleep behind a heap of straw in the open fields. Franz, upon waking in the morning, found his two companions gone. They had carried off, also, his travelling-bag, containing a change of clothes made from the same pieces of cloth as the clothes worn by him, and also his papers, which he enumerated. The enumeration included one not found in the chamber at Kingswood—namely, a railway guard's testimonial. It will be seen here, assuming the truth of the story, that Gerstenberg must have resembled Franz sufficiently to think himself able to pass with Franz's papers, and that he carried off a duplicate suit of Franz's clothes, with which upon his back he would very closely resemble the man he had robbed. Carl Franz subsequently arrived in London in a destitute state, and while wandering about the streets he accosted a fellow-countryman, who led him into an eating-house to give him relief, and who there read to him the newspaper account of the murder, and casually informed him that two Germans, of whom one bore the name of Carl Franz, were charged with the crime. Thereupon he became much alarmed, and took another name. It was proved that the prisoner had a pack when he landed in England, and he was known to be without one when apprehended. But then, he was destitute, and might have turned into food all that was not on his back. That he had had a pack, was, however, true. The statement was made by Franz on the 8th of July, and it was only some weeks afterwards at the trial that the disclosure was brought about which afforded a remarkable corroboration of his story. With a view to identify the handwriting in some of the documents found at Kingswood Rectory with the handwriting of the prisoner, the counsel for the prosecution produced a certain manuscript book. The question was put to the witness under examination, whether it was in the prisoner's handwriting; and the reply being in the affirmative, the book was read and found to be a journal kept by the prisoner from the time he left his home, recording his arrival at Hull, his travel, through Leeds, Oldham, and Manchester, to Liverpool, his stay there while endeavouring to get a ship for America, his departure for London, and his passage, through Warrington and some other places, to Leek in Staffordshire, where the narrative abruptly ended. The railway

guard's testimonial, the paper previously enumerated by the prisoner as stolen from him, and a certificate of his confirmation, were then also produced. These documents had been picked up, by two tramps, on a heap of straw in a roadside hovel on the borders of Northamptonshire, and had been brought by them to a magistrate on the 9th of July, the day after the prisoner had told his story, of which it afforded a singular corroboration. Here was evident proof that some at least of the prisoner's documents had passed out of his possession, and the statement that the rest of the documents had also been abstracted from his person became a reasonable probability. But while there was this curious saving fact to impair the strong evidence of the documents found on the scene of the murder, there remained the direct identification of the prisoner by persons who saw the two Germans, before and after the murder, near the place where it was committed. But this part of the evidence against him was weak in an essential point. The potman at the "Cricketers" Inn saw the men repeatedly for two days, his attention fixed itself upon them from their using a foreign tongue, and his opportunities for becoming familiar with the prisoner's features must have been considerably better than those of the casual frequenters of the taproom, or of any of the persons who saw the two Germans in the neighbourhood. Yet the potman, when taken to Newgate to point out the prisoner from among others, failed to recognize him, although he was there for two hours endeavouring to do so. Moreover, it was not until the third examination, after others had deposed that the prisoner was one of the two foreigners, that this witness declared that he too recognized the prisoner. The difficulties and doubts which perplexed the potman and others of the witnesses were capable of explanation on the assumption that the prisoner's statement was correct, and that a young German resembling himself in face, in form, and in dress, was probably at that time tramping about the country. These objections were sufficient to raise a grave doubt as to the identity of the prisoner with one of the two men who lodged at the "Cricketers" Inn: but the difficulties of identity did not stop here. It not only became probable that Carl Franz and the man at the "Cricketers" were two distinct persons; but if all the evidence of the several witnesses to identity was true, it became clear that the two Germans of the inn were persons distinct from two other Germans seen about Kingswood on the Sunday afternoon. If there were, indeed, two separate pairs of foreigners in the same neighbourhood, it seemed more than probable that the pair that bought the string, and were seen in the thicket whence was cut the cudgel found in the chamber—the pair that committed the murder, and were seen afterwards by the police officer at Sutton—were two men separate and distinct from the two men who lodged at the Reigate inn on Sunday and Monday; for three witnesses before the magistrates (who were not examined at the trial) declared that two Germans, one short and dark and the other taller and fairer, were within 100 yards of the Kingswood parsonage-house at 5 o'clock on the Sunday afternoon, at which time other persons testified that two similar

Germans were seated in the tap-room at Reigate. If this were so, it would seem that as in the apprehension of Carl Franz the wrong man was taken, so also in suspecting the pair of Germans at the Reigate inn, the wrong pair was suspected. But to clear the prisoner from complicity in the crime, there was still to be accounted for the string of peculiar make, one portion of which was found bound round the body of the murdered woman, and another portion round the bundle belonging to the man accused of her murder. Here again there were coincidences of a most unexpected kind, tending to weaken the force of the suspicion. The prisoner accounted for the possession of the string, by saying that he picked it up on the pavement, before a tobacco-shop in a street in Whitechapel. This sounded also very much like a trumped-up tale; but the spot he named was not only within two minutes' walk of his own lodging, but is also close to the shop of the very string-maker who had manufactured for the Reigate tradesman that peculiar sort of cord! The prisoner's attorney, in surveying the spot, himself actually picked up on the door-sill of a printing-office, next door to the tobacconist's shop, a piece of string; and he saw lying on the types a ball of cord of the same stoutness as the cord in question. Assuming the innocence of the prisoner, it was a coincidence almost miraculously adverse, that doubled the current of suspicion against him by two such accidents as the theft of his papers and his vicinity to this string-maker's shop. There was one point in the evidence which in the first stages of the inquiry was strongly relied upon to procure the conviction of the prisoner. The letter from Mdlle. Tietjens which was found tied up with the prisoner's papers, had been given by that lady to a young German on the Friday preceding the day of the murder. The description which Mdlle. Tietjens gave of this man corresponded, in some points, with the appearance of Carl Franz; but that lady, being confronted with the prisoner, declared, at once, he was not the man to whom she had given the letter. The name which the man gave himself in his application to Mdlle. Tietjens was "Adolphe Krohn"—the name signed to one of the documents found in the room, and the name of one of the men whom Carl Franz charged with the theft of his papers.

Upon a consideration of all the circumstances of this perplexing case, it is clear that the facts proved did not lead to the natural and necessary inference that the prisoner was one of the persons engaged in the burglary at the parsonage, and the consequent murder of the housekeeper. The learned judge left it to the jury whether the Crown had made out to their satisfaction that the prisoner was one of the perpetrators of this murder. The jury, after much hesitation, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty.*

Neither of the two pairs of Germans—if two pairs there were—who were at or near Reigate at the time of the murder, have been traced; nor has any further clue been found to unravel the mystery.

7. Coal-Pit on Fire.—Twelve Lives Lost.—A terrible disaster has occurred at the Summerlee coal-pit, situated on the farm of Dykehead, about 3 miles from Hamilton. At an early hour, about 50 men descended the shaft for

the purpose of commencing work. All went right till about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when smoke was observed issuing from the shaft. Scarcely had 10 minutes elapsed from the time the smoke was first discovered, when flames made their appearance, rolling up the bratticing of the shaft, and igniting the frame-work at the pit head. The alarm having been given, the engines from Hamilton arrived at speed, and played upon the burning shaft. By 5 o'clock the fire was almost extinguished, and workmen went energetically to work to erect temporary pulleys, so that an effort might be made to gain access to the unfortunate workmen who were underground. The work was quickly effected, and a temporary hutch sent down. The assistants were quickly gratified by hearing the shout of one of the survivors, who called out to raise the hutch, which was speedily done, and he was landed in safety. The poor man, however, could give no account of the sad catastrophe, and only said that others of his fellow-workmen were alive. Efforts were now made to drive a passage into this working from one adjoining; but in the meanwhile the other means of rescue were at work, and by 7 o'clock, 13 men had been raised to the surface. It now became known that the persons who were thus saved were all who yet retained strength to assist themselves, and that all the other poor fellows were either dead or exhausted. Notwithstanding the dangerous condition of the mine indicated by this circumstance, several brave men volunteered to descend the mine to the rescue of those who might be yet living. These men pursued their mission amidst all the terrors of the choke-damp, and before night 15 more sufferers were sent up to the surface. As time passed away, the men were found to be more and more exhausted, and one died soon after he reached the upper air. The work of mercy was pursued throughout the night; but most of those who were now sent up had ceased to breathe. In this way, by noon of the following day all who were known to have descended the shaft on that fatal morning were accounted for. 12 had perished. The disaster is supposed to have originated in soot accumulated in the up-cast shaft, at the bottom of which was a furnace for the purpose of rarefying the air, and thus effecting the ventilation of the mine.

8. Two Children convicted of Wilful Murder.—The common law of England, differing in this respect, as in so many others, from the civil law, has not determined any certain age at which responsibility for crime commences, nor distinguished the degree of culpability which attaches to a criminal act at several ages. "At least from the time of Edward III. the capacity of doing ill, or contracting guilt, has been not so much measured by years and days, as by the strength of the delinquent's understanding and judgment. For one lad of 11 years old may have as much cunning as another of 14; and in these cases our maxim is that *malitia supplet ætatem*. Under 7 years of age, indeed, an infant cannot be guilty of felony; for then a felonious discretion is almost an impossibility in nature."—(*Blackstone*, iv. 2.) Upon this principle, criminals from 8 to 10 years old have been frequently arraigned for felonies, convicted, and even hanged

Such a case, however, as that tried at the Chester Assizes, when two children were indicted at the same time for wilful murder, is probably without precedent. A contemporary journal, reporting this case, has these apposite reflections :— "Children's story-books have stock examples of cruel children spinning live cockchafers around pins, for the purpose of guarding the childish mind against tricks of cruelty. This would amount to a testimony to a certain propensity to cruelty in children, and a certain kind of cruelty is, perhaps, a sin of the childish age. There is a total absence of reflection in children; they do not realize, therefore, that insects can feel pain, or, what is the same thing, they think that pain in insects is a totally different thing from what they call pain; they are therefore pleased with the contortions and agonizing movements of minute life; they are pleased with the very minuteness of the scale upon which this desperate action of sentient beings is represented; it is a sort of marvel to them that things so small can have so strong a principle of life in them as produces these efforts to escape; it is a kind of *Iliad* in a nutshell, which excites that sort of surprise which persons feel when the microscope reveals to them a pitched battle of the animalcular hosts in a drop of water. This kind of cruelty, then, is not an unnatural sin in children. But it is a totally different thing when this thoughtless delight of children in the agonies of sentient life is transferred from an insect to one of their own species, only differing from themselves in being much younger and much less in size than they are—in being an *infant*, while they are no longer such. This is a horrible and inexplicable exaggeration of childish cruelty, an enormity, and a monstrosity. We know not how such an estimate of *human* life could have got hold of a child's mind. That is a wholly unnatural defect for children. Children know perfectly well what life is; they know that it is something which they cling to themselves, and that they start at the idea of losing it; they know that they tremble upon a precipice, recoil from a sharp weapon, and watch with awe upon the bank the dark surface of the stream. The instinct of fear tells them of itself what life is. Yet the only conceivable motive that could have led these two children to take a child that could hardly walk to a pool to drown him was the pleasure of witnessing an agony—the death struggle of a human creature. The desperate efforts and contortions of a smaller member of their own species were the same kind of gratification as those of a cockchafer, but, of course, much more exciting in proportion to the greater dignity of the victim. It is difficult, indeed, not to believe that these two children were in some sense and in some degree really guilty of the crime for which they were tried—viz. that of wilful murder. There are in kind and in substance all the characteristics of an act of murder. They knew what life was; they knew that they were depriving the other child of life, and they knew it was wrong to do so. There was no want of deliberation in the transaction; it was as deliberately contrived a proceeding as any murder on the records of the Old Bailey."

At the Chester Assizes, Peter Henry Barratt and James Bradley

were placed at the bar to take their trial for the wilful murder of George Burgess.

The appearance of the prisoners when brought up to plead filled everybody in court with astonishment. They were only eight years of age, and their heads hardly appeared over the dock, and they seemed quite incapable of giving a plea or knowing what was going on. It was not until their counsel, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, spoke to them that they could be made to understand that they were to plead "Not Guilty." The facts of this most extraordinary case, almost unparalleled in the annals of crime, were as follows:—The prisoners were lads, up to the time of their apprehension, living in Stockport, and utterly neglected and uneducated, and accustomed to brutal sports and habits. The parents of the deceased child, who was only two years and nine months of age, were working people living at Baguely Street, Stockport, and, as they were all day occupied at a cotton-mill, they were in the habit of sending the child out to nurse to one Sarah Anne Warren. The last time the father saw his child alive was about 10 minutes to 2 on Thursday, April 11, playing with another boy on some waste land near the Star Inn. The nurse, Warren, a little later also saw the deceased playing on the same spot with a little boy. There were several other boys near. The nurse missed the child half an hour afterwards, and ineffectually searched and made inquiry for him. She never saw him alive again. A little before 3 o'clock, a woman named Whitehead saw the two prisoners and the deceased pass her in Love Lane, going in a direction from the place where the father and nurse had seen the child, towards Hempshaw Lane, near where the body was found. That was about two-thirds of a mile from where he was last seen playing, and the place where Whitehead saw him with the two prisoners was about 300 yards from the place where the body was afterwards discovered. Whitehead asked the boys where they were going to, and Barratt said, "We are going down Love Lane." Barratt was pulling the deceased along by the hand. The deceased was crying, and seemed unwilling to go with him. Whitehead asked the prisoner if the child was a boy or girl, and Barratt said it was a little boy. They then went on in the direction where the body was afterwards found. The prisoners were next seen by one Emma Williams and Frank Williams, in Ford's Field, adjoining Love Lane, at about 10 minutes past 4 o'clock. At that time the deceased was naked, and the prisoner Barratt was dragging him into Ford's Field by the hand. Frank Williams then saw the prisoner Bradley get a stick from the fence and hit the deceased over the leg. They were about 100 yards off, and Emma Williams called out to them, "What are you doing with that child undressed?" They made no reply, but went on in the direction of the brook where the body was discovered. On the following day a man named John Buckley was working in the field adjoining the brook, when he saw the body of a child lying in the water, with its face downwards. The body was naked, with clogs on the feet. He did not touch the body, but gave information to Inspector Walker, who went immediately and found the body lying

as above described, and its back discoloured and bruised by blows, evidently administered while the poor child was alive and struggling in the hands of its brutal tormentors. The surgeon who was examined said that, from the bruises being ecchymosed, they must have been inflicted before death. The nurse who dressed the child at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning proved that there were no marks of any kind on the child's back at that time, and also that the child was physically incapable of undressing itself. It appeared, however, from the surgical evidence that the cause of death was suffocation from drowning, although there was a blow on the head which might have caused concussion of the brain. On Saturday, April 13, Morley, a police-officer, went to the house of Barratt's father, and spoke to him about the case, and from what the prisoner Barratt then said, the policeman asked Barratt to go with him to the house where the prisoner Bradley lived with his parents. They went and found Bradley and his father, and then, in the presence of the prisoner Bradley's father, Morley asked Barratt whether he went to school; he said, "Yes, sometimes, on Sunday." Morley said, "Who did you play with on Thursday afternoon?" He said, "With Jemmy Bradley." Morley said, "Where did you go?" He said, "We went beside the Star Inn, down Hemshaw Lane, and up Love Lane." Morley then said to Bradley, "Did you see any one in Love Lane?" He said, "Yes, we saw a woman;" and he also said, in answer to a question from Morley, "We had a little boy with us as we met beside the Star Inn." Morley said, "Where did you go afterwards?" He said, "We went on down Love Lane until we got to a hole with some water in it." Morley said, "What did you do then?" He said, "Peter said that I must undress it;" upon which Barratt said, "Thou undressed it as well as me." Morley said, "Then, you both undressed it?" Bradley said, "Yes." Morley said, "What did you do then?" Bradley said, "Peter pushed it into the water, and I took my clogs off and went in and took it out again. Peter then said, 'It must have another.'" Morley said, "Another what?" Bradley said, "Another dip in the water." Bradley said, "Well, then, get a stick out of the hedge and hit it." Barratt replied, "Well, thou hit it as well as I." Morley then said, "Where did you hit it?" Bradley said, "Over the back," and added, "Yes, and over the head." Morley said, "Was it in the water then?" Bradley said, "Yes." Morley said "How long did you hit it with the stick?" Barratt said, "Until it was dead." Barratt said nothing then, but upon Morley saying, "Then, it was quite dead before you left it?" he said, "Yes." Morley then said, "What did you do with the stick?" Bradley said, "We hauled it into the field."

The jury found the prisoners guilty not of murder but of manslaughter; and Mr. Justice Crompton sentenced them to one month's imprisonment, and at the expiration of that to be sent to a reformatory for five years.

About this time, the doctrine of juvenile capacity for crime received some startling confirmations. At Birkenhead, two boys were at play on the sands; a quarrel arose be-

tween them; whereupon one of them pulled out and opened his knife, and thrust it into the neck of his companion, severing the jugular vein, so that he died almost instantly. At a farmhouse near Barnard Castle, a lad, 12 years old, was abusive to the housekeeper. In the afternoon he was seen to have got possession of a gun, the hammer of which he was pulling up and down. He pointed the gun at a man, and pulled the trigger; but no snap followed, and there was probably no cap on the nipple. A few minutes later he pointed the gun at the housekeeper, and fired. The poor woman exclaimed, "Oh! William has shot me through the heart!" and died shortly after.

8. Atrocious Attempt at Murder. — At the Chester Assizes, Michael Doyle was indicted for feloniously assaulting Jane Brogine with intent to murder her; and, on a second count, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The unfortunate prosecutrix had survived, in a marvellous manner, the infliction of one-and-twenty terrible wounds upon her head and face—each one of which appeared sufficiently desperate to crush the life out of any ordinary creature. The battered head and features of the poor woman presented a most shocking sight, and her evidence before the court could only be obtained by the help of frequent restoratives. It appeared that the woman had left her husband about twelve months previously, to cohabit with the prisoner. Certain letters which were referred to as passing between them previous to their cohabitation, and the lengthened speech and confident address of the prisoner, betokened a certain degree of education in each of them, fitting them for something better than the rough and vagabond life they were leading. They appear to have had no recognized means of subsistence, but to have shifted from day to day upon what they could pick up in their wanderings. The woman, becoming dissatisfied with their lot, pressed upon the man the necessity of obtaining work, to which he appeared to agree, and they started, with this object in view, towards the town of Newcastle-under-Lyne. Tramping onwards, they left a place called Holmes Chapel on the morning of the 30th of May, and, after passing through the Linley Lane tollgate, they were overtaken by rain, and took shelter under a tree in a hollow by the roadside. The woman complaining of a headache, they sat down to rest themselves; and the man drawing the head of his companion on to his lap, in that attitude they both appear to have fallen asleep. According to the statement of the woman, she had been sleeping for about an hour, when she was awoke by the pressure of the man leaning forward on her head. She told him to move, as his weight hurt her head and was crushing her bonnet, and he then got up and went into the road, upon the pretence of looking after the weather. In about three minutes he returned with a great stone in his hand, which he flung with all his strength at the woman's head. The blow felled her to the ground, and the ruffian then jumped on to her chest, and, grasping her by the throat, forced her tongue out of her mouth. The woman, nearly strangled, begged hard for her life, or a less cruel death; but the man, unheeding her cry for mercy, caught up the

stone, and began battering her head and face with the most determined fury. Feeling the jagged surface of the stone cutting into her face "like an oyster-shell," the woman exclaimed, in terror, that her eyes were coming out of her head. The wretch replied that he neither cared for her eyes nor for herself. At length, believing that the life was beaten out of his victim, he got off her chest, saying, "Now, you ——, you are done." But perceiving, on examination, that she still breathed, he mounted her chest, as before, and hammered her head again with the stone, until she was almost suffocated in her own blood. To make his murderous intent fully manifest, the man now said, "Jane, say no more. I intend to have your life—I came for it, and I will have it." He then renewed once more the dreadful blows with the stone, until life a second time appeared to be extinct; and getting off the body, he finally left the spot. The woman retained her consciousness until the moment of his departure, and then fainted. When she recovered from the swoon, she lay for some time listening, and not daring to stir, lest the ruffian should be still lurking about the place. Presently a cart came along the road, and she shouted for help; but her cry was too feeble to be heard, and the cart was passing on, when, with a desperate effort, she crawled up the bank, and placed herself in its way. When the prosecutrix had concluded her evidence, she was cross-examined, in a most unfeeling manner, by the prisoner upon the disreputable nature of her past life, but upon no point relevant to the crime with which he was charged. In spite of the remonstrance of the judge, the prisoner persisted in heaping the most cruel taunts upon the unhappy woman, until at last she fainted away, and was carried out of court. When called upon for his defence, the prisoner repeated at great length this defamation of the woman, but did not attempt to deny his own criminal act. The sole question for the jury to decide was, with what intent the act was committed. They at once found the prisoner guilty of wounding with intent to murder; and the judge, remarking upon the atrocity and premeditation of the crime, passed upon him the extreme sentence of the law. Although of late years it has not been the practice to carry into execution a sentence of death where the crime has fallen short of actual murder, the circumstances of this man's deed were so heartless and cruel, that the Secretary of State, with the full support of public opinion, refused to commute the sentence; and the barbarous ruffian was executed on the 27th of August. After condemnation the convict had shown some slight symptoms of remorse; but, as the time of retribution approached, a great change came over his demeanour, and he expressed the utmost contrition for his crime, and submission to his sentence.

12. Wharf Fire at Rotherhithe.—A considerable fire broke out in Rotherhithe Street. The buildings of this district are old, densely-packed, and very inflammable. When, therefore, a fire breaks out, it generally does much damage. On the present occasion, the first scene of the disaster was a builder's. From this it spread to a tanner's, a

manufacturing chemist's, to the premises of a barge-builder, a ship-chandler, a sack-maker, and others. These buildings covered nearly two acres of ground. As it is evident that premises such as these are admirably calculated to be burnt, the fire, when it once got head, spread very rapidly. The officers of the fire-brigade exerted themselves with their usual daring; but the flames spread so rapidly that half-a-dozen premises along the wharfs were on fire at one time; nor was the progress of the fire stopped until most of the premises before enumerated were either destroyed or greatly injured.

17. The Fen Ditton Matricide and Suicide. — A cold-blooded and abominable murder was perpetrated this evening at Fen Ditton, a village about three miles from Cambridge. Mrs. Harvey, a publican's widow, greatly respected in the neighbourhood, was, for the sake of a paltry piece of land, cruelly and deliberately beaten to death by her own son, a carpenter in the same place. It appeared that, on the death of her husband, who for many years kept the "Plough," at the river-side, Mrs. Harvey retired from the occupancy of the inn, and took a house in another part of the village. A portion of the widow's income proceeded from a life interest in a piece of garden ground which at her death was to be sold, and the proceeds divided between the several children, excepting the eldest, who had a special provision under his father's will. Notwithstanding this arrangement, Thomas, the eldest son, who had hoped to inherit this piece of land, took forcible possession of a portion, and for two years had been threatening violence against his mother and brothers, whom he charged with keeping the remainder from him. On the evening of the murder, the widow was seated at supper, in company with her brother and an old friend, Mrs. Witts, who were both lodging with her, and the wife of one of her younger sons, who was on a visit to her. The back kitchen, in which they were sitting, had two doors, at right angles with each other—one opening into the garden behind, the other into a yard at the side. The yard door stood open, but the garden door was closed, although a hole by the latch would afford a view of the kitchen to an observer from the outside. A few feet away from the yard door, within the kitchen, was a flight of steps leading down to the cellar. The widow was accustomed to speak in a loud tone, and after supper she took up a ham from the table, and said, in a voice which was distinctly audible in the yard and garden around, "I'll take this ham down in the cellar now." Mrs. Witts, the lodger, then offered to accompany the widow with a light, and the two women descended the steps together. At that moment a man rushed in by the open door from the yard, and passed quickly after them down the cellar steps. The brother and the daughter-in-law, who had remained in the kitchen, first heard the man say, "Oh, I've got you now!" and then followed a fearful scream from one of the women. The daughter-in-law exclaimed, "Oh, that's Thomas!" and shouting "Murder!" ran out into the village and alarmed the neighbours. The brother, meanwhile, went down into the cellar: he passed Mrs. Witts crawling up the

steps, and found the widow lying on the floor, and her son Thomas beating her about the head with a large hammer. He attempted to hold the murderer's arm, but was knocked down by a blow from the hammer. Struggling to rise, he was felled by a second blow, and rendered insensible. A few minutes afterwards, several persons came in from the neighbouring public-house. They found Mrs. Witts lying on the bricks, across the threshold of the kitchen, dreadfully injured on the head and face; but the brother had recovered his senses, and stood at the kitchen door, begging the men to search the cellar. After some little hesitation, three of the men ventured down the steps with a light, and found Mrs. Harvey lying on the floor nearly dead, in a pool of blood. The back part of her head was smashed in, and in about ten minutes she ceased to breathe. In the mean time, the cellar and the premises were searched, but the murderer was nowhere to be found. He had been seen crossing the orchard towards his mother's house about 20 minutes before the cry of "Murder!" was raised in the village, but his escape from the premises had been effected altogether unobserved. The River Cam was searched and dragged, and the country around was scoured by the police; but for some days the fate of the murderer remained a mystery, until his body was discovered hanging on a tree in the orchard which had belonged to the murdered woman.

17. Fatal Boiler Explosion in the Dover Road.—About 3.30 P.M. a fatal boiler explosion occurred at Messrs. B. and J. Grove's Steam Saw and Planing Mills, in Deverell Street, Dover Road. At the time of this disaster, the workmen were busy at their ordinary avocations, and Mr. J. Grove, one of the proprietors, was in the yard, when one of the boilers suddenly burst, with a tremendous report. When the steam and dust that enveloped the premises had cleared away, it became apparent how violent had been the explosion. Almost the whole building was in ruins—the walls were blown down, the roof had been shattered and blown into the air, and the floors had collapsed in ruin. Fragments of brick and iron-work had been projected to great distances, shattering the roofs of the neighbouring houses in their fall, and some persons were injured by the fragments—one child, it was thought, fatally. When the workmen were mustered, it was found that the engine-driver and his son were missing. Their remains were found among the *débris*—the former with his head blown to pieces: the latter also quite dead.

19. Fatal Boat Accident at Scarborough. — Ten Persons Drowned.—A melancholy accident occurred at Scarborough, by which 10 visitors to that fashionable watering-place lost their lives. In the morning, a miscellaneous party assembled on the sands, and engaged a boat for Flamborough for a shooting excursion. The party comprised 13 persons, viz. the master and a boy, and 11 gentlemen. The wind, at the time they embarked (about half-past 10 in the morning), was blowing very strongly from the west, in fitful squalls or gusts. The boatman, however, did not think he was overcrowding or overweighting his boat, which was one of 18-feet

keel; and the party accordingly set off. All went well in the voyage up, and though the wind blew smartly the boatman saw no danger. Arrived at Flamborough, the party landed and proceeded to the Star Inn, where they stayed some time. One of the party, who was somewhat nervous about the weather and who had suffered from sickness, here left the party, in order to return by land. The other twelve re-embarked for Scarborough at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon; and the boatman, perceiving some of the party to be rather excited, and finding the wind blowing stronger, thought it best to stand in more under the cliffs. About this time they were passed by two Flamborough fishing vessels, the master of one of which stated that he saw nothing particularly dangerous in the condition or appearance of the boat; while the other said he thought she was overcrowded, but did not seem to be in any danger. About five minutes after the fishing vessels passed, the attention of the men on board one of them was casually directed to the boat, and to their horror they saw her lying with her sail half under water; in another instant she filled and went down. The fishermen hastened to the spot, where they arrived in time only to save the master and the boy, who were both expert swimmers. The other fishing-vessel also came up, and picked up the bodies of two of the luckless excursionists; but life was quite extinct. The boatman stated that when he determined to come nearer the shore it was necessary to turn the boat, previously to doing which he gave notice to his passengers. A strong squall took her while the foresail was yet hauled to windward; the passengers were frightened, and threw their weight on the leeward gunwale. The boat instantly swamped, and all were drowned, except the boatman and his boy.

A disaster of the same nature occurred in Plymouth Sound, on the 29th of July. Three females, one a child, took a waterman's boat at the Creek in Sutton Pool to go to the Portsmouth steamer which was lying at Millbay pier. As the boat was pulling under the Hoe, a sudden squall struck her, and she was capsized. The boatmen and one of the women were rescued—the others perished.

21. The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—Her Majesty has twice since her accession to the throne visited her kingdom of Ireland—first in 1849, when she made a coasting voyage, visiting Cork, Waterford, Dublin (holding a Court and levee in the Castle), and Belfast; and again, in 1853, Her Majesty, accompanied by H.R.H. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, paid a hasty visit to Dublin, in order to view the Exhibition of Irish Industry. The instructional residence of the Prince of Wales at the Curragh Camp has induced Her Majesty again to visit the island, and to renew the pleasures of earlier days, by revisiting some of its loveliest spots. As in 1853, the royal party, which consisted of Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur, went from Osborne to Southampton, and thence by railway across country to Holyhead; and from Holyhead to Dublin in the royal yacht. The passage across the Channel was made in 3h. 55m. The yacht ran into Kingstown at

11 P.M. of Wednesday, August 21, and dropped the anchor in the middle of the harbour. The Royal party slept on board. On the following morning, the Lord-Lieutenant, with Lord Gough, Sir George Brown, the General commanding in Ireland, and Sir Robert Peel (recently appointed Chief Secretary), attended by a numerous staff, and a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, came down to the pier to welcome their Sovereign; and at 10 A.M., the yacht having been brought alongside the pier, His Excellency went on board. Afterwards, Sir George Brown and Sir Robert Peel were admitted to audience, and an address was presented from the corporation of Kingstown. The royal party then landed, proceeded to Dublin by train, and took up their residence in the Viceregal Lodge, in the Phœnix Park. In the course of the day, the royal travellers drove about Dublin, visiting Trinity College Library, and the new Kildare Street Club. The Prince Consort also spent some time in examining the Fine Arts Exhibition, formed under the auspices of the Royal Society of Dublin, in the new hall of the Irish Agricultural Society.

On the 23rd, the Prince Consort paid a quiet visit to the Curragh Camp. At this *place d'armes* the Prince of Wales had for some months been learning the practical duties of a regimental officer. Although holding the rank of a colonel in the army, His Royal Highness, since his arrival at the Curragh, had been attached "for drill" to the 1st battalion of the Grenadier Guards, acting as captain of the 9th company. No distinction whatever between the royal captain and any other had been permitted. The Prince had turned out at the untimely hours of military life, and, wet or dry, hot or cold, had submitted to the pleasures and incommodities of drill and exercise; nor had any leave of absence—except once, when a few days' furlough was granted to enable the Prince to meet his sister, the Princess of Prussia—been accorded to vary the fatigue and monotony of camp life. The Prince had for quarters a wooden hut, somewhat larger than the rest, and pleasantly placed. The visit of the Prince Consort was unexpected; and when he arrived at his son's quarters, the young captain had already gone on duty, and was with his regiment at drill in a valley a mile or so away. The Prince Consort rode over to this ground, and there, for upwards of an hour, witnessed, with great satisfaction, his son at the head of his company, going through all the intricacies of a severe battalion drill: he then rode by his side as the regiment marched back to quarters, and refrained from interrupting his duties until the dismiss. The Prince Consort, having taken lunch in the hut, then returned to Dublin, and, with Her Majesty, gave a long inspection to the Fine Arts Exhibition.

On the 24th there was a grand review of all the troops in the Curragh camp, in which the Queen witnessed her son perform manfully the subordinate duties of a company officer in a force of some 10,000 men—a very complete little army, consisting of a brigade of cavalry, 3500 strong, a brigade of horse artillery, with 18 guns, three brigades of infantry, and five field batteries with 30 guns. Unhappily, the day proved so wet and

stormy that the Queen, after a vain effort to keep under an umbrella, was obliged to have her carriage closed; but the Prince Consort and Prince Alfred stood out "the pelting of the pitiless storm," and with the suite, the visitors, and the army, got a complete drenching. Notwithstanding the condition of the sky and the ground, the sham fight was a spectacle of more than usual grandeur with us; for, on account of the large force of cavalry, that arm was made to play a very imposing part. The review over, the Queen and the Prince Consort took luncheon in their son's hut.

The 25th, being Sunday, was a very quiet day. Divine service was performed in the private chapel of the Lodge.

On Monday, the royal party, which now included the Prince of Wales, "absent on leave" left Dublin *en route* for Killarney. On their arrival at that station they found that an enormous multitude of "the discontented peasantry" of Kerry and all the districts around had assembled to welcome their Sovereign—as, indeed, smaller crowds had gathered at every station along the line where there was the slightest chance of obtaining a glimpse. The enthusiastic cheers of these people—once so disloyal and poverty-stricken, so broken down by famine and disease, now so prosperous and reconciled—made the mountains around ring again, and proved beyond dispute, whatever may be their feelings towards England, their love and admiration of their Queen are large and heart-seated. The royal party took up their residence in Kenmare House—the Queen does not *visit* a subject: she is host, he becomes a guest—the beautiful mansion of the Earl of Kenmare, whose son, Lord Castlerosse, had bestowed unlimited pains and expense in rendering his ancestral abode worthy of the honour now done to it. The house, as is well remembered by all visitors to the Kerry scenery, commands a perfect view of the lower lake with its emerald gems of islands, and in the distance the dark and imposing masses of "the Reeks." The grounds, which fringe the shore of the lake, include the beautiful promontory and ruins of Ross Castle. It had been arranged that the Queen should divide her time equally between the two magnates who divide equally the wondrous Killarney Lakes—the Earl of Kenmare and Mr. Herbert, whose seat, Muckross, is placed amid scenery surpassing even that of Kenmare, and includes the interesting ruins of Muckross Abbey. The demesnes of these two lords of the soil surround all the three lakes, and inclose within their precincts scenery surpassing in romantic beauty perhaps any other spot on the earth's surface. The royal party were received on the platform by their intended hosts, Lord Castlerosse and Mr. Herbert, and by the Knight of Kerry, chief of one of the surviving branches of the Fitzgeralds of the South, by Lord Bloomfield, and other distinguished personages. The view of the lake and mountains from the beautiful grounds of Kenmare House sufficed for the enjoyment of that day, and the royal family seemed to appreciate their beauties with the keenest zest. At night, there was a display of fireworks from O'Sullivan's Prison, which produced a beautiful effect.

The following day, the 27th,

was entirely occupied in a long, persevering, and enthusiastic enjoyment of the wondrous scenery of the Lower, Middle, and Upper Lakes. The royal tourists embarked in two state barges at Ross Castle. The Queen's barge was steered by Speillan, the chief boatman and minstrel of the Lakes; while Lord Castlerosse stood beside Her Majesty to point out the most remarkable spots. Upwards of a hundred boats, laden with loyal subjects, accompanied the state barges, and, to their credit be it recorded, refrained from troublesome curiosity. It was one of those lovely days which, when they can be had, make Killarney a Paradise. The first place visited was the island and ruined abbey of Innisfallen; thence across the lake to the cottage of Glenaa, at the foot of a wood-clad mountain, between the Lower and Middle Lakes. The visitors landed at this charming spot, and seemed so enraptured with its beauties that they spent more than an hour in tracing its paths and dells. Leaving Glenaa unwillingly—all unwitting that even Glenaa is but a prelude to greater enchantments — the royal party pulled through that wondrous passage, "The Long Range" to the Upper Lake. All that is most beautiful and varied in lake scenery, culled from whatever land and united, would fail to equal the exceeding beauty of this pass. The Prince Consort, in particular, to whom the scene was quite new, seemed most deeply impressed with the grandeur and beauty which combine to produce this unmatchable whole. He exclaimed again and again, "This is perfectly sublime!" The passage through the Long Range safely effected, the barge passed into the wilder and inexplicable scenery of the upper lake—a sheet of island-studded water, in a deep cleft of the Reeks where those mountains are highest. In the glen which leads to the waterfall of Derrycunnihy, a marquee had been pitched. Here the party landed and spent some time in wandering about the lovely glen, sketching the cascade and rocks. Having taken tea in the marquee, the party re-embarked and started on the return voyage. In passing down the Long Range the flotilla halted while Speillan awakened the wondrous "echoes of Killarney" with his bugle. It is impossible to convey by description any idea of the beauties of the echoes thus awakened; but anything more wonderful, more solemn, and more touching than this aerial music it is impossible to imagine. With a courage that did infinite credit to the steadiness of their nerves, the royal party refused to disembark at the Old Weir, and shot that perilous passage with success. As the visitor passes from Ross Castle across the Lower Lake all seems enchantment; the passage of the Long Range elevates his sensation of pleasure and astonishment, and the Upper Lake awakens a profound sense of wonder and awe. On the return journey, even the Long Range loses much of its charms, and the Middle and Lower Lakes, formerly so admired, appear tame. The illustrious visitors, therefore, pulled straight for Ross Castle, and there landed, having passed a day of unmixed pleasure. Returned to Kenmare House, the Queen planted a *Wellingtonia Gigantea* on the lawn, to be a memorial of her visit; and then taking leave of their noble entertainers, the royal party drove to Muckross,

Mr. Herbert's beautiful seat, which had been prepared for their reception with suitable splendour.

The royal party spent the whole morning of the 28th in walking over the romantic grounds of this demesne, and carefully inspected the interesting ruins of the abbey. In the afternoon was a stag-hunt. A stag-hunt at Killarney is almost the only relic in England of the *grande chasse* of the Middle Ages. The woods which clothe the Toomies—the broken descents of the Reeks towards the lakes—are the haunts of numerous red-deer, the largest, fleetest, and wildest of their race. Unlike the Scotch deer, these animals seldom see a human being. The mountains are so high, so broken, so boggy, and wooded, as to be almost impenetrable, and if an adventurous huntsman should chance to come across one, pursuit is impossible. The mode of hunting them is by sending men to distant points; the deer gradually retire before them, and are slowly driven down to the more practicable ground on the shore of the lake; the hounds are then laid on; a wild, impetuous, irregular hunt follows, in which the footman has twice the chance of the horseman, and there is a plentiful allowance of danger to both. If the deer takes to the water (to which the efforts of the hunt are directed), a scene of wonderful animation follows. The hounds dash into the water in pursuit; the boats turn him back; the hunt is ready to take up the chase on shore; the wild shouting of the men multiplied and confounded by the echoes; the dash of the boats, the sudden rushes of men and horses through the woods or across the opens, all combine to make a scene of wonderful picturesqueness and animation. Such was the royal entertainment projected for the Queen by Lord Castlerosse and Mr. Herbert. Unfortunately, fate was adverse; the bustle on the lake during the preceding day had startled the deer, and driven them back into the inmost recesses of the mountains; and when, at length, an unusual number of beaters had succeeded in driving some of these animals towards the lake, they were so wild that they could not be brought to a proper spot. Again, every boat that could possibly be made to float on the lake came crowded with visitors to witness so royal a scene, and the shores were fringed with the peasantry. As the royal barges rowed along the shore, these loyal but injudicious subjects set up such continuous shrieks of welcome that the deer were terrified, burst through the ring of drivers, and fled back into the depths. The hounds also were puzzled by cross scents, and might be heard baying in groups, each in pursuit of a different quarry, in many directions. After waiting a considerable time, it seemed certain that there would be no hunt that day; the royal flotilla turned away, the boats departed, the people dispersed, and *then* a stag took to the water, the hounds dashed in, the boats surrounded the animal, which was secured—and there was no one there to witness the sport but the huntsmen. It is no unnoteworthy proof how much things are changed in Ireland, that James O'Connell, the brother of the great Agitator, was an honoured guest of Her Majesty at Muckross, and that O'Connell's nephews are the owners of the hounds, and masters of the hunt, which now turned out to amuse the Queen of England.

On the following day the Queen and the royal party left Killarney, *en route* for Scotland, by way of Dublin and Holyhead.

21. PAINFUL CASE OF FORGERY.—James Roe, 42, a gentlemanly-looking man, described in the calander as a clergyman, was indicted for feloniously forging and uttering a warrant or order for the payment of 6000*l.*, with intent to defraud.

It was a most painful circumstance of this case that the prisoner was a clergyman of the Church of England, and filling a highly respectable position in society. He was the nephew of Mr. Edward Roe, a person of considerable property, residing at Macclesfield, who had two other nephews, Mr. George Hartwell Roe and Mr. John Orme Roe. Mr. Edward Roe died on the 1st of January, 1859, having made a will and codicil on the previous 25th and 30th of December, by which he bequeathed a legacy of 500*l.* to the prisoner, and made his other two nephews his residuary legatees. The prisoner was exceedingly dissatisfied with this will, and took proceedings in Chancery to have it set aside, on the ground of the incompetence of the testator, and an issue was directed to be tried by the Court of Chancery. In all these proceedings the prisoner was defeated, and the validity of the will was established, and he was ordered to pay the costs. The property of the testator was distributed without further objection made by the prisoner, until the middle of last year; when the prisoner put forward a letter which he represented to have been written by his uncle on the 30th of December, 1858, and in which was enclosed a cheque upon Messrs. Brocklehurst, his bankers at Macclesfield, for 6000*l.*, and he then took proceedings in Chancery to endeavour to obtain that sum out of the estate of the testator. The executors treated the letter as a fraudulent device, and asserted that not only were the letter and cheque forgeries, but that the prisoner had also forged the post-office stamp that appeared upon the envelope of the letter.

It was proved by evidence that, on the 30th of December, Mr. Edward Roe was in a state of the extremest debility, and quite incapable of writing this letter or cheque—he was, in fact, *in extremis*, and died on the following day. The handwriting of the deceased had, however, been so exceedingly well imitated, and the post-office stamps upon the envelope which enclosed the letter and cheque were apparently so regular, that a respectable solicitor had no hesitation in taking proceedings to enforce payment. The resistance of the executors led to a discovery of the whole forgery, except as to the counterfeiter of the handwriting. In June, 1860, a person who represented himself to be Mr. Wylde, of Cheltenham, went to a respectable stationer in London, and requested that some stamps should be engraved for him according to certain patterns. This person requiring certain alterations to be made in the work done, was referred direct to the engraver. He now caused several stamps to be engraved, and directed such alterations to be made, and such punch-letters to be supplied, that by a careful selection from them he could make up very passable post-office stamps bearing the words "Macclesfield" and "Bath." The impressions from these on the envelope which contained the letter

and cheque were so good that they deceived a post-office official who inspected them, on behalf of the prisoner's solicitor, when suspicion first arose. When, however, the officials went into a closer investigation of the arrangements at the Macclesfield post-office, it appeared that the distinctive letters of the "indorsing stamps" were changed from day to day and even for certain hours of the day, and that the stamp on the envelope did not correspond with the course of business on the day of which it purported to bear date. The course of the prisoner in his schemes for giving a truthful appearance to his dealing with his uncle's letter was distinctly traced. The balance at the deceased's bankers' on the day when he was made to have given a cheque for 6000*l.* was only 1699*l.*

The prisoner's counsel, in the face of the facts proved by the prosecution, attempted to sustain the genuineness of the cheque. He said that it was by the coercion of the other nephews that the deceased had been forced to execute a will which disinherited the prisoner: and that the deceased had determined that nevertheless he should not be disinherited, and in the absence of his nephews had privately sent him this cheque. The assertions of the undue coercion in executing the will had already been proved false in the proceedings in Chancery, and the learned counsel did not attempt to explain away the proved inability of the deceased to write a letter on the 30th December, or the forgery of the post-office stamps.

The jury, of course, found a verdict of *Guilty*, and Mr. Justice Hill, commenting upon the abuse by the prisoner of his advantages of education and position, sentenced him to penal servitude for ten years.

22. Military Murder.—Murder of a Sergeant at Woolwich.—At the Central Criminal Court, Peter Masterton, a private in the Royal Artillery, was charged with the wilful murder of Martin Murphy, a sergeant in the same corps. It appeared that on the evening of the 8th of July, the prisoner was in the streets of Woolwich, in a state of partial intoxication. He was met by a patrol party of Artillerymen, and required to produce his leave-ticket; upon which he became so violent and abusive that he was secured and conveyed to the guard-room at the Arsenal. The deceased, who was a sergeant in the corps to which the prisoner belonged, was seated at a table, occupied in entering the patrol charges of the night. It happened that the prisoner had committed a former offence against this sergeant, for which he had been punished by three months' imprisonment. When the prisoner was brought into the guard-room, the sight of this officer appeared to inflame his anger, and he refused to comply with the formality of giving his name for the purpose of entry in the charge-book. Another sergeant then came forward and remonstrated with the man, upon which he became more composed, and proceeded quietly to a part of the room appropriated to the reception of prisoners. The man had remained in this place for about half-an-hour, when he suddenly stepped forward to the coal-box, and, arming himself with a heavy poker, approached the sergeant, who was still seated at the table, and struck him a tremendous blow on the head with the weapon. The prisoner was imme-

diately secured by the bystanding soldiers, but he showed no regret for his savage act, boasting, on the contrary, that he had long intended mischief to the sergeant. His victim lingered for three days and then died from concussion of the brain. It was attempted to show that the drunken state of the prisoner, at the time of the assault, reduced the crime to manslaughter; but the witnesses in the guard-room declared that the prisoner was not so far intoxicated as to prevent him from being perfectly conscious of his actions. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy on the ground that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the offence. The judge, however, in pronouncing sentence of death, warned the prisoner that this recommendation would probably be of no avail. The prisoner, who throughout the proceedings had exhibited the most callous unconcern, received this announcement with derision. He was executed on 19th Sept.

25. Terrible Disaster on the London and Brighton Railway. — A most terrible disaster, unexampled in some of its features, occurred on the London, Brighton, and South-Coast Railway, within the Clayton tunnel, about five miles from Brighton. This fashionable sea-side town, having no port, has no commerce. It is the creation of luxury and wealth, and its population consists partly of permanent residents, partly of fluctuating visitors, and of the tradesmen who minister to the wants of both. Of the permanent residents many are merchants and others whose business or other avocations call them frequently to London; others, and they are very numerous, are families whose customary dwellings are in London, but who have taken up their temporary abode on its cliffs, for the sake of change of air, health, or amusement. In addition to these, the shops of the town are chiefly supplied with goods from the great mart of nations. So completely, indeed, are the inhabitants of Brighton identified with those of the metropolis, that it has been jocularly called "London-on-the-Sea." There is yet another large class to be found daily in Brighton who are not resident there at all, or, at most, stay there but a day or two—the locomotivity of the English since the days of railways, the facility of access to this pure-aired place, and the great cheapness of the fares, bring down multitudes of the humbler classes, for whose accommodation "excursion trains" are a permanent institution, at the easy rate of "Brighton and back for half-a-crown." The London and Brighton line is, consequently, mainly supported by its passenger traffic, and the express, mail, parliamentary, and excursion trains come and depart in rapid succession. Brighton is, moreover, the common point of junction for the South-Coast line of railways, from Hastings on the east, and Portsmouth on the west. On these lines also, the passenger traffic is very large, and is stimulated in like manner by very low excursion fares. These lines add to the number of trains daily arriving at and departing from the Brighton station. This period of the year being one of universal holiday, the weather at its warmest, and the seaside at its most inviting aspect, crowds innumerable were daily travelling on the main line and on its

lateral branches. The terrible disaster now to be recorded arose out of these circumstances. The following was part of the arrangements for the departure trains on the morning of Sunday, the 25th of August. An excursion train starting from Portsmouth should arrive at Brighton at 8 A.M., and leave that station at 8.5 A.M. An excursion train starts from Brighton every Sunday at 8.15 A.M.; and the regular Parliamentary train leaves Brighton daily at 8.30 A.M. If, therefore, all these arrangements were carried out with the punctuality of clockwork, the intervals between the trains are fearfully short, and not calculated to meet any contingency of delay or accident. These excursion trains are also the cause of confusion along the whole line. They form no part of the regular traffic: their periods of departure from their first station are calculated to suit the convenience of the residents there, and their "times" are therefore interposed between the "times" of the regular trains, without reference to convenience. The fact of their running is, of course, communicated to the servants of the company along the line; but their "times" are not in the traffic lists; the subordinate servants have learnt their lesson by the book, and such casual intercalations are not suited for men of their capacity. No wonder they become confused, and are unequal to any sudden emergency.

Faulty as the intentional arrangements were, they were made worse in their execution. The Portsmouth excursion train, consisting of 16 carriages, arrived at Brighton much behind its time, and some further delays occurred, so that it did not leave the station until 8.28; the Brighton excursion train was started at 8.31, instead of 8.15; and the Parliamentary train at 8.35! the one three minutes and the other four minutes after its predecessor! The second train consisted of 17 carriages, the third of 12, and the two trains together carried 589 passengers. That the disaster that followed was a pure accident there can be no doubt; but unquestionably the folly of starting trains in such close succession to each other gave the opportunity, and was indeed the actual cause. The tunnels by which the Brighton line is carried through the chalky Downs are numerous, and are often placed at the points of sharp curves and deep cuttings. The first tunnel out of Brighton is the Patcham tunnel, about 500 yards long. From the exit of this the line rises for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Clayton tunnel, which is rather more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile through. The line for about half-a-mile nearest to the tunnel is straight; but an engine-driver running from Brighton would have his view much obstructed by a series of curves, cuttings, &c., and by the Patcham tunnel. These circumstances render the Clayton tunnel so dangerous that the traffic-managers have adopted extraordinary precautions. A signal-man is placed at each end of the tunnel, with a telegraph, and a single-needle instrument, a clock, and a telegraph-bell in his hut. The rule is laid down, that when a train runs in, the signal-man at the entry telegraphs to his fellow at the exit that a train is "in," and no succeeding train is allowed to enter until the intelligence is sent back "train out." The driver of the Portsmouth excursion train, on his

arrival at the entrance of the Clayton tunnel, having seen the signal that the tunnel was clear, dashed in; and the signalman telegraphed the fact to the other end. Here the facts become confused, nor could any amount of examination elicit a clear knowledge of the exact circumstances. But it appears that before the entry signal-man received the answer that the first train was out, the Brighton excursion train came in sight. At a quarter of a mile distant from the entrance to the tunnel there was a "self-acting" signal—that is, a signal which the passage of a train turns on to "danger" without the intervention of any signal-man, but which will not revert to safety until it is turned back by a signal-man. Most unfortunately, the passage of the first train had failed to act on this signal, to turn it to "danger," and therefore the signal that the line was clear was still shown, and the driver of the second train went on. The signal-man, having discovered—or perhaps having misgivings—that safety was not certain, endeavoured to stop his course by waving the red flag which is the hand-signal of danger. But it was too late, the train passed in. At this moment the third, the Parliamentary train, came in sight; and at the same time the signal was received from the other end of the tunnel that the train—*i. e.* the first train—was "out." It is a painful reflection that the terrible disaster that happened in a few moments was the result of the mistaken reasoning of the one man and the quick intelligence of the other. The signal-man thought that the driver of the *second* train had not seen the hand-signal of danger, and that he was passing through the tunnel. He therefore sent a second message to the other end of "train in," and in due course received the return signal of "train out"; and therefore concluded that the *second* train also had passed safely through. But there were two fatal errors: the engine-driver of the *second* train had caught a momentary glance of the red flag as he dashed by, had stopped his train in the tunnel, and was now backing it to the southern end. The signal-man at the further end had conceived that the second message was a repetition of the first, and his answer of "train out" referred not to the second, but to the first train. The entry signal-man, therefore, mistaking the case, permitted the third train to continue its course; it entered the tunnel, and in a few seconds came into fearful collision with the now retiring excursion train. The consequences were most disastrous. The engine of the Parliamentary —the third—train crushed the last carriage of the excursion train into fragments, and then mounted and crushed the next carriage before it, upon the ruins of which it rested in a nearly upright position. The funnel struck against the roof of the tunnel, which is 24 feet high, and must therefore have been thrown up on these carriages to the height of 10 feet. Fortunately (so far) the last carriage had "mixed" compartments —the hindermost for luggage, the front for the guard's break—but in each of the two central compartments, and in each of the four compartments of the other carriage, were numerous passengers. These unhappy persons were instantly involved in the direst extremity. Some were killed out-

right, being crushed or mutilated in such a manner that death must have been instantaneous. Others were mortally wounded, with fearful injuries; others injured in a dreadful manner. The shrieks of the yet living and of the terrified passengers in the other carriages of both trains were appalling. The collision had taken place so far within the tunnel as to be beyond the reach of daylight. The wreck of the trains had quite blocked up the archway; the passengers had leapt from their carriages, and were now to the number of several hundreds shrieking, shouting, fainting — the panic-stricken, they scarce knew why, the more self-possessed because they remembered that down-trains might be momentarily expected. The steam and smoke from the engines were, during all this terrible time, pouring forth in volumes, filling the archway with scalding, stifling, and blinding vapours. The fires from the engine furnaces cast around a lurid glare, which only served to render the scene more horrible; while the flickering lamps, which the guards had removed from the roofs of the carriages, were to be obscurely discerned crossing hither and thither in apparently objectless motion. The dreadful scene which the arrival of sufficient assistance revealed must be left to the imagination. The tunnel was first cleared of the terrified passengers, who, however, refused to leave the spot; and who, with hundreds of strangers, sat upon the banks and upon the heights at the entrance, and witnessed the removal of the slain and wounded with convulsive sobs or cries. Among these spectators were many who had near relatives in the trains, others who had witnessed that their most beloved had perished by their side. Many who were safe and uninjured had been separated from their relatives, and were filled with agonized apprehensions as to their fate. When the assistants had withdrawn the unbroken carriages, and were able to search the ruins, they witnessed a dreadful sight. The mutilated and crushed bodies of the killed and injured were mixed up with the ironwork and structures of the carriages in a frightful heap, and the steam was pouring out upon their corpses and upon the writhing living, inflicting unutterable tortures on the quivering mass. When the engine could be withdrawn, there were found 23 persons quite dead, numerous others with severed limbs or other great mutilations; in the whole the number of those who received injuries, some of the most serious character, was 176! The slain and mutilated were conveyed by a train to Brighton, where the corpses were laid out upon the tables in the company's offices for identification; but the heads of some of these poor creatures had been crushed into shapeless masses, or the skin and muscle had been scalded away by the steam, so that recognition by the features was impossible. The wounded were taken to the hospital, where it was found the injuries of some were such as to require amputation; many lay in a precarious condition from fractures, bruises, and scalds. It has not, however, been stated that more than one of these cases terminated fatally. Since in an excursion train little parties are made up of families and relatives, some painful cases of family bereavement were occasioned by this calamity. A grandfather and his

little grandson; a father and his infant son; two sisters; a husband, wife, and child; were killed together. A mother was killed by the side of her two mutilated sons; a husband lay fearfully injured by the side of his slain wife. A poor man from London was sent for to his little daughter, who lay in the hospital with both legs fractured. He went to the dead-house, and there recognized his wife! None of the passengers of the third train received any further injury than bruises occasioned by the shock. Nor were the driver and stoker much hurt — when the collision was imminent, they jumped off, and escaped with little injury. The guard, who was in his break-van, had four ribs broken, and received severe internal injuries. The uninjured portion of the second train, the engine of which was not at all affected, was sent on to London with such of the passengers as had sufficient courage left to continue their journey; but the greater part returned to Brighton in search for their friends. The down trains were warned of the obstruction before they approached the tunnel, and turned aside by the branch line to Lewes, whence they were able to pass on to Brighton.

Extensive Embezzlements.—While the great Banking Companies have been subjected to plunder on a scale so extensive as to bewilder minds accustomed to deal with ordinary sums, the private firms have been exposed, in their degree, to a similar process of depletion. There have been numerous instances of "confidential clerks," "managers"—men who were almost as much identified with the firms as the principals themselves, who have figured at the police offices as plunderers on a large, continued, and systematic scale. One of these secret rogues has caused a firm of long standing and established credit to stop its payments until the extent of the robbery should be ascertained, and they knew whether they were solvent or not. This scoundrel, Ernest Tilley Ward, had been for 18 years in the employment of Messrs. Coster and Co., of Aldermanbury, and appears to have risen from one place to another, until at last he became principal cashier. For some time his salary, regulated probably by his position, was very low,—in fact, so recently as 1852 he received but 70*l.* a-year. From that period, however, his progress was rapid. In 1853 he got 150*l.* a-year; in 1856, 175*l.*; in 1857, 200*l.*; in 1859, 230*l.*; and in 1860, 300*l.*, at which sum his services were rated when the embezzlements in question were discovered. Besides the other claims to confidence which he must have shown he was believed to be a man of some private property. It was thought that he had money with his wife, and on one occasion when a brother of one of his principals wanted 100*l.* Ward accommodated him with the loan. Such was the position of the clerk up to the time of the catastrophe, and his duties were proportionately confidential. He not only received all sums due and paid to the firm, but he balanced all the cash transactions with customers, and had the power even of advancing money to them, though for this he was bound to get the authority of a partner. The amount of cash thus passing through his hands in the course of a single year was, said one of

the principals, "not so much as 500,000*l.*, but it might have been as much as 400,000*l.*"

Something was forced on the knowledge of the partner who was supposed to look after the financial records of the firm, that all was not right with their trusted cashier. This gentleman went to him, and told him there was some dishonesty on his part, and if so he had better confess it, for he (the partner) was resolved to find it out. He then turned to Lovell, the "ledger-clerk," and asked him, "Do you know whether Ward has been robbing us?" Ward left the counting-house, and in a few minutes returned with a note which contained an admission of his guilt, of which he afterwards made a verbal confession, and informed the firm how his frauds had been carried out. The amount he admitted to have abstracted was between 4500*l.* and 5000*l.*

When the "ledger-clerk" Lovell was asked if he knew whether Ward had been robbing the firm, he is not recorded to have made any reply. This did not arise from any feeling of delicacy towards his fellow-servant; but from consciousness—he had been long robbing them himself, though on a scale duly proportionate to his lower rank. His defalcations did not amount to more than 700*l.*

The system pursued by this firm in regard to their own private affairs, in which each partner had a direct and personal interest, did not in any way tend to contrast with the management of the directors of joint-stock companies. Nothing could be more careless than the way in which their cash—the very life-blood of commercial prosperity—was looked after. The manner in which Ward had committed his frauds was more open to detection even than that followed by Durden. He received enormous sums of money, kept open accounts with numerous customers, and had free access to all the books of the firm, and could do with them as he pleased. What he pleased to do was simply this—he took credit for payments which had never been made, and failed to carry to account money he received. By entries on the one side corresponding to his malversations on the other, he kept the balances "correct." Had the partners once properly balanced their accounts, or placed their books in the hands of a strange accountant, the frauds must have been detected instantly. But they were too proud to do either. But, says the ledger-clerk (for there was a due subordination in the mercantile hierarchy) "the partners never examined the ledger to ascertain how much cash was outstanding to their credit," and, indeed, "never looked at the ledger except on special occasions." "My books were never checked by any of the firm. They never examined them with me." One of the partners said, "the only check we had upon him was by balancing the cash with him every two or three days." This balance was wonderfully superficial—for instance, the "balance-book" on the 22nd of July, shows a "settlement" of the cashier's account up to that date. The balance is struck with great accuracy, and represents the sum due from Ward to be 1056*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; but in this very account Ward had taken credit for 500*l.* which he had never paid, and a few minutes' inquiry would have shown that the real balance should have been

1556*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The partner who had taken these "balances" with the prisoner admitted that "he had not gone through and checked any of the books for eight or ten years." No wonder that the firm should have created a thief, or that when they found out they had been robbed they should have suspended payment from sheer ignorance whether they had been plundered below the point of solvency or not.

Ward was tried, convicted, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

The system pursued by the other defaulting cashier was more simple even than that of his superior. It consisted in simply carrying forward the cash balances minus 100*l.*—for instance, one of the witnesses said:—"At page 148 of the cash-book F I find the balance of cash in hand is 815*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*; and on the following page it is carried forward as 715*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* At page 180 the balance is 705*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and it is carried forward as 605*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* At page 183 the balance is 692*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, and it is carried forward as 592*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* At page 185 the balance is 869*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*, and it is carried forward to the next page as 769*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.*"

While the great public companies and the great private firms are thus dealing and dealt by, the Government establishments have their rogues, the great and the small. The royal dockyards are known to be subject to continuous plunder, which, from its continuous leakage, lets out a vast amount of the public money in the course of every year. At this time a number of superior workmen in the employ of a contractor in Portsmouth Dockyard, were detected in melting down about 2 cwt. of lead, concealing it under a heap of rubbish, with the view of carrying it out of the yard at a convenient season. As these men were watched in consequence of the Dockyard officers perceiving that their stock of lead was gradually melting away, the amount deficient must have been very considerable. Not very long since, the police officers seized, upon previous information, some casks, purporting to contain some common articles, but, in fact, some hundred-weights of copper bolts. These had been smuggled out of the yard in their clothes by workmen, who took them to a well-known receiver, who when he had made up a parcel, headed it up in casks and sent them on board a trading sloop. The robbery committed in this manner in the dockyards is said to amount not to thousands but to hundreds of thousands.

A great sensation was caused in Dublin by the arrest of two persons in official employment charged with extensive frauds on the Ordnance Department. The principal offender was Hamilton Connolly, a chief clerk in the War Department in Lower Castle Yard; his confederate John M'Ilwain, an Ordnance contractor. The *modus operandi* was this — Connolly, through whose hands the necessary vouchers passed, altered the figures in the accounts of M'Ilwain, the contractor, after they had been certified by Colonel Durnford, and checks for the forged sums were given on the office in London, which had been regularly paid without suspicion, the additional sums thus fraudulently obtained being divided between the two peculators. For

instance, the amount of work certified by the authorities being 323*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.*, items were inserted in the claim by Connolly, and the total casting altered accordingly, so as to stand 628*l.* 7*s.* 2½*d.*; M'Ilwain drew the bill for this amount, and Connolly passed it through the necessary forms. In the same way 271*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* was augmented to 576*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; 34*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* to 440*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; and so on. As this system had been going on for years, the sums of which the nation had been robbed was estimated to amount to 10,000*l.* or 12,000*l.* These men were indicted not for forgery or felony, but for a conspiracy to defraud, which is a misdemeanor; and being convicted, Connolly was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 1000*l.*, M'Ilwain to 12 months' imprisonment, and also 1000*l.* fine.

27. Birmingham Musical Festival.—The Birmingham Musical Festival, which now ranks permanently, as an annual musical treat, with those of the Three Choirs and Norwich, commenced this day with a fine performance of Mendelssohn's *Elijah*. The programme of the four days' performance embraced a surfeit of good things. Beside *Elijah* four other magnificent oratorios were given entire—namely, *Samson*, *The Creation*, and *The Messiah*; and *Judas Maccabeus* and selections from *Israel in Egypt*: there were, moreover, two miscellaneous concerts, which contained entire pieces, and selections from operas and other compositions—of these Beethoven's *Mass in D* is a work of the most noble character, and seems to have been thought the marked feature of the Festival. The leading performances were made under the direction of M. Costa; the chief vocal performers were Mesdames Titiens, Patti, Rudersdorff, Sainton-Dolby and Lemmens-Sherrington; with Giuglini, Belletti, Sims Reeves, Montem Smith, and Santley, Miss Goddard, pianiste, and M. Sainton, violinist.

In a pecuniary view the Festival was very successful; the receipts exceeded 11,000*l.*, and 3163*l.* was handed over to the General Hospital.

29. Fatal Fires.—Some fatal fires have recently occurred. On the 29th of August, a brush manufactory in Kent Street, Southwark, was discovered to be in flames. The inmates rushed to the windows and were seen crying piteously for help. The fire escape was speedily brought up to the rescue, and the managers behaved with heroic courage. By their exertions several persons were got out, though not without injury: one person indeed was so burnt that his injuries were thought to be mortal. The escape-men themselves were cut off from safety by the burning of their canvas trough, and escaped only by sliding through a body of flame. It then became known that a child had been sleeping in a back room, and that the father had gone in search of it. When the fire was extinguished the firemen found the child dead near the window, and the father suffocated in the back room.

Early in the morning of the 18th of September a fire broke out in Crown Court, Shoreditch. The house was occupied by several poor families, numbering together 16 or 18 persons. The fire being in the lower rooms, the poor people in the upper floors were unable to escape by the stairs; some therefore threw themselves from the windows, others more collected

were saved by the fire-escape. A man named Rushworth, his wife, and daughter, were rescued from the burning premises, dreadfully burned and bruised, and the two former died in the hospital; another man also died of his burns. On searching the ruins, the firemen found the corpses of two children burned to death.

At Wavertree, near Liverpool, a ropery valued at 20,000*l.* was burnt in July. An officer of the fire-brigade was engaged directing the hose upon the blazing pile when the wall fell upon him, and he was crushed to death. In September the residence of a solicitor at Huddersfield was found to be on fire. The three female servants were seen at a window on the third story shrieking wildly for help. A policeman, who was first on the spot, hastened to bring ladders: he returned almost immediately with assistance—two of the poor girls were found lying on the ground, frightfully injured. Their terror had overcome their prudence, and they had thrown themselves out of the window: the third girl was rescued uninjured.

30. Great Fire near the London Docks.—At an early hour of the evening the city and eastern part of the metropolis were again alarmed by the outbreak of a fire in the neighbourhood of the London and St. Katherine docks, involving a great loss of property and death and injury to several persons. The premises on which the conflagration occurred were the extensive sugar works and refinery of Messrs. Harrison and Wilson, on the west side of Dock Street, Upper East Smithfield, in close proximity to the London Docks. The warehouse, a massive structure, was nine stories in height, and, with the boiler-house, store, and departments, covered a large area of ground. The buildings, from their great height and massive proportions, formed marked objects as seen from the bridges. At the time of the outbreak the works were in full operation, and workmen were engaged on the several floors at their various avocations. The disaster which followed has been traced to the culpable carelessness of one of the workmen in the service of the firm, in throwing a quantity of waste paper which he had collected on the upper floors down the "lift," a kind of well-hole, used for raising and lowering from one story to another. The paper in its descent dropped on a lighted gas-burner in the second floor, and quickly set fire to the whole mass. The flames ran along the ground and ceiling with the rapidity of lightning, causing a panic among the workpeople, who, being partly naked, suffered severely. Mr. Marshall, a boiler-maker, of Colchester Street, Whitechapel, was on the roof, with six of his men, repairing a large cistern, when the alarm was raised that the building was on fire, and dense clouds of smoke which came up through the floors soon satisfied them of the fact. They endeavoured to pass down through the factory, and some had got as far as the second story; but the flames which shot up through the "lift" and the dense smoke forced them to return, and with two of the German sugar-bakers, one of whom was naked and much burnt in escaping from one of the lower floors, they took to the roof. On looking over they saw flames issuing from the front, sides, and rear of the building, and as there appeared

no chance of escaping except by dropping some 40 or 50 feet on to the roof of an adjoining store-house, they remarked to one another that they would be burnt to death. Running out from the south-west angle of the factory was a kind of wing or top of the slanted roof of the store-house, three or four feet wide, upon which they got. Their cries had already attracted the attention of those below, but at the moment nothing could be done to save them. In a very brief period the fire reached the roof, and was approaching the place where they stood. Most providentially, the wind blew the dense clouds of smoke from the men, but for which circumstance they must have been suffocated. In their painful anxiety to discover some means to preserve themselves they found an old piece of rope. They secured the end round a hole in the brickwork through which the drainpipe passed, and a boiler-maker, named Wade, at once proceeded to let himself down by taking a turn of the rope in one hand, and clinging as best he could to the pipe which passed down the wall with the other. He succeeded in reaching some outbuilding at the rear of the factory, in Glasshouse Yard. Four others of Mr. Marshall's men, the naked sugar-baker, and a boy then came down in safety. The second German then attempted to descend, but he had not got many yards when he lost his hold, and fell with great violence on the roof of the store-house. John Baddle, another boiler-maker, then took to the rope, and had scarcely got half way down when he unhappily missed his hold and dropped, his head and back coming in contact with a brick wall. Mr. Marshall was now the only man left on the roof; and, being a corpulent man and advanced in years, it would seem that he had some hesitation in attempting to descend. By this time two ladders had been brought from a building which was in course of erection in Dock Street; but in consequence of the great height of the sugar-house, and the difficulty of placing them near where Mr. Marshall stood, there was an unfortunate delay of more than three-quarters of an hour. During this very trying period, Mr. Marshall patiently awaited the measures that were being taken to rescue him. He suffered much from the intense heat; he saw the whole roof of the factory in flames, and the cistern which he had been repairing sink into the blazing pile. At length the ladder was got near him, but was insecurely fixed. Mr. Marshall, with infinite composure, directed its position, and was got down uninjured. The two men who had fallen were removed to the London Hospital; Baddle died; and the German was thought to be mortally injured. Two of the workmen, who escaped by the staircase, were so dreadfully burnt in doing so that they also were conveyed to the Hospital.

While these men were thus escaping, chiefly by their own courage and presence of mind, the fire was raging in the building below them.

The different floors being loaded with sugar and the timbers strongly impregnated with saccharine matter, the fire made the most rapid progress and extended from floor to floor with astonishing rapidity. The huge cloud of black smoke which rose from the warehouse darkened the neighbourhood, and being distinctly seen from the

different bridges caused a general alarm throughout the metropolis, and attracted an immense crowd to the vicinity of the fire. The fire brigade displayed their usual alacrity in arriving at the scene, but notwithstanding their vigorous efforts, the flames continued to extend and defy all power to subdue them, and at length within an hour the whole of the lofty warehouse presented one body of fire, the floors falling in at intervals with a crash resembling distant thunder. The wind, which was blowing from the north-west, carried the flames and burning embers in the direction of the warehouses and shipping in the London Docks, and at one time serious apprehensions were entertained for the security of that establishment. By 8 o'clock the main building of the sugar-factory was gutted, the whole of the floor and roof had fallen, and nothing remained but the huge tottering, blackened walls. All the exertions of the firemen were now directed to the store warehouse and stores which stood at the rear, and contained an immense stock of sugars. They communicated by an iron door at the basement story, and this having been left partially open it was feared that these departments would share the fate of the sugar-house. The brigade, however, seeing the great peril in which the property was placed, worked with admirable courage and energy, the workpeople rendering the most valuable aid; and contrary to expectation, after the most fearful labour, for the heat was intense, they succeeded in keeping the fire at bay, and eventually this section of the works was saved.

The gutted warehouse continued to burn furiously until the whole of the contents were consumed; when nothing remained but the lofty containing walls, now perfectly calcined, and threatening to fall at every breath of wind or the vibration of any passing cart. The stock and buildings are said to have been insured for 50,000*l*., and the property destroyed to be worth at least 30,000*l*.

Some serious fires, though of less material importance than those already recorded, occurred at this time. By these disasters the common wealth is diminished without any compensation, moral or material.

On the 15th of September, the valuable printing establishment of Messrs. Taylor and Greening, in Fetter Lane, was found to be on fire. Their premises were not entirely destroyed, but the buildings, printing materials, and stock of printed works were damaged to the extent of several thousand pounds.

On the same day, the extensive stores of Messrs. Hagen and Co., oil-merchants and refiners, Hoxton, took fire. From the very inflammable nature of the stock the fire raged furiously; nor did the exertions of the firemen appear to have any beneficial effect. On the contrary, the volumes of water they poured upon the burning mass seemed to have only the effect of floating the ignited oil and tallow, and so to spread the danger far and wide. Property worth thousands of pounds was destroyed here.

31. AUTUMNAL RESIDENCE OF THE COURT IN SCOTLAND.—The Queen and the Prince Consort, with their family, having made a rapid passage from Kingstown to Holyhead, left the latter place by train at 9 P.M. of the 30th inst., and passed on towards Balmoral with

so little intermission that they stopped only at Perth for breakfast. From Aboyne the Royal party travelled by carriage to Balmoral, and arrived at their Highland home at 3 P.M. The residence of the Court at Balmoral was not distinguished by any event proper for record. The *Court Journal* preserves for the curious a diary of drives, rides, walks, sketching, fishing, stalking, visiting, and rural sports by which the Royal Family made their autumnal sojourn in the Highlands healthful and profitable. Among the family was now to be reckoned H.R.H. the Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, whose marriage with the Princess Alice had been now settled. The Court left Balmoral on the 22nd of October, and slept that night in the Palace of Holyrood. On the day following, the Prince Consort performed two ceremonials to which the good folks of Edinburgh had long looked forward with great interest—the laying of the foundation stone of the new General Post-Office, and afterwards that of the Industrial Museum of Scotland. These were the last publi cceremonials in which it was God's pleasure that the Queen's husband should take part. The Royal party resumed their southward route the same evening, travelled all night, and arrived at Windsor Castle at 8.30 the following morning.

SEPTEMBER.

5. GREAT FIRE IN PATERNOSTER ROW.—A very extensive fire has laid waste a large part of the historical district of Paternoster Row. This narrow street has for some centuries been the chief mart of the bookselling and publishing trade. From its warehouses has issued no small part of our modern literature, and a still larger portion of the daily supply of books and magazines is thence distributed over the empire. The vast publishing and bookselling firm of Messrs. Longman occupy nearly the whole space between Ave Maria Lane and London-house Yard; next to them eastward were large premises in which the dangerous trade of a tallow-melter was conducted; then came a smaller house occupied by booksellers; and next a house forming a department of Messrs. Hitchcock and Rogers, the silk mercers, in St. Paul's Churchyard; then the premises formerly held by Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock, now the London establishment of Messrs. Chambers, the Edinburgh publishers. Opposite to these houses are various publishing houses; behind them, in the small courts leading from London-house Yard, are warehouses occupied by the publishing firms and various small shops. The tallow-melting establishment of Messrs. Knight and Co. (formerly Cuthbert's) have been a nuisance and a danger to the whole neighbourhood for several generations. Great, therefore, was the alarm when it became known that a terrible fire was raging in these inflammable premises, the lower part of which was literally saturated with grease. The flames shot up into the air with fearful brilliancy, bringing out the architectural details of St. Paul's in wonderful distinctness. The dome, the gilt ball and cross, were illuminated with the utmost effect; the glare of light was visible for

many miles around; and from Hampstead and Highgate the sombre beauty of the former and the glittering splendour of the ball and cross were vividly distinct. From Messrs. Knight's, the fire spread to right and left; the premises to the east were totally destroyed with their contents; the upper part of Messrs. Hitchcock's house was burnt. Silks worth 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* were removed by great exertions, but goods of a very great value were burnt and scorched, or materially injured by water. To the westward the premises of Messrs. Longman (Nos. 38 to 41) took fire. One house, with all its contents, was totally destroyed, and the adjoining buildings, with the warehouses behind, were very greatly injured by fire and water. Besides these valuable premises, many smaller houses behind were either burnt or much injured. So fierce were the flames that the houses on the north side of Paternoster Row began to smoke, the window-frames were charred, the glass broken, and it was expected every moment that one or more of these would have burst into flames; in which case, as the houses behind are very closely packed and very old, a large area would probably have been devastated. By the great exertions of the Fire Brigade this danger was averted, though not without great injury to the buildings and their contents by the torrents of water incessantly poured upon them. The roofs of several houses in Newgate Market were set on fire by pieces of burning timber shot forth through the air. The damage done by this conflagration has been rated at 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.*; but, taken with all its consequences, is probably much greater. It has not been satisfactory ascertained whether this fire originated in the premises of a fruiterer in London-house Yard, or in the back premises of Messrs. Knight.

6. Singular Deaths on the Grand Junction Canal.—Formerly the boats on the Grand Junction and other canals were propelled through the tunnels (which were not much larger than sewers) by the process of "legging;" that is, by the power of men who lying on their backs push with their feet against the walls. Lately this primitive system has been superseded by steam-tugs, which, however, have disadvantages in the smoke and vapour they leave behind in the tunnels. On the Grand Junction Canal near Blisworth is a tunnel, more than a mile in length, and with only one shaft for ventilation. On the 6th inst. two of these steam-tugs entered this tunnel, in which the air had probably been already vitiated. The funnels of these boats poured out into the narrow and low passage such volumes of steam, smoke, and decomposed air that the people navigating them became insensible, and before the boats emerged to pure air two men were quite dead. One of these was roasted, by his body having fallen on the engine.

10. Hereford Musical Festival.—The Festival of "The Three Choirs" of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, has this year been held at the old Norman Cathedral Church of the former see. As this noble building has recently undergone extensive restorations the sacred performances were held, for the first time for 20 years, in the grand transept; the miscellaneous concerts were given in the Shire Hall. The

Festival of the Three Choirs was instituted a century and a half ago, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of widows and orphans of the poor clergy of the dioceses. In this excellent object they have been eminently successful. This was the 138th meeting. The programme of the meeting inincluded Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, Spohr's *Last Judgment*, *Samson*, Haydn's *Seasons*, Part I., Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise*, *The Messiah*, Mr. Benedict's *Undine*, and numerous miscellaneous pieces, all of a high order. The principal vocalists were Mesdames Titiens, Sainton-Dolby, Louisa Pyne, and Weiss; MM. Guiglini, Weiss, Sims Reeves, Montem Smith. The expenses of these Festivals are undertaken by the stewards, who make good any deficiency from their own purses. In 1860 there was for the first time a balance of receipts over expenditure; but 1861 returned to the normal result—a deficiency of about 350*l*. The receipts at the doors of the cathedral are paid over to the charity without deduction. The voluntary gifts upon this occasion amounted to 1069*l*., a sum considerably below that received at Worcester last year.

16. Boiler Explosion—Ten Lives Lost.—A fatal explosion occurred this evening at the Oil-cake Mills of Messrs. François and Joseph Bedart, Lower Ordnance Wharf, Rotherhithe. The engine-house stood on the river-side of the mills, and two long boilers, of 50-horse power each, were in a small brick chamber, about 8 feet by 12, at the basement. Owing to a temporary pressure of business, the work of the factory was continued by a relay of hands through the night. There was, however, only one engine at work. At 6 o'clock this evening the man in charge was relieved by his successor. At this time the machinery was in perfect order, with the exception of a slight escape of steam from a joint in the feed-pipe of the boiler. The man now in charge of the engine allowed half an hour to elapse, and then, finding that the steam continued to escape from the joint, he sent for a fitter to remedy the defect. In the meantime he stopped the machinery, but, under the impression probably that the joint would speedily be repaired, he omitted to draw the furnace of the fuel it contained. The fitter arrived, and with the driver proceeded down to the engine-room, and commenced work; but finding that they required assistance they communicated with one of the principals, and a party of labourers, with the foreman of the factory, were sent to their aid. A youth named Alfred Devriensart, a nephew of Messrs. Bedart, also proceeded to the spot. Six of the men supported the pipe which ran across the roof of the chamber while the fitter and the engine-driver repaired the joint. Three other labourers were sent back, their services not being required. The men had been engaged for a short time in this operation, when those in other parts of the factory were alarmed by a loud rumbling noise accompanied with a heavy concussion which shook the neighbourhood—and followed by a terrific crash and a sudden rush of steam and smoke from the direction of the engine-house. The building was seen to be in ruins; but it was some minutes before any attempt could be made to approach the room where the unfortunate

men had been at work. A scream of agony issued from the spot, and at length, when the smoke and steam had somewhat subsided, a descent was effected by some of the labourers into the place. A fearful scene presented itself—the explosion had driven massive fragments of the boiler and the iron bars of the furnace direct at the poor fellows who were at work only a few feet off. Of the ten occupants of the narrow chamber, not one escaped. Two or three were dashed against the brick wall, and killed on the spot; others were frightfully burnt and scalded, and bleeding from fearful gashes on their hands and other parts of their bodies.

The labourers from the adjacent wharfs, and the ships' crews from the river, lent a ready hand in extricating the sufferers; but five of the unfortunate men when taken up from the rooms were found to be dead; a sixth, the foreman, was conveyed to his residence and died shortly afterwards. The other four were removed to the Dreadnought Hospital ship, so fatally injured that two of them died the same night, and the remaining two on the following morning. This fatal accident does not appear to have been caused by any defect of the boiler, but by the stoppage of the engine without the necessary precautions for discharging the steam.

16. Wreck of the "Colonist" and other Baltic Steamers.—In the account of the wreck of the steamer *Baltic* (see *antè*, p. 91) mention is made of the very serious losses experienced this year of steam-vessels plying to the Baltic. On the 16th inst., occurred the wreck of the *Colonist*, a fine steamer, running between Hull and Königsberg, with great loss of life. The *Colonist* left Copenhagen on the 13th; on the 16th, she was struck by a heavy sea and thrown on her beam-ends; by this her cargo was shifted so that she could not right herself. The waves, therefore, had full effect upon her, and swept her deck of cargo, and of all her boats but one. Before long, the vessel became waterlogged, and then sunk. As the water rose upon her deck, the remaining boat was floated, and those of the crew who retained presence of mind threw themselves into her, and were saved. The captain, the rest of the crew, and all the passengers but one, in all 13 persons, were drowned. The ship and cargo were of great value.

In November, the *Hebe*, a new screw steamer from Hull, was wrecked on the cost of Gothland; her value and that of her cargo was estimated at 50,000*l*. Very shortly after, the *Era* was stranded on Faro Reef, but got off with loss of part of her cargo. The *Deptford* which was stranded, was got off, but sunk as she was entering the harbour of Pillau. Near the same time, the steamer *Beatrice*, attempting to enter Helvoet, struck on the stone pier, slipped off, and finally sunk in deep water, with a great part of her cargo. Happily in these cases, no lives were lost. Not so in the loss of the Rotterdam steamer *Enchantress*, when 16 persons perished.

17. Doncaster Races.—The great Northern Meeting has seldom been better attended; the weather was fine, and some great events were to be decided. The great Yorkshire Handicap (83 subs.) was won by Mr. Fitzwilliam's Wallace; the Champagne Stakes by Mr. Hawke's Marquis. The result of the Great St. Leger

astonished every one. The betting was 55 to 40 against Kettledrum (the winner of the Derby), 7 to 1 against Kildonan, 9 to 1 against Lady Ripon, 12 to 1 against Imaus. Somewhere down at the bottom of the list stood the nominal odds of 500 to 6 against Mr. I'Anson's Caller Ou. The betting-men seemed correct; the favourite took the lead, and seemed certain to win, when Caller Ou came out, and after a game struggle won by a head. The race was run in 3 minutes 14 seconds, said to be the shortest time on record. The same mare won the Cleveland Handicap on the following day. The great event of the Doncaster Meeting, of 1861, was the race for the Cup; for which Kettledrum (the winner of the Derby and second for the St. Leger), Brown Duchess (the winner of the Oaks), the Wizard (the winner of the Two Thousand and second for the Derby of 1860, and Goodwood Cup of 1861), and other good horses, were to run. The Wizard was first favourite at even; 9 to 2 against Brown Duchess; 5 to 1 against Kettledrum. The race was admirably contested; Kettledrum retrieved his lost honour, and ran a dead heat with Brown Duchess, and afterwards walked over the course as winner. The favourite was fourth.

18. Romance of Real Life—Case of Richard Guinness Hill.—The public journals at this time reported a history of real life as strange as anything that has been devised by the constructive brain of novelist or dramatist. The prominent person or "villain" of this strange story, which was usually spoken of as "the Rugby Romance," was Richard Guinness Hill. This person is a native of Ireland, and was connected with Mr. Darley, of the firm of Darley and Nicholson, brewers of Stillorgan. On the death of Mr. Darley the business was discontinued, and Mr. Hill established a malting trade on the premises. In 1852 this person was at Brussels, where he was introduced to a young lady, then residing in that city under the protection of her mother and testamentary guardian, Mrs. Sarah Holmes Burdett, the widow of Mr. William Jones Burdett, nephew of Sir Francis Burdett. He proposed, and was accepted, and the parties were married at the British Embassy in August, 1852. So far as appears the gentleman was penniless. The lady, who was only 19, had the handsome fortune of 5000*l.* in possession and 9000*l.* in reversion. The settlement is somewhat complicated, but as the motives—or some of the motives—to the subsequent plot probably lie within it, it must be related. The whole income of the lady's fortune was given to the husband for life, with the exception of 100*l.* per annum to the wife; but with the condition that should the husband mortgage it or become bankrupt, the whole income was to go to the wife: the whole income was to go to the survivor. As to the principal, if there should be issue of the marriage, it was to go to the children, according to a joint appointment, failing a joint appointment, according to the appointment of the survivor, but in default of any appointment, to be divided equally. If there should be no issue, and the wife should survive her husband, she was to take the principal absolutely. If the husband should be the survivor, the ultimate destination of the property

was in the appointment of the wife; but if she made no appointment, then the husband was to take one-half the property, and the wife's next of kin the other half. From this it will be seen, that the only contingency which would give a property in the principal sum to either party was, that there should be no issue of the marriage.

After the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hill resided at Dublin, where the former carried on the business of a maltster. For six years there was no issue; but in 1858 Mrs. Hill became pregnant. For some reason not disclosed Mr. Hill (it was said) was desirous that his wife should be confined in London. They left Ireland accordingly, and on the 5th January, 1859, late in the evening, when the train by which they travelled had reached Rugby, Mrs. Hill was taken with the labour pains; was removed from the carriage, and taken to the Globe Inn, a small beerhouse, about half a mile from the station,—the only house open at that time of night. In two hours after she was delivered of a male child. Perhaps the desire of the husband to remove his wife to London for her confinement was the first step towards the execution of a preconceived plan to conceal the birth of the child; but the incident at Rugby, while it rendered it impracticable to conceal the fact that a child had been born, supplied an excellent opportunity for destroying its identity. Such was the course adopted by the father. On the second day after its birth, namely, on the 7th January, he went to the Registrar's office. The condition of the registry was apt for his design. The registrar was upwards of 75, so infirm as to be past business, on which account not long after the Registrar-General required him to resign. The register was in consequence ill kept, and full of irregularities and inaccuracies. The registrar prepared a form from the father's statement as follows:—"When born.—On the 5th of January, 1859. The place of birth.—42, Railway Terrace, Rugby. The name, if any. —Robert. The sex.—A boy. Name and surname of the father. —Robert Hill. Name and maiden surname of mother.—Mary Hill, formerly Seymour. Rank or profession of father.—General merchant. Description and residence of informant.—Robert Hill, father, 42, Railway Terrace, Rugby."

This was signed "R. Hill;" this signature was in the handwriting of the father Richard Guinness Hill.

The object of this falsification will be seen. A week after the birth of the child Mr. Hill induced his wife to consent to put the child out to nurse, and came to London for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements. The day following his arrival in town, he wrote to his wife that he had made arrangements that would be satisfactory to her, and requested her to forward the child to London by a certain train. This train was not due in London until nearly midnight. The mother intrusted her child, then only 10 days' old, to Catherine Parsons, a girl 14 years of age, the daughter of the woman who was then nursing her. The child was wrapped in a shawl prized for particular reasons by the mother, and a box, containing baby-linen, was also sent with the child On arriving at the Euston Square Station, Parsons was met

by Mr. Hill. He took her in a cab to some part of the metropolis with which, of course, she was unacquainted, and, having deposited the box, returned with her and the child to the vicinity of the Euston station, where they were met by two women, one of whom was a black woman, and both of them drunk. By Mr. Hill's direction, he handed the child to one of these women. Parsons had received strict injunctions from Mrs. Hill to bring back the shawl in which the child was wrapped; but when she attempted to remove it, the woman declared that if she took the child she would take the shawl and all with it, and accordingly retained possession of that article. On the following day, Mr. Hill and the girl returned to Rugby, where the latter intimated to her mistress that the child had been placed in improper hands. Mr. Hill, however, combated this assumption by assuring his wife that the girl was entirely mistaken. From time to time, Mrs. Hill expressed the greatest anxiety regarding the welfare of her child; but her husband always asseverated that it was in proper hands, and was progressing most satisfactorily. This state of things continued for about two years. At length, Mrs. Hill told her husband that she insisted upon seeing her child. He refused to comply with her request. A serious altercation took place, and he ultimately subjected her to gross ill usage. Upon this a separation took place. A short time subsequently he made overtures to his wife to live with him again. She indignantly repelled his offers, but at length promised to consider them favourably, provided he satisfied her as to what had become of her infant. He then informed her that it was dead. She demanded the registry of its death, and pressed him upon this point. Being thus placed in a difficulty, he altered his story, stating that the nurse in whose care he had placed the child had left England for Australia, he providing the passage-money. Mrs. Hill, and her mother, now convinced that something was wrong, communicated with a London solicitor, who placed the inquiry in the hands of Brett, an experienced detective officer. A hand-bill was issued, offering a reward of 20*l.* for the discovery of the child who had been delivered to the women above described, which was posted in great numbers in St. Giles's and other low neighbourhoods in London.

The effect of the above was all that could be desired. A woman named Mackay, living in St. Giles's, saw the offer of the reward, and had an interview with the solicitor and the officer. She stated that about 18 months previously, when lodging in a house in the Seven Dials, a woman who occupied a room on the same floor, and who had no children of her own, one or two nights consecutively had a child in her room, which Mackay knew by hearing it cry. She spoke to the woman about it, asking her to whom the child belonged. The woman replied that she had received it from another woman, who had obtained it from another woman named Andrews, who had informed her that she had received it from a gentleman at a railway station. Mackay added that the woman in question left the house a few days afterwards, and she since knew nothing about her. This slight

clue Brett unravelled with singular sagacity; being aided probably by experience in the inner workings of the fraternity of beggars. He travelled from court to court throughout St. Giles's, and at length, in a filthy alley in Drury Lane, he discovered the woman Andrews, and also traced the child into her possession. After searching various rooms, Brett proceeded to a small apartment on the second floor. In one corner lay a man, nearly naked, apparently in a dying state, and squatting all over the floor were several women in a most ragged and miserable condition. The whole place was in a dreadful state, the stench from the filth being almost overpowering. On the floor in this horrible den Brett discovered the heir to 14,000*l.*—almost in a state of nudity, and covered with vermin and filth. No shoes were on his feet, and only one dirty rag enveloped the entire body. One of his thighs had been broken and had been badly mis-set, his toes were terribly scarred with wounds, and the head and body generally showed unmistakable marks of neglect and ill-usage. The house, from bottom to top, appeared to be occupied by prostitutes and beggars. The statement of the woman Andrews, was that on one wet Saturday she was standing in Windmill Street, Haymarket, apparently selling songs and stay-laces, but in reality begging, with her two children, one in arms and the other in the gutter by her side, when a man answering the description of Mr. Hill passed her, and in a furtive manner slipped a shilling into her hand. Having passed and repassed several times, he beckoned her to follow him to a dark part of the street. He then asked if she would take care of a child if she were paid for it?—telling her to bring the child up like one of her own; and said that if within the 12 months she could get the child into an institution, she should be paid for her trouble. She promised to procure the advice of a friend, and made an appointment for the following night in the same place. The man kept the appointment; at that meeting he agreed to give her 16*l.* a-year for taking charge of the child, and told her to meet him at the same spot on the following Wednesday night, when he would take her to a place where she should receive the child. The further appointment also was kept; but Mrs. Andrews was accompanied on the occasion by a woman named Mrs. Scott, *alias* Mary Ann Idle. All three went in a cab to the North-Western Railway Station, in Euston Square, on the Wednesday night, where they received the child, with exactly the circumstances described by Parsons. The woman Scott went with Mr. Hill to a beer-shop, where she received from him 16*l.* for the care of the child for 12 months. Andrews also stated that when she received the child it was wrapped in a remarkable shawl, which she had retained, and had since pawned. Brett redeemed the shawl from the pawnbrokers, and it was clearly identified. Mr. Hill then said he would send a box of clothes for the child to the woman's lodging. This he did; and the box was found still in Andrews's possession. Andrews did not believe that "all was right;" but she, some short time after, registered the child as her own, by the name of "Albert

Farebrother." Now, one of the women who had met Parsons at the railway station had stated that her name was "Farebrother." Brett tested her statement, and found that on the 28th February, 1859, a child five weeks old had been registered in that name at St. Giles's Church. The child was produced at this stage of the inquiry, and was declared by Andrews to be the same child delivered to her by Mr. Hill and Parsons at the railway station; and its complexion, hair, &c., resembled those of the infant born at Rugby. The woman Scott, *alias* Idle, who was now in gaol for robbing a gentleman in the street, was examined, and her statements tallied with those of Andrews in every particular. There being no doubt that the child found was the same child that had been so nefariously removed, he was restored to his mother, who received him with great affection.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Hill was residing in Brussels. He had (and it is part of the mystery) been in communication with his wife, asking forgiveness and proposing to live with her again. He was closely watched by the Belgian police, but contrived to elude their vigilance and come to London, where he took lodgings in a house a few doors from that in which his wife was residing. He even attempted to force an interview upon her. Mr. Brett speedily secured him.

As in Sparta there was no law against parricide, because that crime was unknown and was thought impossible, so the law of England has made no provision against a crime so unnatural as this; nor, indeed, does it seem possible to bring it within any definition which would not impair the recognized authority of the parent over his child. Thus, this abominable criminal must escape punishment for his real offence and could only be charged under the 6 & 7 William IV. for making a false declaration to the registrar.

It is evident that some mystery remains to be disclosed. The journey to London could not have been undertaken without Mrs. Hill's consent; she was leaving the friends of her married life to suffer a perilous illness where she was unknown; no adequate motive can be assigned for her ready parting with her infant from the beer-house at Rugby, when she was herself about to quit the place, still less for permitting it to be sent to London instead of to Dublin, the place of her own residence. She committed the infant to a mere girl, to be consigned to a custody of which she knew nothing; and appeared much more solicitous about the return of the shawl than the welfare of her only child. For two years she did not seek to look upon her infant, nor to have it brought within her maternal supervision; she inquired after it frequently (so her counsel said), and was satisfied with evasive answers, and never once required to see the authority on which those answers were founded. It was not until she had quarrelled with her husband and separated from him, that she showed any determination to learn the infant's fate, and then acted on the advice of her mother, who must consequently be held cognizant of her previous indifference.

Nor will the provisions of the marriage settlement afford a clear suggestion as to the motives of the parties. All the income, except

£100 a-year, was already secured to Mr. Hill for life, nor could the principal be touched so long as both were living. There does not seem to be found in the settlements any sufficient inducement for the infamous crime perpetrated against this poor child.

On the other hand, the reasons which induced Mrs. Hill to quit her residence at Dublin on the eve of her first confinement were passed by, by her attorney, in a very off-hand manner, as "not material to the present inquiry," and it does not appear that any one of her friends knew of her condition. Mr. Hill conducted himself at the examinations as if he had some private reasons for feeling assured that the charge would not be pushed hard against him, and his counsel frequently assumed a jeering tone, as though the opposite party dare not tell the whole truth; and indeed, insinuated pretty plainly that Mrs. Hill's conduct had been actuated by "a desire to conceal her own shame—to hide a dishonour done to the nuptial bed."

The result did not belie these indications. When the trial approached, a learned counsel applied to the judge on behalf of the prosecution to allow the prosecution to be withdrawn, as no proof of guilt would be offered. The Judge left the case for trial: and when the prisoner was placed at the bar and had pleaded to the indictment, a learned counsel rose and said, that owing to the death of the registrar, the proof would be insufficient to obtain a conviction; and the Judge, on this assurance, permitted a verdict of *Not Guilty* to be given, and the prisoner was discharged. But, in arranging the quarrels between this ill-conditioned pair, it should not have been forgotten that the real offence is an offence of the very gravest kind against public justice; and that the injury for which these persons were willing to forgive each other was not done to either of them, but to a child, who, whatever his origin, is in the eye of the law the lawful issue of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, and entitled to the whole of her fortune. Of this and of all the contingencies attached to his birthright, this vile plot would have deprived him and his issue to all generations. But this, bad as it is, is not the weightiest *gravamen* in their guilt. The heir resumed his birthright crippled for life, perhaps bearing within him the seeds of disease, which may, sooner or later, make his unnatural parents his unpunishable murderers and heirs; or may render him an object of pity and disgust. He may perhaps, with the seeds of corporeal infirmity, bear with him from the loathsome dens to which the wickedness of his parents had consigned his budding intellect, the suggestions of vices which may render his future life a curse to himself and to society.

2. Frightful Accident on the Hampstead Junction Railway.*—Sixteen Persons Killed.—The public excitement consequent on the terrible disaster at the Clayton tunnel had hardly subsided when another catastrophe only less terrible was reported. The Hampstead Junction line is a section of that line of railway which almost surrounds the northern district of the metropolis, and maintains an unbroken communication between the eastern and western lines. It joins at its

* The account of this disaster has been accidentally misplaced.

western end the North and South-Western Junction line, and at its eastern end the North London line. It is leased by the North-Western Company; but is under the management of the North-London Company. None but passenger-trains traverse the entire length of the line; but the coal-trains of the North-Western line destined for the West London or South-Western lines, are passed over the Hampstead Junction. Besides these coal-trains, when any further works are in hand the ballast-trains run over the latter line. Certain works intended for "coal-sidings" were at this time constructing for the North-Western line near the Kentish Town Junction; and it was necessary that the ballast-trains coming from Bushey should come into the Hampstead Junction line at Willesden. Where so many different lines are perpetually throwing passenger-trains upon this line a great number of signals are necessary, and much method and presence of mind are required in the officers. So far as regards the principal traffic these arrangements seem to have been well made. But when "excursion-trains" (those perpetual occasions of disarrangement and disaster) are run, and when ballast-trains present themselves at irregular intervals, the officials become bewildered. The ballast-trains, however, are not under the same necessity of keeping time as passenger-trains, and the signalmen are authorized to detain them until all is clear.

About 5.30 in the evening of the 2nd September, a ballast-train consisting of the engine and tender, 19 waggons, and break-van, reached the Kentish Town station from Bushey. It was safely placed on a siding, and the driver took his engine to the Camden station for water. He returned at 7.9 P.M., and attached his engine to the break-van of the ballast-train, and drew it out of the siding into the up-line. He then detached his engine and ran on to the "cross-over" by which he got on to the down line, leaving his train standing on the up-rails—his object being to run back and bring his engine by another "cross-over" to the head of his train. This he had effected, and was in the act of starting, when an excursion-train was seen approaching at full speed upon the up-line. The ballast engine-driver saw the danger, got his train into motion, was endeavouring to draw his train on to the down-line by the "cross-over," and had got his engine, tender, and one truck across, when the excursion-train was upon them.

There were that day no fewer than five excursion trains for Kew. They were appropriated for a holiday-making of the servants of the North London Company, their families, and friends. The orders were very loose — they were to return from Kew between 8 and 9.30 P.M. Some of the excursionists returned by the regular train at 6.35; but many had been unable to obtain places in this train, and as the station was crowded, and there was an empty train standing in the siding, the Kew station-master thought he might as well fill and start it. The train accordingly left Kew at 7 P.M. It consisted of 12 carriages, and carried several hundred passengers. Although this train was an unexpected addition to the traffic, no accident need have occurred from that circumstance,

had the signals been properly worked, or carefully attended to; for, after reaching the Willesden station, it was telegraphed forward from station to station. But here all seems confusion. It is only certain that, either by the mismanagement or confusion of the signal-men, or by misapprehension or carelessness of the driver, the train passed on at the rate of 35 or 40 miles an hour, unconscious of danger. Suddenly some signalmen who were excursionists and were riding in the break-van, exclaimed "Good God! there is something with that engine across our line." The break was instantly screwed down, but too late —the engine struck the second of the ballast trucks, and a fearful catastrophe resulted. This part of the line is carried along an embankment 29 feet high, and at this exact spot crosses an under-bridge over an occupation road. By the collision the engine was thrown off the rails, dragging six of the carriages after it; it then broke from the carriages, ran down the embankment, and fell upon its side; the carriages followed; three of them were precipitated over the wing-wall of the under-bridge into the road below, where they were piled one upon the other, greatly damaged; a fourth rested upon the wing-wall, one part impending over the road, being held back by the coupling of the succeeding carriage, which rested on the bridge; and the sixth carriage rested on the edge of the embankment. Some of the trucks of the ballast-train were knocked off the line or on the embankment on the opposite side.

The strange noise made by the engine as it struck — half puff, half bellow — the crash of the carriages, and the yells of the terrified passengers, were heard at a great distance in that suburban country—while the shouting of the railway servants, and the rapid movement of lights showed that some terrible disaster had occurred. Then followed a strange sight. The passengers in the uninjured portion, some badly hurt by the concussion — men, women, and children—threw themselves headlong from the carriages, and ran wildly over the fields, shrieking, sobbing, fainting. Others, more composed, sought the wreck and frantically searched the ruins for relatives and friends. A large fire was made with the fragments of the break, and by its glare many persons were drawn from under the carriages; some of these were dead, some were mutilated and senseless, others had limbs broken or were suffering from dreadful contusions. The engine-driver of the excursion train was found near his engine, quite dead; his stoker was injured and scalded. A large body of police was soon brought to the spot, and gave effective aid in drawing the unfortunate excursionists from under wheels, and axle-trees, and ruined carriages. As other trains came up, and were stopped, their passengers tore their handkerchiefs and linen into bandages, or afforded such refreshment as they had. As the rumour spread, hundreds — some say thousands—of people from the neighbourhood hastened to the spot with lanterns, bearing water, brandy, and other assistance. And there was full need for the most active exertion; for when the field of slaughter was cleared, it was found that the killed (including some who died in the hospitals shortly after)

amounted to 15 passengers, and 1 of the Company's servants; 20 others had limbs broken, suffered terrible contusions, or were otherwise severely injured; and no fewer than 317 passengers, and 3 of the Company's servants, were more or less seriously hurt.

A lengthened inquiry was held into the cause of this great disaster. Amid much conflict of testimony as to the several degrees of negligence and carelessness on the part of the signal-men and the officers of the two trains, the coroner's jury and the official Inspector agreed in the conclusion that it had arisen from the neglect of a signal-man, named Raynor, who had taken off certain danger signals before the excursion-train came in sight, and while the ballast-train was in the act of shunting from the siding to the down line.

14. Dreadful Military Murders at Fulwood Barracks.—The numerous instances of military murders which have disgraced the present year have been already noticed. The most terrible of these occurred at the Fulwood Barracks, in Lancashire, on the 14th September. On this occasion an armed savage shot down two of his officers—his colonel, Colonel Crofton, and his adjutant, Captain Hanham—both men of distinguished services, and both heirs to baronetcies. The particulars of this terrible deed, as they were given in evidence, at the trial of the murderer at the Liverpool Assizes, were these:—Patrick McCaffrey, though a native of Preston, was of Irish extraction, and had entered the regiment about 12 months previously. It seems that some annoyance had been caused by a number of children, who used to find their way into the barrack-yard. As repeated expulsion had no effect in deterring these young vagrants, the sentinels on duty were ordered to prevent their entry or to drive them away. These orders were given to McCaffrey when he went on duty on the morning of the 14th September. When he came off duty he was questioned whether he had obeyed his orders. He answered, with some sullenness, that he had not; for which neglect of duty he was sentenced by the adjutant, Captain Hanham, to confinement to barracks for 14 days. McCaffrey, on receiving sentence, went direct to his own room, took down his rifle, borrowing a piece of oiled cloth from a comrade with which to clean it. He then went into an adjoining passage, where it is supposed he loaded his rifle. Shortly afterwards, the snapping of a percussion cap was heard; but, though contrary to orders, no particular attention was paid to the circumstance, as it was believed to be done simply for amusement. Immediately afterwards, however, the prisoner was seen to kneel down at the window of his room and fire his rifle. Major Coles, who was writing in his room at the north end of the barracks, hearing the report, and presuming that there was something wrong, went to the window, when he saw Colonel Crofton and Captain Hanham standing in the centre of the barrack square. Colonel Crofton threw up both hands, and exclaimed, "Oh, my God, I am shot!" Major Coles immediately hastened to his assistance, and, on reaching the square, saw that Captain Hanham was wounded also, blood flowing in

streams from his left side. Another officer, coming up at the moment, supported the adjutant. Major Coles then placing his arm round the waist of Colonel Crofton, led him to his quarters, and whilst being conveyed thither he exclaimed, "I am done for—I am shot through the lungs!" He also asked who did it; but Major Coles was unable to inform him. Captain Hanham had walked to his quarters without assistance. Medical aid being at once procured, it was found that the ball had struck Colonel Crofton in his left side, had passed through the left lung, and out at his right side. The shot then seemed to have struck Captain Hanham, who was walking arm in arm with the Colonel, and to have passed through his left arm, settling in his back, near the region of the spine. The ball was afterwards extracted by Drs. Donald and Clarke. McCaffrey was at once arrested, and the only remark he made to the soldier seizing him was, "Here, take my rifle!" After his confinement he said, "I could not do it with the first cap, and I put a second on;" and that "he did not intend to shoot Colonel Crofton, but only to shoot Captain Hanham." Hopes were at first entertained that the lives of these officers might have been spared, but unhappily they were doomed to disappointment, for Colonel Crofton died on Sunday the 15th, and Captain Hanham on Monday the 16th, September. For the prisoner, the only defence that his counsel could suggest was, that "irritated by the degrading punishment inflicted on him, the sudden sight of the two officers, and the ready means in his hands of committing the crime frenzied his mind, and robbed him of reason until it was too late to be available to him."

The judge having summed up the evidence, the jury found the prisoner *Guilty* of wilful murder. He was sentenced to death and executed.

Frightful Accident at the Philadelphia Theatre, U. S.—Six Ballet-Girls Burnt to Death.—The American newspapers give accounts of a frightful occurrence at the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia. "A few weeks ago Mr. Wm. Wheatley, an old and favourite actor and manager, leased and refitted the place. At great expense he produced the stage edition of Shakspeare's 'Tempest,' and devoted unusual means to perfecting the scenic and mechanical arrangements. The ballet corps was numerous. All at once, those accustomed to witnessing show pieces saw an unnecessary light glaring over the top of the rear scene. Before they had time to speculate upon it, a number of men in shirt sleeves (stage carpenters) made their appearance, and, while the confusion grew momentarily, a sharp scream rang upon the ears of the people, and a woman in ballet costume, with her dress on fire, emerged from the side scenes, waving her arms above her head. In a moment she fell into the abyss where the ship was riding. The shrieks of women behind the scenes told that some terrible tragedy was enacting. The girls were dressing for the ballet. The dressing-rooms adjoin Samson-street, and in one, at the north-east corner of the building, the Misses Gale were adjusting themselves for the ballet

for Act II. Miss Zelia Gale, one of the sisters, stood upon a settee to reach her dress, and when in the act of handing it down, the flames of the gas from an adjacent tube set it on fire. The flames communicated to her underclothes and she was all a-blaze in an instant. Her sisters rushed up to extinguish the fire, and they, too, were ignited. The fire mounted to their arms and breasts, inflicting terrible burns. Panic-stricken, they ran from the room through a narrow passage-way into the next dressing-room, filled with ballet ladies. The gauze dresses of these blazed up directly, and screaming, struggling, wrestling, the poor creatures either turned and leaped from the windows into Samson-street, or ran hither and thither, calling for assistance. Miss Zelia Gale, with her clothing on fire, and uttering loud screams, ran downstairs and upon the stage behind the scenes, falling below the stage level, where she was caught in the arms of the carpenter, who was much burnt in attempting to put out the flames. Miss Clara Clifton was caught in the arms of the bystanders, having leaped down and escaped unhurt, her clothing not having taken fire. Miss Hannah Gale did not jump from the window until she was badly burnt, and when she leaped, she fell to the ground upon her back, and sustained severe injuries from the fall as well as from her burns. She was carried into Greer's Tavern, near by, where she lay in an almost hopeless condition at a late hour. On Sunday, at 10 o'clock, she expired at the hospital, in great agony. Miss Anna Nicholls, in her fright, jumped from a platform to the stage, a distance of about ten feet. She will not recover. Miss Abby Carr was burnt about the breast and waist. Phœbe Forbes died in the morning at 9 o'clock; Miss Anna M'Bride died at 6 o'clock in the morning. Misses Adeline Gale and Ruth Gale are badly burnt; their cases are not hopeless. Mrs. Mary E. Hermon will not live; her husband watched her up to a late hour last night. Mrs. Anna Philips died during Sunday afternoon. Kate Harris was burnt slightly. The Misses Gale were young ladies of prepossessing appearance; they were excellent dancers; they were English by birth. Six of these burnt women had died up to mid hour last night, and four more are not expected to survive the next twenty-four hours."

26. Murder and Attempted Suicide in Holborn.—At the Central Criminal Court, William Cogan, aged 30, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Mary Anne Stokes Cogan, on the 2nd of August last.

The facts of this case were somewhat remarkable. The prisoner and his wife lived in Newton Street, Oxford Street. They were both addicted to drink, and then quarrelled violently; but otherwise they lived together upon good terms.

The prisoner got a living by hawking poultry and other articles, for which trade he employed a horse and cart. On the 1st of August, the prisoner and his wife had been to a funeral where they, perhaps, had some liquor, and seem afterwards to have gone to more than one public-house; so that by the evening they were both partially intoxicated. The prisoner went from one public-house to another until they were closed; and, at 2

o'clock in the morning of the 2nd, he asked a man to come home with him and have some further drink. The wife was then at home; but the drunken man's language and actions were so violent that she left the house, and stood for some time under a gateway. A female friend advised her not to return home that night, but to sleep at a lodging-house. This advice she seems to have disregarded, and at some time crept back to her home. About 3 o'clock, the policeman on the beat saw the prisoner approaching him. He was covered with blood. The officer asked him what was the matter. The prisoner tried to articulate something, but failing, lifted up his right hand and drew it across his neck. The officer then lifted up his head and found that his throat was cut. He was conducted to King's College Hospital. On his way, he was asked where his wife was. He again drew his hand across his neck, intimating that her throat was cut. On entering the room in which this unhappy pair dwelt this was found to be too true. The woman was lying on the floor, with the head and upper portion of her body resting on a couple of baskets, her throat cut from ear to ear, and a pool of blood around her. She was quite dead. The condition of the prisoner was for long desperate; he lay in the hospital in a state that gave little hope of life. When his wound was sufficiently healed that he could speak, he stated that his wife had first attempted to destroy him, and had then destroyed herself. "When we got home, I wanted her to go up stairs to bed, but she would not; and I went up stairs to my room, and while I was asleep on the hearth-rug she did this to me." This, however, the circumstances showed to be impossible. The prisoner recovered sufficiently to be put upon his trial, when these circumstances were proved against him. For the defence it was urged that there were two theories that would account for the death of the deceased; the one, that she had first made the attempt on her husband's life, and then destroyed herself, as the prisoner stated; the other that the prisoner had first destroyed her, and then made the attempt on his own life. That the circumstantial evidence was such as to throw no decisive light to determine the one theory or the other; and that the prisoner was entitled to have the doubt resolved in his favour.

The jury found the prisoner *Guilty*, and he was sentenced to death. He was executed on the 14th of October, asserting his innocence to the last.

27. Infamous Outrage upon a Lady at Dublin.—A most atrocious outrage has been perpetrated at Dublin, upon a young lady, whose courage and presence of mind cannot be too much admired, and which preserved her from the worst. The account, as given in *Freeman's Journal*, is corrected by the evidence. "The absorbing topic of conversation throughout Dublin is the brutal assault made by a cabman on a young lady on the Milltown Road. From the statement of the injured lady (Miss Jolly), who is about 19 years of age, it appears that she went on Friday last, accompanied by her brother, to a party given at a large and most respectable educational institution in the city. She left the party about 10 o'clock, along with her brother, for the purpose of going, by the last omnibus, to Upper Rathgar where she resides as governess

with a respectable family. When they arrived in Sackville Street they found that the omnibus had gone, and, as it was raining heavily at the time, the brother called a cab which was passing. The driver drew his vehicle alongside the footway, and when the lady had taken her seat the gentleman directed the cabman where to go; and as the cab drove off the gentleman wished his sister Good night, never dreaming of the terrors which were in store for her. The night was wet and dark, and the cabman went at a rapid pace on his way in the direction of Rathmines. It appears that, when he reached the dead wall in Upper Rathmines, he, without any apparent cause, pulled up, left his seat, and, it is stated, returned to a public-house in the locality, where he had some drink, leaving the cab and his 'fare' standing by the wall. A gentleman who was passing, observing the lady in the carriage, inquired what was the matter. She replied that she was afraid the carman had gone out of his way, or that he was not acting properly. The cabman then made his appearance, and, after having rudely addressed the gentleman, drove off. On arriving at the cross at the junction of Rathgar and Rathmines, instead of turning to the right, along the Rathgar Road, he kept to the left, and went on through Old Rathmines, until he came to Classon's Bridge, over which he drove in the direction of Churchtown. Immediately beyond the bridge there is a steep hill, beyond which there is a considerable length of a lonely and dreary road. Fearing that the driver was not going in the proper direction, she remonstrated with him, and that, too, in such a manner as to be heard by the people who occupy the only cottage in this lonely locality—a dairyman and his wife; but it is believed that the frequency of altercations on this part of the road induced them to pay no particular attention to the remonstrance they heard. He arrived here about 11 o'clock, and, suddenly stopping, unceremoniously opened the door of the cab, and forced himself partly in, and attempted to kiss her. She jumped up and screamed. He then seized her by the hair and the front of the dress, and after a great struggle drew her out by main force, and threw her down on the road. The lady screamed for help, when the miscreant swore that he would murder her if she made the slightest noise. He then made an attempt to commit a felonious assault, but the lady successfully resisted him. A fearful struggle ensued, during which the lady fell, and the ruffian made another attempt. In the struggle, the lady's clothes were literally torn into ribbons. By the most courageous and desperate effort, she ultimately succeeded in freeing herself from the grasp of the monster, who, in his vindictive ferocity, had beaten her most unmercifully, and inflicted several injuries on her head and face. She implored mercy, but he was deaf to her entreaties. The place where the desperate struggle occurred was on the road, about half-a-mile from Classon's Bridge. At either side of the thoroughfare there was no sign of a human dwelling, and no help at hand. The fields on either side of the road are bounded by old ditches, on which some straggling thorns are growing. Seeing now a chance of escape, the young lady fearlessly dashed into the ditch, and scrambled through the hedge

into the field. At the other side of the ditch, there was a deep dyke, nearly filled with mud and water. Into this she fell, and here the ruffian followed her, and, seizing her by both hands, sought to force her back on the road. He grasped her by the throat, and all but strangled her in the struggle which he made to pull her by main force back to the roadway. Failing in this effort, he again attempted force; but just at this moment the horse in the cab, probably startled at the noise, began to move off. The noise attracted the attention of the ruffian, who quitted his victim, and ran to stop the animal, which by this time had moved several perches away. Finding her assailant gone, the poor girl, fearing to go towards the road where he was, moved into the field, and, on hearing him return with the cab and stop nearly opposite the place where she first crossed the ditch, lay down in the open field, hoping thereby to escape detection, should he come to look for her. As she anticipated, the ruffian did come, and after a long search, heard her breathing, and thus discovered where she was. Again he renewed his violence, and again the heroic girl struggled, with success. At one moment, she felt her strength failing, and by an almost superhuman effort, while prostrate on the ground, she gave him a kick, which, fortunately striking him on the chest, caused him to reel backwards. He seemed stunned for an instant; and, though weakened by the unequal contest, her presence of mind never forsook her, and she resolved to avail herself of the momentary disability of her brutal foe to make another effort to escape by flight. In the darkness of the night, she rushed through the field, and had just scrambled over another ditch when she heard her assailant in pursuit, uttering the most fearful imprecations. She gained the other side, but before she could get out of the dyke he again seized her. This dyke, too, contained much water, owing to the late heavy rains. Contrary to her fears, he was less violent, and endeavoured to persuade her to get into the field, promising if she did so to drive her in safety home, and not to attempt again to molest her. The instincts of a woman here came miraculously to her aid. She appealed to his manhood, and, reaching him some money, said, 'There is your fare; go, leave me.' He took the money, pretending that he would desist, but continued to press her to leave the dyke, and go with him to the cab. Her instincts told her that the monster felt that, standing in the ditch as she then was, parleying with him, and more than knee-deep in water and sludge, she was comparatively safe—an instinct in which her judgment joined when she saw the anxiety he manifested to get her to leave that position. She was, however, immovable, and at length said, 'Well, if you go before me I will follow.' He did go, and she at once left the dyke; but instead of going in the direction of her enemy, she fled with all her srength across the field in the opposite direction. At this critical moment the horse again became restive, for she heard the noise of the cab in motion, and to this she attributes the fact that her assailant no longer pursued her. The poor young lady having got out of the ditch, and run across the field, crossed two or three dykes, and sometimes fell. She came to a hedge, and a ditch

into which she fell, and while lying there she heard the cab drive away. She now saw lights, and heard a train pass, by which she knew she was near the railway. She stumbled towards the lights, and in so doing, came to the edge of a quarry. A slight barrier protects the edge of this quarry; she got over this barrier, and, not knowing the danger which was before her, she ran onward, and was, in consequence, precipitated with great force down a depth of 25 feet. Fortunately, a portion of the fall was broken by the gradual slope of some earth which had been thrown into the excavation. About two yards from the place where she fell, the quarry is not less than 50 feet in perpendicular height, and had she turned to the left instead of the right, as she was making her way for the railway light, she would most certainly have been killed. On partially recovering herself, she rose from the mud and water into which she had fallen, and toiled up the embankment to the railway, over which a train had actually passed while she was lying maimed and bruised in the bottom of the quarry. She went along the line of rails towards the station, when she met Mr. Healey, the station-master at Milltown, to whom she said, in the most piteous manner, 'For God's sake, send some female to me!' The wife of the station-master was in prompt attendance on the injured lady, who was reduced to the most lamentable condition. The appearance she exhibited was truly melancholy. Her eyes were black and swollen, and her face, limbs, and body were all bruised and cut. Her clothes had been literally torn from her back. Nothing could exceed the care and kindness with which she was treated by the station-master and his good wife. The remnants of the lady's clothes, which hung upon her in wet, muddy rags, were taken off, and she was provided with a bed at the station for the night. A portion of the clothes which had been torn from the person of the lady was found in a field adjoining the place where this most dastardly and diabolical assault was perpetrated."

Although the indignation of all Ireland was roused against the ruffian, and a considerable reward was offered for his apprehension, strange to say, he met with sympathy among his own fraternity, whose character was so deeply implicated by his brutal treachery. He fled away, and for some time eluded detection. He was, however, arrested, and tried for his offence. The name of the ruffian was John Curran. He was put on his trial on the 26th of October. The proceedings lasted five days; the court was densely crowded, and its vicinity was occupied by excited throngs. The prisoner is described as a small, rather boyish-looking man, of pale complexion. He seemed noways abashed at his position, but rather to enjoy being the subject of so much notice. The case necessarily turned upon the question of identity. Miss Jolly, who in the preliminary proceedings had picked out her assailant from among a number of others, now identified him as he stood in the dock; nor had her brother, who had not the same reason for immediate recognition, any doubt that the prisoner was the cabman to whose charge he had committed his sister on that night. For the prisoner, the only effort that could be made was to confuse the injured

lady's memory; but the terror of that night had imprinted the person of the ruffian too clearly upon her memory to permit her to hesitate. Some other cabmen were put forward to swear to the prisoner's presence at home between 9 and 10 o'clock that evening, but of course without success. A witness was, however, produced on the part of the prosecution, whose evidence tended to raise confusion. A woman of the town, named Agnes Wyles, swore that she was in Sackville Street that evening, and saw Mr. and Miss Jolly hire the cab, and that the prisoner was the driver. It was, however, proved beyond doubt that at that time the woman was on board a steamboat on its voyage to Holyhead. Had this woman's evidence been true, it would have been of great value in corroboration of Miss Jolly: but as it was false, the prisoner's counsel made it a ground for throwing doubts on Miss Jolly's recognition.

The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* on all counts of the indictment, and the ruffian was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

27. The Westminster Murder. — Extraordinary Evidence. — At the Central Criminal Court, William Molony, 40, labourer, was tried for the wilful murder of his wife, Mary Molony.

This case, being but the too common charge of an Irish labourer of the lowest class drinking, quarrelling with his wife, and finally killing her, would have attracted little attention had it not been for two extraordinary circumstances; the one, the prisoner's assertion (which could not be absolutely disproved) that his wife had stabbed herself; the other, the evidence of a man who declared that he had entered the prisoner's room at so critical a moment that he witnessed the prisoner thrust the knife into his wife's bosom, and saw no more, and yet went his way informing no one. But for this last incident, the question for the jury would have been simply to decide whether Molony had murdered his wife, or the wife had destroyed herself under the circumstances narrated in his statement: as it was, they had to determine what value was to be attached to the singular evidence of Saunders.

The prisoner was a labourer employed upon the mansion building for the Duke of Buccleuch at Whitehall. He lived with his wife in a court in Great Peter Street. At midday on Monday, the 2nd September, he went from his work to his home: he had had some beer in the course of the morning. His wife had been seen to enter their room, which was on the ground floor, a short time previous. She had been out, it is supposed, to procure her husband's dinner. In a few minutes after Molony entered the house, he was seen to come out, with blood upon his smock-frock. On the house being entered, blood was found in the passage; and in the room, the wife was found covered with blood, leaning against the door and resting upon her elbow; she gradually sunk down, and died. She had been stabbed in the neck just over the collar-bone. On the prisoner being questioned, he replied, "She done it herself!" and in this statement he steadily persisted; and to the magistrate he made the following declaration:—

"I was at work at the Duke of Buccleuch's on this day till 12

o'clock, and I could not get to Great Peter Street until a quarter or 20 minutes past 12. My wife had provided dinner for me—bacon and potatoes. She had had a drop of beer the day before, but she was quite sober at this time, and I thought it was a good opportunity to have a little talk with her about her getting drunk, and I told her how much better it would be for her to take care of her home and her family than to spend her money in drink. The moment I said this, she snatched up the knife and stabbed herself with it, at the same time saying, 'I have done it, and now we shall not have any more jaw.' She fell down after she had stabbed herself, and I went out to the door, and called out, 'Will any one go for a doctor?' and this is all I have got to say."

And the surgeon who had examined the corpse was of opinion that it was possible, however improbable, that the woman might have stabbed herself in the manner stated.

The trial must have resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner, had it not been for the extraordinary evidence of Joseph Saunders, who said,—"I am a labouring man, and on the 2nd of September I resided in Brunswick Street, St. Pancras. I left my home on the morning of that day, to look for work, about 5 o'clock in the morning. I went to several places. I then went to Westminster, and arrived there about 11 o'clock. I went into Leg Court a little after 12 o'clock, and went into one of the houses in that court. The house door was open, and so was the parlour-door, and I looked in and saw a man and a woman in the room.

Mr. Clerk (Counsel for the Crown).—What else did you see?

Witness.—I saw the man strike a knife into the woman.

Mr. Clerk.—In what position were they?—The man had his back to me, and the woman was standing facing me.

Mr. Clerk.—Did you stop to see anything else?—I did not. I did not stop to see anything more, but went away directly.

Mr. Clerk.—What sort of a stab was it that you saw the man give the woman?—(The witness made a forward thrust with his right arm.)

Mr. Clerk.—Did you see any person in the court when you went away?—Yes; there were several people standing at the top of the court; and as I went by them I said, "There is murder going on in that house." I saw the prisoner led away by the police, and I observed that he had a white slop on.

Mr. Justice Byles asked the witness whether he had heard the other witnesses examined.—He said he had not. He added that the man and the woman were entire strangers to him.

Mr. Sleigh (Counsel for the Prisoner).—Although I saw this deed committed, I did not render any assistance, or say anything to the police.

Mr. Sleigh.—Did you go to the police-station?—No.

Mr. Sleigh.—Did you not think that it was your duty, after seeing such an occurrence as you have described, to go to the police, and give information?—I did not think about it. I was confused and frightened.

Mr. Sleigh.—Then, are we to understand that you saw a man deliberately murder a woman, and did not think it worth while to say anything about it to the police or

any of the other persons who were upon the spot?—I was confused, and did not know what I was about.

In answer to further questions, the witness said that on this day he was engaged in going about looking for lodgings, and he did not get home until 8 o'clock at night. After he left the court where the affair took place, he went to an eating-house and had some pudding; but he would swear that while he was there he did not say that he had just heard that a woman had stabbed herself in Leg Court. He did not say anything about what he had seen at the eating-house, and he did not remain there more than four or five minutes.

On the 3rd of September he went to the police court with Mr. Calder, and stated what he had seen. He told his wife what he saw when he got home at night. Before he left the neighbourhood of Peter Street he heard that the woman was dead.

The learned Judge then put several questions to the witness, all of which he answered very readily.

Mr. Justice Byles.—I suppose you are aware of the commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour"?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Byles.—And you are aware that this man's life depends upon your evidence?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Byles.—And knowing that, do you still persist in saying that you saw what you have stated?—I do.

Mr. Justice Byles.—Who is the man that you have referred to?—That is the man (pointing to the prisoner).

A juryman asked the witness whether he saw the blow actually struck, or merely saw the man in the act of striking it.

He replied that he saw the blow actually struck, and saw that blood followed.

This extraordinary evidence was corroborated, thus far, that other witnesses were able to confirm his statement as to his proceedings that day, and some saw him in Leg Court at the time of the murder.

The innocence or guilt of the prisoner necessarily depended upon the degree of credence the jury gave to the evidence of Saunders, or, disbelieving that, to the story told by the prisoner. They fell into a strange confusion; they believed both statements, and attempted to reconcile them; for they, at first, found that the prisoner was guilty of killing his wife, but that he did so without premeditation. Next, they sought to return a verdict of manslaughter. Nor was it until the learned Judge pointed out that there was no evidence whatever to justify that finding, and that the prisoner was either guilty of wilful murder or innocent altogether, that they found him guilty of murder; adding to their verdict a recommendation to mercy on the ground that his deed was not premeditated. When the prisoner was asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he merely answered, "I am innocent."

He was sentenced to death, and would probably have been executed, had not the extraordinary circumstances attending his trial attracted the attention of persons who thought that the evidence of Saunders required further sifting. The result of their inquiries was that although Saunders' statement as to his proceedings on that day was strictly accurate, yet there were discrepancies in point of time which greatly discredited his

statement as to the one material fact. The class of persons among whom the information was sought was necessarily of the lowest order, and all either connections or near neighbours of Molony, whom they appear to have thought innocent. In their consequent eagerness to give exculpatory evidence, they so far overstated their case that their testimony failed to discredit Saunders' statement, and it was formally pronounced that the effort on Molony's behalf had failed. Such, however, was the uncertainty inherent in the case that the Home Secretary, after long consideration, finally decided on commuting the sentence.

27. Fall of an Iron Bridge at York.—Five Persons Killed.—A very disastrous accident, by which five persons lost their lives and many were injured, has occurred in the fall of a bridge at Lendal, a suburb of York. About two years since, the municipal and parochial authorities of York, who were then engaged in effecting an important improvement of their ancient city, by the formation of a street which should run direct from the railway station to the Cathedral, deemed it advisable to complete the work by throwing an additional bridge over the Ouse at Lendal Ferry. The design approved of was a "lattice-work" bridge, planned by Mr. Dredge, a London engineer of eminence. Some time since, the works were commenced, and the stone buttresses on either side were completed. For the purpose of sustaining the weight of the ironwork of the bridge before it was deposited upon the buttresses, four rows of massive piles were driven into the river bed. The next process was the construction of the lattice-work girders, each 153 feet long. This consisted simply in riveting together a number of narrow wrought-iron plates with a vast number of bolts into a sort of lattice-work, some two or three yards in width, and of sufficient length to extend across the river, and these were bound round by what are termed buckling-plates. The construction of the girders was carried on so that when completed they might stand like walls of iron trellis-work across the water, resting on the piles; and as each was completed it was, by the means of hydraulic power, raised from its supports, which were then taken away, and the iron gradually lowered to its place upon steel rollers let into the buttresses; a support adopted in order to allow of the contraction, expansion, or depression of the iron under the influence of heat or cold, or excessive pressure. A short time since, two of the four girders of which the bridge was to consist were completed, and successfully lowered to their places. These girders, being intended to divide the foot-paths from the carriage-way, and therefore to sustain the greatest pressure, were stronger and heavier than the other two. There remained, therefore, the two lighter girders to complete. One of these was ready, and was in the course of being lowered, when a terrible disaster occurred.

Shortly before 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the bridge seemed all safe. Boys ran to and fro with the heated rivets from temporary furnaces on the bridge, and the clash of hammers at the various portions of the structure bespoke the active progression of the works. The outer or footway girders, as before mentioned, still remained

on "chocks." As one of these girders—that on the west side—was now ready for lifting, the clerk of the works directed that the remaining "chocks" should be taken away on the west side of the river. For this purpose, the hydraulic engine was brought into requisition. The girder was raised a few inches, a few wedges or packings alone remained to be removed, when a low rumbling sound was heard, succeeded by a tremulous motion, and the girder almost instantly fell over on to the other adjoining one (although stayed by 11-inch beams), which in its turn carried away the next, and this giving way also, the outer girder was forced over, and fell bodily with a terrific force into the water, carrying everything before it. Huge beams cracked and snapped like dried twigs, and all the massive scaffolding, with its iron supports, and the side of the ponderous gantry, were brought down with a tremendous crash, as was also, directly afterwards, one of the immense travelling cranes. The scene that followed passes description. There lay the three massive girders on their sides, groans and shrieks issuing from the wreck of iron and wood; while below were heard the most pitiful cries for help. The river around the scene was covered with fragments of piles and planks, and to many of these the unfortunate workmen were clinging. One poor fellow, who was working on the bridge, sprang clear away from the falling mass into the current, and was picked up uninjured. Some hair-breadth escapes took place, and, fortunately, many were rescued from death. One man was brought down with the falling mass, and was seen to gain *terra firma*, but in a most frightful condition. Dreadfully bruised and bleeding, he lay down and cried for help, which, of course, was promptly rendered him. Another poor fellow lay at the bottom of a boat in a deathlike state. He apparently had been at the bottom of the river, and, with his blood-stained face, he presented a dreadful spectacle. Another poor fellow was seen firmly embedded between the girders. When the ironwork had been cut away, the unfortunate man was found to be quite dead. A young lad met a similar fate, being crushed to death by a fallen girder. Four of the workmen were found to be severely injured. When the roll was called over, three men did not answer to their names, and it was but too certain that they had been carried down into the river. The body of one was recovered the following day from the bottom of the river; he had been frightfully crushed, and must have been killed instantaneously. The other bodies were not found for two days. Nothing could be ascertained as to the immediate cause of the accident; but when it is considered that the girder was a strip of lattice-work 153 feet long by 15 feet high, and only 15 inches thick, and that a deflection of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches would be sufficient to throw it over from the centre of gravity, it is not difficult to explain the disaster.

There is nothing new (as was supposed) in bridges of this construction. The Cologne girder bridge is twice the span designed for this at York, and there are many in America.

THE SUMMER QUARTER.—Notwithstanding the great heat which prevailed in June, the summer

quarter did not commence with that seasonable heat which afterwards yielded us a harvest in such admirable condition. From the 1st of July to the 3rd of August, the temperature was somewhat below the average; but the following weeks were extremely hot. On the 12th of August, the mean daily temperature was 72° 9 or 12° in excess of the average, and 10° above the highest mean temperature of any day in the year 1860. On the 12th of July, the thermometer rose to 76° 9; on the 12th of August, to 89° 5; on the 31st of September to 74°; the mean of that day being 61° 5, or higher by two degrees than it has been on the same day since 1814. The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich was one degree above the average of the preceding 90 years. The rain-fall varied much in different parallels, the least being at places between 51° and 52°, and greatest at places between 54° and 55°. At Rose Hill, near Oxford, 2·9 inches fell in 8 hours on the 25th of July. The weather, though upon the whole most propitious to the progress of the harvest, was generally very unsettled. The harvest, therefore, commenced and was completed at periods differing greatly in different localities. On some lands, the crops were a full average, in others light, owing to the different vegetative power of the spring; but the grain everywhere was in the very finest condition.

The highest temperatures recorded were—at Camden Town, 89° 5; at the Royal Observatory, 89° 3; the lowest, at Wakefield, 33°. The least daily ranges were at Llandudno, Ventnor, Guernsey, and Worthing. The highest degree marked by the thermometer in the sun, at the Royal Observatory, was 116°.

171,500 children were born in the summer quarter, a considerable proportionate increase over that quarter of 1860. The number of deaths was 100,986, which, though an increase over the proportion of 1860, is less than the average, as 1·989 to 2·021. The natural increase of the population was 70,514, or 766 daily.

The number of marriages during the quarter was 48,486.

The average price of wheat during the quarter was 52*s.* 1*d.* per quarter, against 59*s.* 1*d.* in 1860; of potatoes 97*s.* 6*d.* per ton against 135*s.* The number of persons receiving relief had risen from 769,360 in the corresponding period to 806,581.

Murders and Cruelties at Sea.—The great increase of the commerce of all nations, and the consequent increase of merchant shipping, has led to the enlistment of seamen of a very inferior class, and to the promotion as officers of men, who, whatever their skill in navigation, have none of the requisites for command. The frightful murders committed on board American merchant ships which afterwards run into our harbours, attracted public attention to this class of crime, and it was then discovered that cruelties of a frightful nature were only too frequent on board English merchantmen. In the case of the Americans our courts could do nothing, and the United States courts would do nothing; but where English masters and officers were the offenders they were frequently brought to punishment. The execution of Captain Rogers, in 1857, produced a beneficial effect, not only by the terror

it inspired, but by showing that conduct such as his is held in public execration.

Unhappily, however, this and other examples have not put an end to these crimes. Distance and solitude remove the dread of responsibility; and these volumes have chronicled tales of cruelties at sea in every successive year. In the year 1861, several such cases came before our police and criminal courts.

In January, Peter Emslie, master of the *Warlock*, from Demerara, was charged with the manslaughter of a man of colour, one of his seamen. The man had fallen ill, but the master declared he was only shamming, set him to work, frequently "touched him up" with a rope, thrust salt into his mouth, stopped his food, and kept him in a place where, from illness, exposure, and want of humane treatment, he died. When the vessel arrived at Chatham, the body was still on board, and presented a spectacle which shocked all who beheld it. It will give some idea of the treatment to which merchant seamen are sometimes subjected, if we state that when the master of the *Warlock* went on shore the whole crew had to go without food.

In March, a terrible affair occurred on board the American ship *General Parkhill*, which sailed from Liverpool with a crew of three officers and 11 seamen. Soon after the crew left the Mersey the master and mates began to use much violence towards the crew, and in consequence there was great insubordination among them, and some resistance. In the afternoon, one of the witnesses said, he heard a cry of "murder"; the captain and mates attempted to quell the disturbance; the witness saw the crew run aft, and the captain and mates run after them. The crew then turned upon their officers and beat them severely, and one of the seamen stabbed the captain in the breast mortally; the chief mate was also dreadfully injured—perhaps mortally. The ship was brought back to Liverpool, and a strong body of police was marched on board, who arrested the whole mutinous crew.

At the Liverpool Assizes in August, a brutal merchant captain was tried for the murder of his steward; he had also been committed for the murder of his second officer; and was accused of general ill-treatment of his crew. The savage, William Wilson, was a Prussian, and was master of the British barque *Express*. The ship sailed from Liverpool in September last year, bound for the Brass River, on the West Coast of Africa. She had a crew of 20 hands. The ill-usage on board this unhappy vessel commenced soon after she left port. When she had been a month out, the master appeared to have taken a violent antipathy to the steward. Once he struck at him with his telescope, and, missing him, threw a handspike at him, which struck him on the ankle and wounded him severely. Soon after this, the master being at dinner, the steward handed him a knife which was not clean; whereon the master threw it at him and cut him on the cheek; he made the steward hand it to him again, and then threw it at him the second time. It struck but did not wound him. He then threw at him the carving-knife, which struck and cut him. After this the master commenced a

systematic course of ill-treatment of the unfortunate man — struck him down, kicked him, beat him with ropes, telling him that he should never see England again. When the ship entered the Brass River many of the crew were struck down by fever, the steward among them. But this produced no remission of the master's cruelty. Even in the intervals between the doctor's visits he struck and beat the object of his antipathy. The last act of violence was committed when the unfortunate man was prostrate with fever. He was unable to cook his sago, and the master would not permit any one to cook it for him. The poor man, consequently, could not eat it; and for this the master beat him about the head with the can. He then ordered him to pick oakum, and because he could not do it he seized him by the shoulders, threw him violently on the deck, jumped upon his chest and kicked him in the side; the man became insensible and the blood issued from his nose and eyes. The master's brutality did not cease here, but it is unnecessary to give the shameful details. The man died; and on the return of the ship to Liverpool, the savage master was arrested. The charge against him was, that the deceased being debilitated by fever, by reason of these acts of violence committed upon him by the prisoner while in that condition, he sank and died. The defence was that the man died, not from or in consequence of this ill-treatment but purely of the fever. The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to 20 years' penal sevitude.

The second charge made against this barbarian was, that he had caused the death of his second mate by ill-treatment. This man, Jones, was an able seaman of the *Express;* but while the vessel lay in the Brass River her master, Wilson, and the deceased were transferred to the barque *Severn*, and the latter was made second mate. The master thought him incompetent for the duties, and soon after leaving Brass River commenced to ill-treat him, frequently beat, kicked, and otherwise ill-used him. From this treatment and from fever, Jones became too ill to do his work. One night the black steward, "when the dark was beginning to come," saw the master strike Jones on the back of the head with some instrument, which he could not see. That night Jones died. The trial of the prisoner on this charge was postponed.

In September, a seaman of the American ship *Bosphorus* was tried at the Central Criminal Court for the murder of a fellow seaman. The case is chiefly noticeable as an example of the insubordination and violence habitual on board American ships. The *Bosphorus* arrived in the Thames on the 6th September. On the following morning the mate ordered all hands to come on deck; the prisoner and two other seamen refused to do so, and a struggle ensued to make them. A seaman seized the prisoner by the collar and tried to drag him on deck; in the struggle both fell, and on rising the seaman found that he had been stabbed. The alarm was given, and the deceased came forward and attempted to wrest the knife from the prisoner, who immediately

stabbed him, and he died in a few minutes. The prisoner was convicted of manslaughter.

In September, a terrible murder was committed on board an American merchant ship, the *Lammagier*, in the British Channel, but beyond the jurisdiction of the British Admiralty. The ship sailed from the port of London on the 21st September, bound for Callao, with a mixed crew of English, Americans, Italians, Spaniards, Danes, and Norwegians. The master, Captain Adams, was a man of a very violent and tyrannical temper, and had been punished in an English court for assaulting his steward. Soon after leaving the port dissensions began, and the captain in a moment of passion said to some of his crew, "I'll send you all to hell!" to which the steward, a man of colour, replied, "Mind you don't go there yourself before the voyage is over!" Some days after, the captain and the steward quarrelled, and the former committed a very violent assault on the steward, whose face was much bruised and swollen. The steward used some expressions of revenge, and evidently was brooding over his wrongs. A few days later, when the ship was between the Bill of Portland and the Start Point, the chief officer knocked at the door of the captain's cabin several times, and could obtain no answer. He said, "The captain is snoring heavily; what can be the matter with him?" At ten minutes to 9, he resolved to go into the cabin, and did so. He came running out with his hands bloody, and said, "My God! the captain is all over blood." The crew rushed into the cabin and found that the captain had been murdered, his head having been hacked to pieces with a chopper which belonged to the steward. The man was immediately ironed, and the ship put back to London. As the ship was at the time of the occurrence about 15 miles from land, the English courts could take no cognizance of the murder, and it was necessary that the murderer should be delivered up to the American Consul, to be sent for trial to the United States.

In October, the master of the ship *Shantung*, named Baldry, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court for the manslaughter of a seaman on the high seas, viz. on the voyage from Batavia to England. The case was not one of remarkable savageness; the seaman was an idle man, of dirty habits, and in bad health. The master frequently beat and abused him, with his fists and with knotted ropes, and used towards him threatening and disgusting language, and used expressions to the effect that if he could not make him do his work he would have his life. The man died. The immediate cause of death was no doubt dysentery, but it was alleged that the death was accelerated by the treatment he had received from the prisoner. Some time after the vessel arrived in England, the crew narrated the cruel death of their companion; the master was arrested and committed for wilful murder. The grand jury threw out the bill charging this crime, and returned one for manslaughter. The jury found him *Guilty;* and Mr. Baron Martin, saying that he did not think that the prisoner, when beating the deceased, had any intention of

doing him serious injury, and that he should inflict a punishment as though he had been convicted of an aggravated assault, sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

OCTOBER.

1. The Newcastle-on-Tyne Murder.—This morning, Mr. Mark Frater, a very respectable collector of the assessed taxes, was slain in the public road-way of the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne, by a journeyman carpenter named Clark. Mr. Frater resided at a village, a short distance from Newcastle, from whence he came by omnibus every morning to his office. In July last, Mr. Frater was compelled to distrain some work tools, belonging to Clark, for a tax of 6*s*. charged upon a dog. Clark, who was a man of violent temper and eccentric habits, regarded the transaction as a personal wrong done to him, and declared, upon several occasions, that if the tools were not returned, he would make either the bailiff or Mr. Frater pay dearly for it. On the 25th of September, he was seen by some fellow workmen sharpening a knife, which he said he meant for his enemies; and again on the following day, as he was leaving the workshop, he held up his hand with the knife partly hidden in it, and on being asked to show the weapon, he declared that no living man should see it. On the morning of the 1st of October, Mr. Frater came into Newcastle as usual, and walked from the corner of the street to his office door with a friend; he was still conversing with the gentleman, when Clark came behind him and struck a knife with great force into his neck. Mr. Frater, who was aware that he was dangerously wounded, grasped his neck with his hand, and staggered to an upper room in his house; he then sunk down. On removing his hand from the wound, the blood gushed out in torrents, and in ten minutes he was a dead man. The windpipe and several large vessels had been severed.

In the meanwhile Clark had been seized, and the knife taken from him. He exclaimed, "It's all right—he has robbed me, and now I've paid him!" At the station-house he said, "You can charge me with wilful murder." He appeared to regard the deed which he had committed with great complacency and satisfaction, dwelling with horrid glee upon the death of his unfortunate victim, and the vast sale the particulars of his crime would give to the penny papers.

At the inquest, and subsequently, in prison, he seemed to enjoy the notoriety of his position. His conduct was so remarkable that it was very doubtful whether he was a ferocious ruffian, or was pretending insanity, or was really insane. Shortly before his trial, he was visited in the gaol by Mr. Rayne, the surgeon, who found him, for the first time, a religious monomaniac. He said he was Christ; that he was 45 years of age, and 60 years ago he dwelt in Palestine, and that he was sent here as a supreme power. At the trial, the prisoner continually interrupted the counsel for the prosecution in his address with cries of "hear, hear!" and with

such expressions as, "Your telling lies there, lad; sit down, sit down! You've gotten your brains washed before coming here, I'm thinking." And when his expression of satisfaction at Mr. Frater's death was related, he said, "Hear, hear! I never said such a true word in my life." The conduct of the prisoner throughout the proceedings was that of a maniac. The opinion of Mr. Rayne was asked by the judge whether the incoherent conduct and speech of the prisoner were feigned. Mr. Rayne stated that he had no doubt that the prisoner was, at that present time, in a diseased state of mind; but that at the time of the commission of the crime he was perfectly sane, and that his subsequent derangement was to be attributed to confinement and religious discussions. The chaplain of the gaol also spoke of the religious delusions under which the prisoner suffered while in prison. After this evidence had been given, the prisoner said there had been a vast number of old wives there during the morning, and he thought the chaplain was one of them; and he then made an extravagant address to the jury.

The judge left to the jury the simple question of the prisoner's sanity. The jury, after a deliberation of two hours, found the prisoner *Guilty* of wilful murder; and the judge, in passing sentence of death, stated his concurrence in the conclusion to which they had come.

The prisoner seemed somewhat impressed by the solemnity of the proceedings, but at the conclusion of the learned judge's exhortation exclaimed, "You are a very good sort of old wife!"

The Home Secretary ordered a particular inquiry into the state of the prisoner's mind; and being satisfied that he was, now at least, quite insane, directed that he should be remitted to a lunatic asylum.

2. Four Persons Suffocated.—At Dovercourt, near Harwich, are some extensive lime-kilns. In immediate proximity are cottages, inhabited by the workmen. These miserable abodes are so exposed to the fumes and noxious vapours from the kilns as to be dangerous to human life, and the families of the workmen have been more than once compelled to evacuate them. Nevertheless, such is the pressure for existence among the labouring classes, that successors were always found. One of them was now occupied by two men, two women, and a child. On the night of Wednesday, one of the men left the hut and went to Harwich. On his return, about 11 o'clock, he entered the house, and was startled to find his comrades and their families insensible in various parts of the dwelling, which was so filled with fumes of sulphur from the kiln in the rear that he was almost suffocated. He vainly endeavoured to arouse them, and was proceeding to obtain the assistance of a neighbour when he fell near the door, where he was subsequently found more dead than alive. When the place was entered, the wife and child of this unfortunate man were found quite dead, and another man and his wife were discovered lifeless on the floor.

3. Suicide in a Lighthouse.—This evening one of the lightkeepers stationed at the Longship Lighthouse, off the Land's End, committed a most determined act of self-destruction. The man, who

had for some time past been in a desponding state of mind, had gone to the upper room to take some rest, leaving two other men on duty below. When the time came round for him to resume his watch, he was found by his companions bleeding profusely from a wound which he had inflicted with a knife in his breast. In the darkness of the night it was useless to summon assistance from the shore, and the two men checked the hemorrhage in the best way they could, by placing some tow in the wound. At daylight on the following morning, they hoisted two black flags as signals of distress, and a boat's crew speedily came to their relief. The weather was rough, and the dying man was obliged to be swung out from the lighthouse into the boat, and was thus brought ashore to tell his own tale. He declared that he did not regret the act, and that, to render the wound more effectual, he put the handle of the knife into it after he had stabbed himself. The poor man died shortly after he had made this statement, leaving a wife and three children; and a verdict was returned at the inquest of "Temporary insanity."

5. Fire in Edinburgh.—This evening a destructive fire broke out in the extensive factory belonging to Messrs. Laidlaw & Son, brassfounders and venetian-blind makers, Simon Square, Edinburgh. These premises stood in the centre of a poor and densely-crowded locality, and consisted of two parallel ranges of workshops, comprising the brassfounding department, which were crossed at the end by the venetian-blind factory, the whole terminating in a timber yard at the rear. About 6 o'clock, smoke was observed issuing from a room in the front part of the building, and the flames were still confined to this portion of the premises, when men and engines were promptly at hand to extinguish them. But for half-an-hour no water was to be obtained, and while the precious moments passed the flames continued to spread, until they had enveloped both divisions of the brassfounding department, and, rapidly extending backwards to the other factory and timber yard, threatened the destruction of the closely-packed dwellings around. At this juncture assistance arrived from an unexpected quarter. The Artillery and Rifle Volunteers had been at regimental drill in the afternoon, and a large number of them proceeded to the scene of the conflagration, and, clearing the ground for the firemen, rendered what assistance they could in extinguishing the flames. By 10 o'clock the fire was so far subdued that little apprehension was felt for its revival or further extension. The whole area of the premises, extending about 70 yards in length and 60 in breadth, excluding the cross row of workshops at the back, was reduced to a mass of ruins. Among the property destroyed, was a valuable stock of patterns, the accumulation of 40 years. Nothing could be ascertained as to the cause of the fire.

8. Suicide of Viscount Forth.—Considerable excitement was occasioned in Gloucester, in consequence of the suicide of Viscount Forth, eldest son of the Earl of Perth. It appeared that since the month of July this young nobleman, under the assumed name of Captain Malcolm Drummond, had

occupied apartments at the Spa Hotel, accompanied by a lady, whom he stated to be his wife. In the middle of September the lady was delivered of a daughter, and during the period of her illness the greatest anxiety was evinced by the gentleman for her recovery. For three weeks he took no regular rest, remaining in the room with the lady night and day, at her special request. The patient gradually declined in health, and expired on the Tuesday morning. The unhappy young man then gave way to the wildest transports of grief, and rushing to a table on which was a bottle of brandy, he drank nearly half a pint before the bottle could be taken from him. He subsequently attempted to cut his throat, but being remonstrated with upon the cowardice of the act, he became more composed, and made arrangements for taking the infant and the nurse to London. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, while packing up his clothes, he made an excuse for visiting the room where the deceased lady lay. Having entered the chamber, the landlady of the hotel and the nurse were alarmed by hearing him lock the door. They immediately applied for admittance, and, the door being opened, they saw him take a small bottle from a drawer, and commence swallowing the contents. The nurse, recognizing the bottle, exclaimed that he had got the laudanum; and the landlady then snatched it from his hand. The unfortunate nobleman declared that the bottle contained port wine, and that he never intended to make away with himself. He then begged the landlady not to leave him. But though the stomach-pump was promptly applied, and every attention was paid him, he expired at 8 o'clock the same evening.

12. Singular Railway Accident.—An accident occurred on the North Eastern line, which, although few lives were endangered and none lost, deserves record, on account of its singularity. At the Goathland station of this line, is a very steep incline, three-quarters of a mile long, and containing gradients of 1 in 14, and 1 in 15. At this incline the line is single, and is worked by a stationary engine at the summit, and a wire rope. A special break-van is provided, with a sledge break, weighing 11 tons 7 cwt., which accompanies every train. This break precedes the train in its descent, and is pulled up behind in its journey upwards; and to it the wire rope is attached. On the evening of the 12th instant, this break-van was attached to a train of four waggons, which were bound upwards. They were laden with whinstone, and the total weight of the train was 53½ tons. The train had been drawn up to within 120 yards of the summit, when the rope broke, and the train shot downwards swift as an arrow. At the bottom of the incline four other waggons of whinstone were waiting. Down came the runaway train, with a thundering clatter—the engine-driver and stoker saw the approaching collision, leaped off, and, wonderful to say, escaped unhurt. The next moment the trains came into collision, with a noise like thunder—the break-van and two trucks of the descending train, and two of the stationary trucks, were crushed to pieces. The engine was liberated by the

shock and pursued its career, without driver or stoker, towards Whitby. The lines from the bottom of the incline are double, and the engine happily was thrown on that on which the mail-train from Whitby was *not* coming. By this piece of good fortune another collision was avoided; but the engine passed the train at speed. It came to a stand when the impetus was exhausted, and was then recovered by the driver.

14. Fire at Woolwich.—12 Horses Burnt to Death.—At a late hour this evening a fire broke out in some stabling situated in the rear of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The building was erected for the temporary accommodation of some draught-horses employed in the extensive works in course of construction at the Academy and the Herbert Hospital. The outbreak of the fire was at once observed by the sentries in the town below, and the artillery brigade, and another detachment of the corps were promptly on the spot. But the flames had in the meantime found an easy prey in the tarred sides and roof of the building, and in the inflammable stores of stable fodder which it contained. The efforts of the military were therefore directed to the extrication of the horses and two stable-keepers who were known to be housed in the burning building. The distressing cries of the animals announced that the work of destruction had already commenced among them. An entrance was speedily effected, and the two men, almost lifeless, were first rescued. The brigade then turned their attention to the horses, one of which was found burnt to a cinder. With great difficulty and danger to the men, 15 poor brutes were recovered from the flames in a most pitiful condition, scorched and sightless. On gaining the air, 10 of the suffering creatures fell down on the sod and died, and the tortures of another were put an end to by a pole-axe. The origin of the catastrophe could not be ascertained.

18. H.M. Ship Warrior.—Trial of Speed.—Our great iron ships of war promise to be as speedy as their armament is powerful. The official trial of the *Warrior* has proved her to be the fastest man-of-war in the world. On the 21st inst. her speed was tested at the measured miles in Stokes' Bay. The first run, with the tide, was made in 3 m. 38 sec. or 16·514 knots; second run, against tide, 4 m. 57 sec., or 12·121 knots; third run, with tide, 3 m. 38 sec., or 16·514 knots; fourth run, against tide, 4 m. 50 sec. or 12·413 knots; fifth run, 3 m. 43 sec. or 16·142 knots; sixth run, 4 m. 47 sec., or 12·543 knots. Mean speed, 14·354 knots. Number of revolutions of screw, 55 with tide; 53½ against. Indicated horse-power, 5560·8. The highest speed in statute miles was upward of 19 miles an hour. It was another and most satisfactory result of this trial, that the tremendous action of the engines and screw necessary to force the ship to this great speed, did not cause the slightest vibration from stem to stern. It is this perpetual shaking which speedily destroys the strongest built of the wooden men-of-war, and suggests whether any nation can bear the expense of the perpetual renovation. Such, however, is the massive construction of the *Warrior*, that, so far as this action is concerned, she is

likely to last for ever. Another most important advantage is obtained by this stability, which affects the very principle of a ship built for purposes of war. So great is the vibratory motion given to wooden ships, that it is impossible to calculate with certainty on the aim of their guns, especially of the great fore and aft pivot guns. The guns of the *Warrior* can be directed with the same certainty as if they were on a fort or battery. Not even the masts, spars, and rigging of the *Warrior* exhibited the least vibration; whereas that in the *Mersey* was so extreme as to be painful to the eye. The weather, during which this trial took place, was of a character most favourable to test her extreme speed, inasmuch as the sea was perfectly calm, and there was no wind to act upon her masts and spars. On a previous occasion, she had made an unofficial trip in rather rougher weather, in which she exhibited great buoyancy, but something of an inclination to roll. She proved also to be singularly quick in making a complete circle, but much more with the helm a-starboard than to port. The chief defect observable in her powers was that she had not enough sail forward; her bowsprit was not sufficient, nor her foremast stepped forward enough to give her sufficient head sail. It is probable that it will be found necessary to give to all this class of vessels four masts instead of three. She drew, on this occasion, 26 ft. 5 in. aft, 25 ft. 6 in. forward, with a displacement of 8800 tons, and a steam-power of 1200 horses (nominal). The *Mersey*, hitherto the fastest vessel of our steam navy, attained a speed of 13·290 knots in sea-going trim; her displacement was 5308 tons, an indicated horse-power equal to 4·044, 1000 horse-power (nominal).

The *Black Prince* promises to be a rival in speed to the *Warrior*. When her engines were tried by the builders on the Clyde, at a low pressure, she made easily between 14 and 16 knots; but she was in light trim. One of the smaller of these iron-clad ships, from which great speed was not expected, has greatly surprised the authorities by her powers; for on a chance trial, with two boilers only, she made 13 knots.

19. Massacre of English Colonists in Queensland.—The Sydney journals describe the massacre of Mr. Wills, a settler from Victoria, and his servants, with their families, comprising 19 white people, by the aborigines, in the newly-formed colony of Queensland:—"On the 19th of October, a servant in the employment of the late Mr. Wills arrived at Mr. Gregson's station with the information that Mr. Wills's station had been attacked by the blacks, and that the whole of the party had been murdered with the exception of himself and another man. On the day of the attack he says the blacks were at the station about midday, and then left it, and at this time the informant stated that, feeling tired, he had lain down in the shade of a bush to have a rest. Having fallen asleep, he was awakened by the noise of loud and violent talking on the part of the blacks, and on looking out from his hiding-place, which only commanded a limited view of the scene, he saw several of the blacks attack one of the white women, who fell beneath their blows.

Screams, shouts, and the dull crash of terrible blows followed, and told that the work of death had begun. In the midst of this one shot was fired, but apparently without effect, and the necessity of screening himself from observation prevented him from seeing who fired it. Probably, however, it was done by Mr. Wills, as one chamber of his revolver was afterwards found discharged. He waited in his place of concealment until a flock of sheep, without their shepherd, came in at sundown, when he crawled down among them, and crept on hands and knees through the flock until he reached a better place both for concealment and observation. The man shepherding the ram flock then came home with his sheep, and the two went up to the tents, where they found a horse ready saddled and tied to one of the drays. Both men were eager to avail themselves of the means of escape thus presented to one of them, and the dreadful disappointment of the one, and the scarcely less terrible joy of the other, must have presented a contrast of human feeling but seldom equalled in intensity. The informant was the fortunate man, and started immediately for Gregson's; the other stating his intention to hide somewhere until relief should arrive. Of course, immediate steps were taken to render assistance under such unfortunate circumstances, and Mr. Gregson's station was named as the rendezvous for those willing to give assistance in rescuing any survivors that might remain; and a number of persons put themselves under the leadership of Mr. M'Intosh, and reached Wills's station about three days after the occurrence of the horrible outrage. They found the shepherd, who was alive and well, and the bodies of 17 persons murdered by the blacks. Thirteen of the victims, including Mr. Wills, were found upon the head station; three others were found about a mile and a half down the creek; and another, a shepherd, was found on the road to Rainsforth, about a mile from the station. The bodies were frightfully mutilated. Mr. Wills was found lying on his back about two paces from the tent door, and had apparently been intercepted in attempting to reach his horse, which was found tied up about 20 yards from the door. Steps were immediately taken to punish the authors of this fearful outrage, and it is stated that already they have met with a just retribution, 30 or more of them having been shot."

The spot where this massacre occurred is at the further extremity of the colony, on the Comet River, 400 miles from the capital. The district is as yet very thinly settled, and only by adventurous store-farmers, the pioneers of future civilization. The natives are unwarlike and timid, and generally recede before the white man; "but," says a colonist, "when injured, either wantonly shot down, or otherwise sinned against by the settlers, (*which, unhappily, too often occurs,*) they will revenge the injury." In this case, the unfortunate Mr. Wills was considerate in his treatment of the blacks, and they seem to have been incited to the outrage by stores of food incautiously left open to their view.

22 Purchase of Shakspeare's Gardens for the Nation.—The site of the mansion of New Place, and of part of the gardens formerly belonging to it—the scene in

which Shakspeare played the last part of his varied life, and finally resigned to God the mortal part of an imperishable intellect—have been advertised for sale by auction! This desecration has been prevented by the reverential spirit of some individual Englishmen, who have purchased the property and presented it to the nation to be a possession for ever.

The mansion of New Place stood at the corner of Chapel Street, in the town of Stratford-upon-Avon. It was a substantial stone structure, erected originally by the Cloptons, but, in 1597, was in the possession of William Underhill, from whom Shakspeare purchased it in that year. It was then described as consisting of "one messuage, two barns, two gardens, two orchards, and appurtenances." This duplication of parts is probably lawyer's phraseology; but there were two gardens, one a kitchen-garden, the other called the Great Garden, which seems to have been a somewhat stately plaisance. There were but one barn and one dovecote. New Place was probably the most dignified residence in the town, for it is known that, in 1643, Queen Henrietta Maria staid three weeks in the house, which was then occupied by Mrs. Nash, Shakspeare's granddaughter. On the death of this lady, who had married secondly, Sir John Barnard, Shakspeare's descendants became extinct, and the house was sold under her will to her cousin, Edward Nash. This gentleman's daughter married Sir Reginald Forster, who, in 1690, sold it to Sir John Clopton. In 1756, it was unfortunately sold to the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who cut down the celebrated mulberry-tree to save himself the trouble of showing it to visitors. He afterwards refused to pay the poor-rate assessed upon the house, on the ground that he did not occupy it; but as it was occupied by his servants, the magistrates compelled payment: whereon he declared that the rate should never be again assessed on that house at least, and pulled it down. The site of the late mansion and the gardens were afterwards sold in parcels, and a respectable house was built upon the same ground as its predecessor. A considerable portion of the gardens remained attached to the new house, but part has been covered with squalid cottages, and by an ugly red-brick theatre. The house and these parts of the gardens, covering nearly an acre of ground, were now offered for sale. The remaining portion of Shakspeare's garden is used as a bowling-green of the Shakspeare Inn.

The prosaic utilitarianism which induced the late proprietor to lease Shakspeare's residence to a surgeon for a reasonable rent, and dispose of it when it was more convenient to sell it for the best price it would fetch at a public auction, is singularly exhibited in the bill announcing the sale. So little of sentiment was there in the breast of the sellers, that there is not the slightest intimation that the "premises" were even the residence of the greatest of dramatists. The estate on which the poet lived and died in such honour is described in the most business-like manner by the auctioneer as follows:—"The house and premises are situate in Chapel Street, in the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, with a frontage of 84 feet in Chapel Street and 214 feet in

Chapel Lane, and consist of dining and drawing-rooms, entrance hall, surgeries, seven bed-rooms, three dressing-rooms, bath-room, kitchens, good cellars, and all necessary out-offices, with extensive pleasure and kitchen-gardens, aviary, coach-house, three-stall stable, piggeries, &c. The above forms a convenient and highly-desirable residence for a private family or a professional gentleman, and also presents an unusual opportunity for capitalists, builders, and others, on account of its extensive frontage in the centre of the town."

The knowledge that this holy spot of English literature was offered to a chance sale, with a fair prospect (as it is an "eligible building-ground" in relation to the town) that the gardens would be cut up into narrow streets and covered with paltry buildings, very properly attracted the attention of the literary public, and especially of the accomplished scholars who may more fairly be designated "Shakspearian" than the critics of any former age. Mr. Halliwell, whose services in the poet's honour will hand down his name to posterity in conjunction with that of his patron, resolved, though it should be at his own private cost, to save the hallowed spot from desecration. Having estimated the probable amount of the purchase-money (it may be supposed, on the business-like principle of a counter appraisement of an eligible building site), he sought to raise the required sum by the association of gentlemen who were willing to aid the national work by subscriptions of 100*l.* each. Although, at first, it seemed likely that Mr. Halliwell would have a very large share of the honour of securing Shakspeare's gardens for the nation, ultimately more than the required sum was offered. But, in the meanwhile, Mr. Halliwell himself negotiated with the sellers, and secured the "premises" for 1400*l.* The purchase had hardly been effected, when it was discovered that the Great Garden could also be obtained. This ground Mr. Halliwell also purchased for 2000*l.* In effecting this acquisition for the nation, Mr. Halliwell has expended 3579*l.*, and has received in subscriptions 2886*l.* 10*s.*; he is, therefore, for the present—but, surely, cannot remain long—a public creditor for the sum of 700*l.*

It is proposed to assign the domain to the Mayor and Corporation of Stratford, on trust that they shall never permit any building to be erected on the ground, nor any alteration to be made which shall, in any way, affect the religion of the place; and that the house and gardens shall be freely and gratuitously open to the public.

23. Singular Case of Swindling.—At the Central Criminal Court, Vincent Collucci, aged 31, an Italian, described as an artist, was indicted for a misdemeanour in having unlawfully obtained from Frederica Johnstone nineteen 100*l.* Bank of England notes, under false pretences. This very curious story had for some time been before the the public, in whom it had caused some mirth and much indignation. About three years since, the prisoner, Vincent Collucci, by birth an Italian, and by profession an artist, lived in the professional suburb of Brompton. He was skilful in his craft, and was supposed to excel especially in painting portraits of ladies. Under such circumstances, it was natural

enough that ladies should frequent his studio, and among his patronesses was numbered Miss Frederica Johnstone. Her introduction to the artist had taken place through two ladies of her own family, and, as Collucci's position appeared to be perfectly respectable, and his character was unimpeached, she allowed herself to be drawn into an acquaintance of some intimacy with him. She invited him to her house, and took him with her to see the pictures at Hampton Court. He in return admired the beauty of her hand, asked permission to draw it, and desired to paint her portrait. The lady was not very young, and the next chapter in the story will surprise no one. A marriage was projected between the artist and the lady, and the consent of the latter seems actually to have been obtained. Of course, Collucci turned his ascendancy to practical account. Within a few months after the first introduction—that is to say, in the early part of 1859—he obtained from Miss Johnstone a considerable sum of money. On that occasion, the transaction was based upon a decent and plausible representation. He appeared very ill at ease, and, on being questioned as to the cause of his melancholy, explained that he wished to go to Italy to see his mother, who was dying, but that he had not the funds necessary for the journey. Miss Johnstone offered him 50*l.* for his dutiful purpose, but he then added that he had debts which must be satisfied before he could leave England. In the end, he got 250*l.* from the lady, and with this he departed. During his absence, Miss Johnstone reconsidered the engagement before her, and as soon as Collucci returned to England, about May, 1859, she informed him plainly, but still with much kindness, that her intentions respecting matrimony had undergone a change. At this announcement he was "unhappy;" but he was not disposed to quit his hold of so valuable a connection. As Miss Johnstone's portrait was still unfinished, and she was still sitting for it, he had ample opportunity of renewing his applications for money, and with such effect did he push his requisitions, that on one pretence or other, including the sale of a picture, he got from Miss Johnstone no less a sum than 200*l.* Miss Johnstone's portrait was at length completed, and was sent to the Royal Academy for exhibition; it was, however, rejected by the Committee and returned. The prisoner was much dejected at this result. The advances the prisoner had hitherto obtained, had been secured without such proceedings on the part of Collucci as could be construed into actual extortion; but presently his conduct assumed a different complexion. Miss Johnstone, on resolving to terminate this undesirable intimacy, had discreetly resolved also to obliterate its traces, and had requested the artist to return her letters. Collucci, however, was equally aware of the advantage which the possession of these documents conveyed. He held them fast, and now began to upbraid Miss Johnstone with her change of mood, and to represent himself as an injured and despairing man. He wrote letters of an ancient and much-approved fashion. In one his "life had become infernal—a moral martyrdom, a vengeance of God! . . . . In this state I must be ruined—yes, ruined for

ever! However, the one who is the cause of my sorrow, that one who deserves my heart, shall not trample under foot my self-esteem! I swear this before God! For the love of my mother, come and see me, if you can, on Wednesday next. Adieu." In another, "No, no, no! not a month more of such a life—not a week! It is a hell to me—it is a vengeance of God!" and so forth. These letters were, to dispassionate readers, mere rhodomontade, but they were well calculated to alarm a lady who had placed herself in so false a position as Miss Johnstone. To do the lady justice, however, when her eyes were opened to the base motives of Collucci, though desirous of avoiding an exposure, she behaved with much firmness and resolution. After many scenes and interviews, most of which seem to have terminated with a reference to "money" as the only medium of satisfaction and settlement, it was at length arranged that Collucci should deliver up to Miss Johnstone all her letters on consideration of receiving from her the round sum of 2000*l.*, which he said he must have, and have immediately. Had the Italian but kept his word, he would actually have realized with impunity this very handsome bargain; but in his anxiety to retain a hold on so productive a connection, he overreached himself, and his fraud cost him dear. On the 3rd of last August, the artist and the lady met by appointment at the Pantheon, in Oxford Street, to conclude the affair on the terms above mentioned. Collucci had already drawn 100*l.* of the 2,000*l.* but the remainder of the amount Miss Johnstone had got with her in the form of 19 Bank of England notes of 100*l.* each. She now seems to have been fully aware of the character of her acquaintance, and to have conducted the business in hand with great judgment and circumspection. She resolutely refused, although urgently pressed, to hand over the money till she had actual possession of the letters; she took the numbers of the notes; reminded Collucci that they could be easily traced; begged him, as a last piece of advice, to be careful of so large a sum; and, finally, required a stamped receipt for the money. Collucci, on finding that he must needs give up the letters before he could get the notes, at length produced a brown paper parcel, sealed up, which he said contained all the documents in question. Miss Johnstone took it; paid the 1900*l.* and, though she could not obtain a stamped receipt from Collucci, considered, probably, that the whole matter was closed. She was very much mistaken. On opening the packet after getting home, she found it contained, not her letters, but a bundle of old newspapers. Upon this discovery, she placed the whole affair in the hands of her brother, and the result was the arrest of the knave who had traded first on the benevolence, then on the affection, and at last on the fears, of his victim. At the trial, all the details, of which the preceding tale is a brief summary, were proved. Some of the little incidents caused a good deal of amusement. The lady admitted that her correspondence with the prisoner had been of an affectionate and kind character; and that the letters on her side amounted to upwards of 60 at least. A large parcel of these was produced in court by the pri-

soner's counsel. This shows that the prisoner had the means of complying with his engagement, and that the substitution of the newspapers in the parcel was mere knavery. The lady had destroyed most of the prisoner's letters to her. The prisoner usually addressed her as "Columba," which the prisoner's counsel translated as meaning "dove," until the learned judge suggested that it more probably meant "pigeon." It appeared that when the officer arrested the prisoner, the latter delivered up the lady's letters, and upon a further threat to search the house, he also gave up 16 of the 100*l.* notes he had so knavishly obtained. The rest, he said, he had spent. Indeed, the prisoner's usual style of living was very extravagant; he had spent his money as freely as he obtained it, and entertained his friends and countrymen with a pleasant gaiety. His house had been refurnished, and Miss Johnstone's money was in a fair way of being speedily dissipated. It is right to add, in so curious a case, that the letters read, and the examination of Miss Johnstone herself, completely refuted the imputations that had been put about that the lady's weakness was owing to her fear of an exposure damaging to her reputation. As Collucci had taken the money, and had not made the delivery in consideration of which the money was paid, he exposed himself to the charge of having obtained it unlawfully and under false pretences. He could only escape, therefore, by denying one of the two allegations—by asserting that he had not received the money, or that, if he received it, it was not for the consideration described. As the notes were found upon him, he could not advance the former plea, so he fell back upon the latter, and made, through the mouth of his counsel, a defence for which that counsel felt compelled to apologize. It happened that the parcel itself contained indications of the hands from which it had come. It was sealed with a seal which Miss Johnstone herself had given to the prisoner in the early days of their acquaintance, and it did actually contain one of her letters to him, which had been artfully placed, as a specimen of the whole contents of the packet, under a hole torn in the brown-paper cover. If, then, the packet had not been made up for delivery by Collucci himself, how came it to contain a letter which he had received, and to be sealed with his seal? Against the presumption thus naturally raised he had the audacity to insinuate that Miss Johnstone had made up the parcel herself; that she had abstracted from his studio the single letter it contained, and had then sealed the packet with a seal which was the duplicate of his own. This was his defence. The money, of which he could not deny the receipt, was given to him, he said, as a compensation for the abandonment of the marriage, and without any consideration to be forthcoming from him further. The charge on which he was tried was a false one, supported by false evidence. He had never given Miss Johnstone, or been bound to give her, any parcel at all. The jury, after a very brief consultation, returned a verdict of *Guilty;* and the learned judge, commenting on the gross nature of the fraud, and the aggravation of his offence by the defence he had set up, sentenced the prisoner to three years' penal

servitude. The prisoner seemed greatly astonished at this result, and is understood to consider himself, and to be considered by his countrymen in England, a much-injured individual.

24. Serious Case of Arson and Fraud.—George Clift, 27, and Frederick Clayton Clift, 24, his brother, were indicted for feloniously setting fire to a dwelling-house at Peckham, with intent to defraud the Globe Insurance Company. It appeared that some few days previous to the 20th of July, Frederick Clift, the younger of the brothers, took a lease of a house in Lansdowne Villas, Albert Road, Peckham. The house had a stable attached it, which the new tenant said he required to put his horse and trap in; but when he took possession of the premises, instead of using the stable for the purpose named, he stored it with large sacks, filled with quills. On the 20th of July, Frederick Clift, accompanied by his brother, proceeded to the office of the Globe Insurance Company; and, describing himself as a quill merchant, he applied for a policy on his stock to the amount of 2500*l.*, and on his household furniture to the amount of 300*l.* He stated, in reply to a question that was put to him, that he had never before insured his property, and that it was the circumstance of the fire which had recently taken place at Cotton's Wharf that had induced him to adopt the precaution. The premises were then duly inspected by an official of the company, and sufficient furniture was found in the house to justify the issue of that portion of the policy. The stable was piled up almost to the roof with large sacks, apparently filled with quills, but as it had been irregularly described by Frederick to be a warehouse, the necessary declaration was obtained from him that there was no communication between it and the dwelling-house. The result was that the policy was granted by the Company; and the brothers then, at different times during the next few days, appear to have removed the greater portion of the stock of quills from the stable. On the 2nd of August, Frederick Clift was absent from his home, and, according to his own statement, as far away as Waltham, and at an early hour in the evening his wife was observed to quit the house with her child. About 9 o'clock the same evening, George Clift was seen to proceed from the Nunhead Tavern, in the neighbourhood, towards his brother's house, and a few minutes afterwards he was observed by other persons to come through a gap in the hedge of a piece of ground that lay at the back of the premises. He walked, at a quick pace, by the side of the house, along a lane, towards the main road, and immediately afterwards the stable was discovered to be in flames. A potboy from the Nunhead Tavern, thinking there was a horse in danger, removed some of the tiles from the roof, and then, looking through the opening, he saw that the stable was on fire in two places, but that, instead of being filled with goods, it was comparatively empty. The fire quickly spread to the dwelling-house, and by the time the engines arrived, nothing but the bare walls of the premises were standing, and it was then ascertained by the firemen that a door which connected the pantry in the dwelling-house with the stable had been broken open, and

that it was at that point the fire had begun. The remains of a considerable quantity of quills of the commonest description were found in the stable, but of the vast stock of swan quills that were described in the policy as being on the premises, notwithstanding the indestructible character of the article, not a vestige could be traced. A claim for 2000*l.* made by Frederick Clift upon the Insurance Company was refused, and the two brothers were given into custody. At the trial the counsel for the defence confined their efforts to acquit the prisoners of any direct agency in the outbreak of the fire; but no witnesses were called on the part of either of the brothers. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against both the prisoners, but recommended them to mercy on account of their respectability and youth. But the judge remarked that the education and the position of the prisoners were an aggravation of their offence, and that, as by their act they had jeopardized the lives and property of others for mere gain, public justice demanded that he should inflict a heavy punishment, and he accordingly sentenced them each to penal servitude for the term of ten years.

24. Explosion of a Powder Mill.—A terrible explosion of a powder mill took place at Ballincollig, near Cork, involving the destruction of the lives of five men employed on the premises. From the evidence given at the coroner's inquest it appeared that the unfortunate deceased were regarded as the steadiest men in the establishment, where they had been employed for several years. On the morning of the fatal occurrence, before proceeding to their work, the men had been paraded, examined, and perfectly instructed in the details of the day's employment. The foreman, under whose immediate charge they were to work, had just previous to the catastrophe reported all to be well, and the superintendent of the works stated that, from personal examination, he had left the machinery well oiled and working freely. The explosion took place at a few minutes before noon, when it was found that the western portion of the buildings had been destroyed. Around the ruins, in different places, the bodies of three of the deceased were lying, shockingly mutilated, the heads of two of them being blown off, and the skull of the third completely emptied of the brains, which were scattered about; whilst of the two other sufferers, although the river and the canal adjoining the mills had been dragged and search had been made in every other direction for them, no trace whatever could be found.

An explosion of these mills occured in August, 1859, and on that occasion also five men were killed. (*See Chronicle*, p. 119.)

24. Burglary and Atrocious Violence.—At a late hour in the evening, a burglary, deliberately planned and mercilessly put into execution, was committed at the residence of an old lady named Green, in Fulham Place, Paddington Green. The old lady's establishment consisted of two women servants—housemaid and cook. About 9 o'clock, Mrs. Green was sitting alone in her room, having just sent her maid downstairs, when she was suddenly seized by two masked men, who struck her about the head until she was almost senseless and then grasped her by the throat and held her until her

senses quite failed. The ruffians then hastily plundered the room and fled, leaving behind them a mask and a life-preserver. So savage and merciless had been their proceedings, that it was a mere accident that they did not murder their victim outright. For months she was confined to her bed, utterly unable to attend to give evidence against the parties who were apprehended on suspicion; and it was long before she was was even so far recovered as to be able to make her statement to the magistrate, who came to her bedside for that purpose. Nor, indeed, when those persons were put on their trial in January, could she give her evidence, and her statement before-named was received.

The persons who had been committed for trial were Thomas Puzey, 25, engine fitter, George Reeves, 26, cook, and Sarah Collett, 40. They were indicted for burglary in the dwelling-house of Sarah Green, and stealing a gold watch, 11 silver spoons, and other articles, and also feloniously striking and wounding the said Sarah Green.

Eliza Askew, the housemaid, gave the following account of this atrocious affair:—On the evening of that day, about 9 o'clock, she went down into the kitchen for her mistress's supper; her bedroom being upon the second floor. Upon her return with the supper, the bedroom door was closed, and, upon opening it, she saw two men in the bedroom. One of them was leaning over her mistress, who was in an arm-chair, and the other was by the side of the bed, at the secretaire. The man who was standing over Mrs. Green, said to her, "If you scream, I'll murder you!" Witness turned round and threw the tray downstairs, and screamed "Murder!" She then saw the taller man of the two, who was in the room, pull a black mask from his face, and they both rushed past the witness, forcing her down three or four stairs, and then run down and got off. When she got back into the room, she found that her mistress had been most severely beaten, and blood was running down. The doctor having been sent for, and the police fetched, it was found that the spoons and other plate had been taken from the basket, which was always kept in that room, and the watch from the pocket at the head of the bed. She had not heard any noise before she went into the room. She could not swear to either of the men; but one had a moustache and a slight beard.

The statement of Mrs. Green was to this effect:—

She was sitting in her room with Eliza Askew, her servant, and that at the time she left to get the supper she was dozing, and while so she saw some one come to her across from the door. She looked up, and saw a tall man with a black mask, and she then caught the shade of another man coming from round the foot of the bed, behind the tall man; and the tall man then began to hit witness upon the head four or five times most severely with something with a large knob to it. She begged of them to let her be quiet, and that if they would let her go she would not call or tell any one. When she said this he pushed her by the throat till she lost her senses for a minute or two, and, when she came to, the man again struck her on the head and cheek, and squeezed her by the throat until she became senseless, and

she did not recollect any more. While this was going on she could hear the other man breaking open her desk. She knew the prisoner Collett, who had been her nurse, and sat up with her, but was discharged some months before.

That the burglary was deliberately planned was clear from the evidence of the cook. The woman Collett, having been formerly in Mrs. Green's service, was occasionally admitted into the house. She came on the evening of the burglary on the pretence of inquiring after a gentleman named Wake, whom she said she was to find there. This pretence was found to be entirely fictitious. She then asked the cook to have some gin, and borrowed the latch-key to go out and fetch it. When she came back, she said, very pointedly, to the cook, "Mind, there is the key." She was still up in the kitchen when the alarm was given, and then left the house, saying, "I am innocent." It was shown that Puzey and Reeves were associates, and that the woman Collett used to meet them at a public-house. They were also recognized as having been seen hanging about Mrs. Green's house. A woman who cohabited with Puzey gave evidence which showed that these men had been for some time planning an entry into the house; and she identified the mask and life-preserver found in Mrs. Green's room as belonging to the accused.

They were all three convicted. Puzey and Reeves were sentenced to penal servitude for life, and Collett for a term of four years.

Puzey is the man who was convicted for the great plate robbery at Lord Foley's, recorded in the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1858.

31. THE MIDDLE TEMPLE LIBRARY.—THE PRINCE OF WALES.—The occasion of the opening of the New Library of the Middle Temple gave occasion to another of those ceremonials by which, in an ancient kingdom like this, the present is added to the past, and itself becomes a link to a long future. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who had kindly consented to perform the formal opening of the new hall of learning, was admitted a member of the Middle Temple, was called to the Bar, and then invited to the Bench. Nor was this the first occasion on which the ancient and honourable Society of the Middle Temple has been honoured by the assistance of a royal guest, or enrolled a prince of the blood and heir to the throne among its members. Queen Elizabeth herself opened their noble hall in 1572, and, according to tradition, Her Majesty witnessed the performance of *The Twelfth Night* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream* beneath its noble roof. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the great entertainments of the nobility were masques and revels, and the members of the Inns of Court were the most celebrated performers in those pageants. The hall was frequently honoured with the presence of James I. and Charles. The Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II., was admitted a member of the Society, as his brother, the Duke of York, was of the Inner Temple. In days of greater reserve, William III. and Peter the Great were feasted by the Middle Templars with great splendour. But though this matter-of-fact age scorns the quaint splendour of the Tudors, the gaiety of the Stuarts,

or the heavy magnificence of our Dutch deliverer, the splendid hospitalities of the present occasion were worthy the ancient reputation of the Inn, and equalled the gayest displays of former times. The Library of the Middle Temple dates from 1641, when Robert Ashley, a collateral ancestor of the Earl of Shaftesbury, bequeathed to the Society his whole collection of books, and a large sum of money. Since that time the library, besides the continual purchase of necessary legal literature, has received many important additions by gift or bequest. It is rich in civil, ecclesiastical, and foreign law, in divinity, and ecclesiastical history, and possesses some valuable MSS. The collection was kept in a small building, erected on the river side of the hall; its small dimensions were, perhaps, one cause why the collection was much inferior to that of the Middle Temple; and this inferiority, with the continual increment necessary to keep the collection up to the current times, rendered the erection of a new library indispensable. For this purpose a site was purchased without the precincts of the Temple, on the west of the garden and fronting the river. On this ground a fine building has been erected, from the designs of Mr. Abraham, at an expense of 14,000*l*. The building is in the collegiate style of the fifteenth century. It is divided into three stories, the two lower and least imposing of which are chambers; the upper story, occupying half the height of the whole edifice, exclusive of the high-pitched roof, is the library. It is a noble room, 96 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 70 feet high, approached by a staircase in an octagonal tower. The roof, of American pitch-pine, resembles that of Westminster Hall, except that it is two-centred. The south end of the library terminates in a fine oriel, which is illuminated with stained glass, representing the arms of the Royal Princes, from Richard Cœur de Lion to the present Prince of Wales. At the north end is also a window filled with stained glass of the arms of the Benchers during the time of the erection. On each side are five painted windows, the light through which is softened without being absorbed by passing through silvered glass. The floor of the library is of Portland stone, in panels, with Portland cement in the centre compartments.

On the morning of the 4th instant, the gloomy courts and dingy chambers of the Middle Temple witnessed an unwonted sight.

On the wide area of Fountain Court, an edifice of canvas had sprung up which seemed illimitable in its capacities. From Middle Temple Lane you stepped into a spacious vestibule adorned with statuary, flowers, and plate-glass, where the guests alighted, and where the guard of honour (formed from the famous Inns of Court Volunteers, or more familiarly "The Devil's Own,") was drawn up to receive His Royal Highness. Beyond that, was a dining pavilion, calculated to accommodate some 500 guests, and between that and the hall there was a long and handsome corridor leading down to the garden, brilliantly illuminated with gas pendants. Groups of statuary, trophies of flags, mirrors, and exotic plants abounded in all directions, and, instead of hard flag pavement, the foot trod on the softest carpeting. The

fountain was enclosed by pavilions, and threw up its jet amid a profusion of trellised flowers. By 1 o'clock, the corridors and all the open spaces on the line of procession began to fill with the barristers and their friends; the library, too, was filled even earlier. The Benchers showed not only their gallantry, but their good sense, in issuing ladies' tickets with a profuse hand, and their charming morning costumes gaily relieved the sombre monotony of the wigs and gowns.

His Royal Highness arrived at the hall at 2 P.M. He was received at the vestibule by the Master Treasurer and Benchers, and by a large assemblage of noble and learned personages, and was thence conducted to the Parliament Chamber. A Parliament was then formed, and thereon the Master Treasurer moved, and the Lord Chancellor (who is a member of this Inn) seconded the motion, that His Royal Highness be admitted a Member of the Middle Temple: next, that His Royal Highness be called to the degree of the outer Bar, and that the oath and publication of the call be dispensed with. There being no opposition, the Prince was invested with the bar-gown and subscribed the call-book. It was then moved that His Royal Highness be invited to the Bench, and the Prince accordingly took his seat. The first act of the new Master was to move "that the Parliament do adjourn to proceed to open the Library." A procession was then formed, and proceeded to the Library, where His Royal Highness took a position in the oriel bay. The Treasurer having presented an appropriate address, His Royal Highness made the following answer—the first delivered by the Heir to the Throne on any public occasion:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you most cordially for this address and for the gratifying terms in which you refer to my presence here today.

"I have gladly accepted your invitation, and esteem it a high privilege to be enrolled on your list of Benchers, and permitted to inaugurate the opening of this beautiful Library, so worthy of your ancient and renowned Society.

"Although but very imperfectly acquainted with the noble science, to the study of which this edifice is more specially devoted, I am deeply sensible of its vast interest and importance, and I value, as they deserve, the learning and integrity for which the Bench and Bar of this country are so justly celebrated.

"Your Inn has contributed many to the long array of illustrious names which adorn our legal annals; and, while heartily congratulating you on the completion of this great work, I venture to express a fervent hope that the students within its walls may largely profit by the advantages so wisely and liberally provided for them, and may successfully emulate the fame of their eminent predecessors."

The Prince then signified his pleasure to the Treasurer that the Library be opened, and the Treasurer then said, "By command of His Royal Highness, this Library is declared to be opened." This, the moving ceremony of the day, having been completed, the Masters proceeded to the Temple Church, where a special service was performed, and, this concluded,

there was what was modestly termed a *déjeûner* in the hall, to which all the barristers, members of the Inn, were invited. The noble room assuredly never appeared in such splendour before. It was most beautifully lighted, till the most retired cells of the noble roof were rendered plainly visible; while the pictures over the dais, and the lines of armorial bearings which panel the walls, glistened with a varied radiance over the tables. The great pavilions which covered Fountain Court were brilliantly decorated. About 750 guests partook of the hospitality of the Society. In the evening, the hall, the Parliament chamber, the library, and pavilions were thrown open for a *conversazione*, and were thronged by a brilliant company.

Volunteer Reviews and Field-days.—The great Volunteer movement has shown no signs of abatement, notwithstanding the vaticinations of some experienced old gentlemen, who shook their heads and said it was all very well for one year, but that, afterwards, the men would be tired of leaving their homes and their accustomed sports for the monotony of drill and the useless fatigue of playing at soldiers on wet days on miry downs. On the contrary, the number of enrolled men had increased in 12 months nearly 50,000, and the whole force in August, at which time the War Office had obtained proximate though not quite accurate returns, numbered 168,000. A large part of this addition was of the most valuable description; for it consisted of special corps—Mounted Riflemen, Artillery, and Engineers. The artillery amounted to 280 batteries, served by 25,000 gunners, "well drilled and well up to their work." Excepting a commissariat and a waggon-train, the Volunteer Force now embraces all the departments of a regular army. Neither have the men fallen off either in perseverance in practising the rudiments or in their readiness to show their proficiency in the practice of the art military. Of their perseverance, the praises bestowed on their progress by the best authorities is a sufficient proof; of their ardour, the numerous field-days held during the spring and summer are a good proof. The fine Wimbledon field-day and others have been already noticed. In the autumn there were some strong local musters. In July, a review was held at Edinburgh, in celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, which is noticeable for its combination of the Queen's Regular and Volunteer Forces. The force comprised the 26th Cameronians, the Scots Greys, and Royal Artillery (being regiments in garrison at the Castle), and some local corps of Volunteers. In July, there was also an imposing review of the Volunteers of the midland counties, before the Commander-in-Chief himself. The review ground was the race-course of Warwick, which, though a spacious area, proved quite inadequate to accommodate the large assemblage of corps and the spectators who thronged to view them. The corps on the ground consisted of the Duke of Manchester's three troops of Mounted Volunteers, 160 strong; a brigade of Artillery, 250 strong; and four brigades of Infantry, numbering about 9000 men. Some of the corps present were among the "crack" corps of the force; the Nottingham (Robin Hoods), a regiment rivalling the best metropolitan corps, came 600

strong. Several of the prizemen of the Wimbledon meeting were among the officers and privates present, and obtained popular ovations. The movements of the field-day were of the simplest character, and were performed with an excellence that drew forth the commendations of His Royal Highness. In August, Sir George Wetherall reviewed 8000 Lancashire Volunteers at Newton-in-the-Willows. In September, the stalwart Yorkshiremen were assembled in great force on Knavesmire, now, by a large expenditure, converted into the finest review-ground in the kingdom, always excepting the metropolitan ground of Wimbledon. In the same month, the Volunteers of the county of Norfolk were reviewed by Sir Archdale Wilson, in the noble park of Holkham. The corps, about 2000 strong, went through the movements of a sham fight in very creditable style, in the presence of some 30,000 spectors. A much more imposing performance of the Northern Volunteers came off at Pollok Park, near Glasgow, in October. From Glasgow, Paisley, Renfrew, and other manufacturing places, the people poured forth in thousands, until the number assembled in and around the park amounted, by computation, to 300,000. The plan of the contemplated movements inferred a real sham-fight, inasmuch as there were two opposing armies in the field. The defending force was posted in a strong position at one side of the park, the assailants on the opposite side; the ground between, full of dingles, copses, water-courses, and rough ground, affording a capital field for testing the skill of the commanders and the steadiness of the troops. Colonel Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B., commanded the attacking *corps d'armée*, which consisted of a small cavalry brigade and three brigades of infantry, numbering in all 4442 men. The defenders, commanded by Colonel Maclean, consisted of three brigades, 2700 strong, chiefly artillery corps, with five guns. The supposed attacks were delivered and repelled with great spirit; but, unfortunately, the populace, who were steady enough while the fight was commencing, became impatient when the brigades passed forward out of their view; they then burst through the hedges, pulled up the fencing, and poured into the park in such numbers that the combatants and spectators became inextricably mingled together, and no opportunity was afforded of fairly testing the efficiency of the corps.

Service in the Volunteers is not without its dangers. Several lamentable accidents have been reported. There have been numerous instances in which the privates have shot off their own fingers or those of their comrades. One poor fellow, at "shoulder arms," discharged his rifle; the ball entered his skull behind the right ear, and he fell dead. While a Kentish corps were practising rifle-firing, the sergeant-instructor stepped out of his hut without giving proper notice; a bullet passed through his head, and killed him instantaneously. At Plumstead a bullet passed right through the hut and penetrated the shoulder of the marker, who was killed. In Hyde Park, a "street Arab" got a decent living by picking up the exploded copper caps, which he sold for 3*d.* or 4*d.* per pound. Being too eager in pursuing this

profitable trade, he pressed in while the firing was still going on, and a stray bullet killed him.

NOVEMBER.

1. Colliery Explosion near Wigan.—Ten Lives lost.—A fatal explosion has taken place at the Albert Pit, near Wigan. The pit is about 120 yards deep. About 20 men had descended in the morning to work in South Side Works. About 9.30 A.M. these poor fellows were startled by an explosion of fire-damp, apparently between themselves and the shaft. Some were scorched by the fire, but all ran for their lives, and, by so doing, ran into the region where the fatal choke-damp had been formed by the explosion. Ten of the poor men fell, one by one, in attempting to pass through it. The others, though some had been burnt and scorched, succeeded, and were met by the manager and others from the surface, who, warned by the rush of air up the shaft that an explosion had occurred, courageously descended with a searching party. The survivors received prompt succour, and the corpses of the fallen were recovered in a few hours. The wife of one of the miners had gone to Wigan to market that morning. On her return she was told of the fatal accident that had occurred at the pit. She became so agitated that she died in a few minutes. Her husband, however, was not among the killed—he was only injured.

— Investiture of the Order of the Star of India.—Her Majesty the Queen held, in Windsor Castle, her first investiture of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in great state.

The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Exalted Order, wore the mantle, which is of light blue satin, lined with white satin, and fastened with a cordon of white silk, with blue and silver tassels. On the left side was the Star of the Order. Over the mantle Her Majesty wore the collar of gold and enamel, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches, and of the united White and Red Roses; in the centre of the collar was an Imperial crown—all richly enamelled in their proper colours.

From the middle of the front of the collar hung suspended the badge, which consists of an onyx cameo of Her Majesty's effigy, set in a perforated and ornamented oval, containing the motto of the Order, "Heaven's light our guide," surmounted by a star, all in diamonds.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, who had been nominated Extra Knights, were invested by Her Majesty previous to her entering the Throne-room, in which the ceremony of investing the Knights took place.

The following Knights were invested with the *insignia* of the order by the Sovereign in person:—Lord Harris; His Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh, who had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him; General Lord Clyde; the Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart.; and General Sir George Pollock.

The star is formed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star in diamonds, resting upon a light blue circular riband,

tied at the ends, and inscribed with the motto in diamonds.

The badge is the same as that attached to the collar of the Order, and is suspended from a riband of light blue, with a narrow white stripe near either edge.

Some of the distinguished Indian officials who have been nominated Knights, are now serving their Sovereign in her Eastern Empire; and several native Rajahs have had the dignity conferred upon them.

2. Great Gale and Loss of Life.—This month of November has been rendered memorable by a series of gales, in which many vessels were wrecked, and many lives lost. The gale of the 2nd raged with most severity upon the north-eastern coasts of England. At Yarmouth, the wind blew from the north-west a perfect hurricane —more fierce, the accounts say, than any since the memorable storm of May, 1860. The present gale, happily, was not attended with such fearful consequences; but two fishing luggers were seen to founder, with all hands—19 persons. The roads were crowded with hundreds of vessels, seeking shelter under the lee of the land. Most of these had lost masts and spars, and many had lost men washed overboard. Several were driven on shore and wrecked. At this time Admiral FitzRoy had telegraphed to the northern ports, "To-morrow, hoist drum all day," indicating that dangerous winds might be expected from opposite quarters. Accordingly, while the gale blew from the north-west at Yarmouth, it came from the north-east at Shields. Here it blew fiercely; but, fortunately, slanted from shore, or a repetition of the losses of February might have occurred. At Hartlepool, several vessels were driven on shore, and one was driven off the shore, the gale taking her off the slips on which she was repairing; she was beaten to pieces, and two persons were drowned. The gale abated somewhat on Sunday, and on Monday many vessels put to sea. It was a fatal venture, for the gale sprang up afresh. In the violence of the gale and darkness of the night, one was run into by an American barque, and immediately sank; the master and four of the crew were drowned. A new ship, the *Darius*, coal-laden for Constantinople, with a crew of 10 persons, was wrecked on the Long Sands on Saturday morning (the 2nd.) The crew cut away the masts; but the vessel gradually sank in the sands; two men and a lad got into a boat, which broke adrift, and they were seen no more. The remainder of the poor fellows took to the mizenmast, and clung to the rigging. The more the vessel sank into the sand, the more the sea swept the hapless creatures. One of them was a poor lad on his first voyage. The mate took charge of him and held him in his arms in the rigging many hours, until the poor lad, in sheer exhaustion, fell into the sea; another of the crew perished in a similar manner, and it was not until Sunday night the forlorn seamen were rescued by the heroic exertions of the smack, *Volunteer*, of Harwich, and taken into Harwich in a very exhausted condition. A Scotch schooner, the *Guisborough Packet*, of Montrose, foundered off Filey, with all hands; and many other coasters were driven ashore, were seen to founder, or were never again heard of. Many lives were lost; in five vessels known to have

been wrecked, 40 seamen were drowned. At Scarborough, as at Kingstown, some valuable lives were lost in attempting a noble action. While the storm of Saturday was raging in its greatest fury, two vessels were reported in great danger. Between 3 and 4 P.M., a ship was seen drifting towards the rocks, three miles south of the town; she was intently watched, for both were supposed to belong to Scarborough. She was seen to drive full upon the rocks, in the midst of a fearful sea, and no more was known of her. It was impossible that any man of her crew could escape. Soon after, the other vessel was seen attempting to enter the harbour. Her sails were hanging in shreds, and she drove helpless before the blast amid a furious sea, until she struck immediately opposite the Spa promenade. The life-boat was quickly manned, and the management was taken by a veteran boatman, Clayborn, the "leading man" of the life-boat's crew. They pulled out from the station; but when they came abreast the Spa wall, the sea was rushing upon it with such fury, that Clayborn, while straining to get the boat's head round, was thrown out. He was rescued with great difficulty by a life-buoy thrown from the wall. The loss of their steersman was fatal to the boat; the oars were wrenched out of the men's hands, and the boat was tossed up and down against the wall like a ball. Some of the crew were thrown out, but were rescued. By means of a rope thrown to her, the boat was towed round the corner of the wall to the landing-place at the southern end. Here a sad calamity occurred. The moment the boat touched the shore, without waiting until the wave had receded, the remainder of the crew jumped out. They were consequently in great danger of being washed away and carried out to sea. Seeing this, a number of persons, who had been very active in giving assistance, rushed forward to drag them to safety. At this moment a huge wave dashed onward, and covered the boat, her crew, and their rescuers. When it receded, it took away several of the unhappy men, and killed others. The boat had been lifted and rolled by the wave; and when she settled, it was found that Brewster, one of her crew, had been crushed between the boat and the wall; he fell forward dead, and was washed away. Lord Charles Beauclerk, brother of the Duke of St. Albans, met the same fate; he was crushed, and fell, unable to save himself: two gentlemen rushed forward and succeeded in passing a rope round him—just in time, for at that moment a wave dashed in, and all three were nigh swept away. Lord Charles died in a few minutes. Mr. W. Tindal, son of a banker at Scarborough, was among those carried off by the first wave; another of the boat's crew perished, and other persons were reported to be missing. After all, these misfortunes appear to have been incurred without necessity, for the crew of the stranded vessel were rescued by means of the rocket apparatus. Twenty fishing-boats belonging to Scarborough were out at sea, with crews amounting to nearly 180 men. The greatest apprehensions were felt for their safety. All but one returned. They had held on to their nets until a longer persistance would have led to their destruction, and then cut them loose,

at a sacrifice of several thousand pounds; but they had suffered severely, and 14 of their men were drowned.

During this storm, a fine steamer, the *Yarborough*, from Grimsby, was so severely injured that she was run upon Sandhead Flat, to avoid sinking. The captain and most of the crew escaped in the boats, but three poor fellows who had taken refuge in the rigging were left behind and perished. Another steamer, the *Waterwitch*, from the Clyde to Oporto, with a general cargo, sprung a leak while in the Channel, filled, and sank, her crew barely escaping to a vessel at hand.

4. Failure of the Bank of Deposit.—The public mind, wearied with incessant repetitions of "gigantic commercial frauds," seemed sinking into indifference, when it was rumoured that a case worse than those of the Eastern Bank and the British Bank had occurred; and the report of Messrs. Harding, Pullein, and Co., the eminent accountants, on the state of the affairs of "The Bank of Deposit and National Assurance and Investment Association" again aroused their just indignation. It was well described as "one of the worst and most sad cases of joint-stock villany ever announced to the London public." The object of this Association was stated to be: 1. Mutual life insurance; 2. Investment of money by depositors for accumulation or on interest; 3. For granting loans. For these purposes the Society's funds were to be divided into three classes, "The Mutual Investment Fund," "The Mutual Assurance Fund," and "The General Fund;" and the persons who should effect any assurance "on condition of participating in the profits" and hold stock of the Association were "to be and continue an association by the name of the National Assurance and Investment Association." This craftily-devised scheme, in which, as a slight consideration will show, every creditor was by becoming a member to be his own debtor, was committed to the nominal guardianship of a Board of Directors, comprising some aristocratic and some popular names; but was really under the sole management and control of one Mr. Peter Morrison. The "capital stock" of the Association figured on the head of its printed documents as "Capital, 100,000*l.*;" but even in the figures of the account-books the "capital stock" never exceeded 20,050*l.* 10*s.*, and of this only 8593*l.* 10*s.* was contributed in cash; 7100*l.* represented expenses paid in getting up the scheme; and 4357*l.* was a mere juggling of figures—the sums were entered in the ledgers as loans to the subscribers, and then appeared in the capital account as subscriptions paid. Much of this sham capital was got rid of in the same ingenious manner; amounts of "capital stock" were marked as "repurchased" or "cancelled," and the amounts were written off in the ledgers as paid.

Starting with this audacious fraud, the Association (or Mr. Morrison) proceeded in its career of peculation. Large numbers of a class of persons who are able to save small sums, attracted by the bait of high interest, bonuses, &c., invested their little fortunes in one or other of the three above-described funds; and under one pretext or another were induced to sign the papers which made

them members. Nor did the extraordinary advantages thus held out seem to these ignorant persons at all unreasonable. Believing that private and public banks realize enormous profits merely by turning over other people's money, it did not appear to them improbable that a bank, which openly professed to deal with their money in the same way, should divide among them those profits, first in the shape of large interest, and the residue (after deducting a moderate sum for management), as dividends or bonuses. And so it was that for 17 years this fraudulent concern went on receiving, and the credulous public depositing, sums large in the aggregate and of infinite importance to the victims. Commencing with an available capital of 8500*l.*, the Association continued its operations with daily and yearly losses. On the 31st December, 1852, their loss by interest and expenses was 4969*l.*, and the balance due to depositors was 4300*l.*; that is, their losses exceeded all they had received; at the end of 1856, their loss by the same items was 48,700*l.*, and their deposits 164,000*l.*; at the end of 1859, their loss under the same heads amounted to no less than 112,628*l.*; at the end of 1860, 147,935*l.*, and the sums due to depositors were 296,078*l.* and 348,096*l.* The course of their operations is tersely described by the accountants:—"We do not find that any profits have at any time arisen from the business which has been carried on. In every year the total amount allowed for interest on deposits has exceeded the amount charged to borrowers, while the income derived from the assurance department has never been sufficient to meet the expenses incurred at the chief office, branches, and agencies. The difference between income and expenditure (the recognized loss in each year) has from time to time been written off in reduction of the 'Stockholders' Fund,' the 'Assurance Fund,' and (after those funds had been exhausted) in reduction of the Annuity Fund."

But this almost incredible loss through the mismanagement of their banking business proved but a small matter compared with their destructive process as capitalists. They lent money on securities or promises of the most hopeless character. They lent 16,280*l.* on the security of shares in a patent Boot and Shoe Company, "which shares have at present no market value"; they lent money to L'Impériale, the State, and Defender Assurance Companies, and to a bank at Leghorn; to the Consols Assurance Association; to the Agricultural Cattle Insurance Company (winding-up); to the Aldershott Manure Company; to the British Provident Life (winding-up); to the Mitre Assurance (winding-up). These connections brought fearful losses. By the Impériale, they lost 20,000*l.*; by the State, 35,000*l.*; by the Defender, a large sum; by "bad and doubtful debts," not included in the above, 61,000*l.* These terrible losses, however, were not incurred in advances even of a nominally legitimate character. The connection with the State Assurance was by the purchase of 50,000 of their shares; with the Defender by the purchase of their business, which was still to be carried on under that name; and arrangements of an analogous nature were made with other

speculators. In truth, the Bank of Deposit carried on these undertakings on its own account, and the money of the unfortunate depositors and members was employed, and risked, and lost, in all these bubble joint-stock schemes. In this manner this Banking, Insuring, Guaranteeing, and Investing Association continued its course of plunder and loss until they had reduced their available cash to 32*l.* at their bankers, and 28*l.* in hand; and then stopped, with debts owing to the amount of 362,597*l.*! and with a possibility that if all their nominal assets were duly realized, and were not squandered in litigation, there would be about 55,000*l.* to divide among the unfortunate creditors. Both of these contingencies are likely to be realized, for much of the assets prove to be purely mythical, and the estate has been committed to the simultaneous devastations of the Court of Bankruptcy and the Court of Chancery.

The "Managing Director" of this scheme appears to have received upwards of 10,000*l.* for his services; what he may have taken indirectly does *not* appear. Among the items was one for "advertising, chief office, 25,426*l.*" It was by means of the shameless puffery purchased by this large sum that the scheme was kept so long going, and drew so many victims into its meshes. A large part of it went to the purchase of a weekly newspaper, by Mr. Morrison, who expended great sums in advertising his own paper.

When the concern at last collapsed, Mr. Peter Morrison, imitating like "managers" in like circumstances, disappeared, and has never since been traced. With him disappeared the only guide through the labyrinth of confused and deficient accounts. So defective, indeed, were the books that sums amounting to 36,000*l.* received over the counter by one of the cashiers had not been properly entered, and no account whatever had been kept of the manner in which this large sum has been disbursed. Ultimately the application of about 30,000*l.* of it was traced.

The Gorilla.—The public attention and curiosity has been greatly attracted by the exhibition of stuffed specimens of the gigantic ape called the *Gorilla*. These wonderful examples of a race which seems to approach so closely to that of man, and yet is so different, were procured by M. du Chaillu, a Frenchman by race, an American by settlement, from forests on the western coast of Africa, near the Gaboon river. The largest of these animals would measure, when at its fullest height, about 5 feet 8 inches; but as the tribe of apes do not walk erect on their hind legs like man, though they may occasionally use that mode of progression for short distances, they are not of that apparent height. The head of this creature is furnished with an under-jaw of the most formidable power; and his fore-feet or arms have prodigious muscular power. The personal narrative of M. du Chaillu was much doubted by naturalists and travellers; but there could be no question about the extraordinary creature which he has introduced to us.

Fires in Ireland.—The City of Dublin has been somewhat remarkable of late for the number of fires that have occurred under suspicious circumstances. A

rather singular one has been detected and punished. In July last Thomas Browne occupied part of the house No 36, Castle Street, in which he had a cigar-shop and a smoking saloon. On the 23rd of that month he insured his goods —of very trifling value—in the National Insurance Office for 300*l*. This was 12 days before the fire. On the night of the 5th of August there were no less than 23 persons sleeping in that house and in the yard adjoining,—on the first floor, five women and one man; on the second, six women; on the third, six women and two men; in a back room, two women, and one in the yard. Browne did not sleep on the premises. He left about 12 o'clock, having locked the doors. In a short time after, the policeman on duty in the street detected fire in the shop, and fortunately roused the inmates in time. The doors were broken open, and the fire, which had not made much head, was extinguished. It was found on examination that, though the fireplace was empty and cold, four distinct fires had been kindled. There were 2000 boxes of matches in the shop ranged between empty cigar-boxes on the shelves, with the combustible ends drawn out and paper placed among the boxes. Some of the matches were also strewn about the floor. Browne was arrested, and tried at the November assizes. One of the counts charged him with the capital offence of an intent to burn the people in the house; but the jury were permitted to dismiss that count from their consideration, and they confined their attention to the one which charged him with an intent to defraud the insurance company. He was convicted.

Some serious accidental fires have occurred in Ireland. On November 16th a flour-mill at Ballymacarrett, near Belfast, was discovered to be on fire. The men made their escape on the alarm, except one who, instead of running down, ran up into a higher story. The upper part of the mill was burnt, and the poor fellow's remains when found were reduced to a cinder. In December large milling premises at Londonderry were destroyed, with great quantities of corn.

21. Tragedy at Dublin.—A painful tragedy has been enacted in Dublin. In South Cumberland Street dwelt a family consisting of the father, his wife, two children, and his sister-in-law. The man, whose name was Molloy, had been a waiter at the hotel at Bray, but was now out of employment. In consequence the family were reduced to great distress, and had been obliged to pawn their clothes to obtain the necessaries of life. Their misfortunes preyed upon the man's mind, and rendered him extremely irritable. On this fatal morning he had made some angry remark in reference to some missing collars. The sister-in-law made some answer; he threatened to send her away; and a family quarrel ensued, in the course of which the man seized the poker and struck the woman on the head. She fled from the room shrieking. In a few minutes she saw her sister, Mrs. Molloy, come down the stairs "in gores of blood," blood pouring down from her head over her neck and shoulders. The alarm was given, and the police and neighbours

went to the rescue of the children from the infuriated man. When the officer had ascended to the second landing he heard a voice as of a man crying in a weakly tone, and at the door of the top front room he found Molloy crying. He had nothing on him but an old rug round his shoulders, and his shirt and stockings. On entering the room the officer found Molloy raising the body of a male child from off the floor, which was covered with blood—the child's throat was cut in several wounds, one of which had severed the windpipe, the carotid artery, and the jugular vein. This boy was quite dead; and near him on the floor was the body of another—an elder boy—also with the throat cut and quite dead. The knife with which the double murders had been committed was lying on the floor near the corpses. The man seemed to have become quite aware of what he had done, and was greatly distressed. The wife and sister-in-law had been so much injured by the blows inflicted on them that they were taken to the hospital. When Molloy was put on his trial satisfactory evidence was produced that he had been insane at a former period, and he was acquitted of the murders on the ground that he was insane at the time when he committed those acts.

24. Appalling Accident at Edinburgh. *Fall of Houses in the High Street.*—All who have visited the capital of Scotland will well remember the picturesque and imposing aspect of the High Street. This is perhaps the most ancient part of the ancient city, and has, since the houses of the earliest citizens were gathered under the protection of the castle, formed the chief street and line of communication between the fortress and the Canongate, the palace and the port. The castle, it will be remembered, is built upon the high termination of a mass of rock, which rises from the lower ground of the Canongate in a narrow ridge, precipitous on both sides, and especially on the north, where it falls almost perpendicularly to the North Loch. The restricted area of the surface has given occasion to a very singular architectural arrangement. Ground being of great value, the houses on both sides the High Street were carried up to a great height, some being six, seven, or even eight stories high. In the rear, the buildings were based on the descent of the cliff, so that, in some cases, there were two or even three stories below the level of the front. The buildings were of very narrow frontage, and presented their gable ends—the roofs often rising by "crow-steps"—to the front and rear. When viewed from Princes Street, the aspect of the lofty and irregular masses, ten or more stories high, crowning the cliff, especially when lighted up at night by innumerable lights irregularly dispersed in their windows, was novel and even imposing. The aspect of High Street was quite as picturesque. The immense height of the houses, of irregular frontage, varying architecture, and weatherstained facing, made the High Street to look even narrower than it really is. Taking into account the singular and antique character of the houses, and the striking public buildings which meet the eye at every step, the High Street of Edinburgh offers probably the most picturesque street-view in Europe. These lofty buildings

are of very great antiquity. Some of them were probably as old as the battle of Flodden. In process of time some had undergone alterations suitable to the time, but which now only added to the singularity of the scene. Huge timber fronts had been carried out from the upper stories, and now hung over the pathway with threatening proclivities. Carved stones, bearing armorial escutcheons, strange figures, and decaying waterspouts, added to the variety and danger of the view. These blocks of buildings are divided, after the fashion introduced from France, into flats, each forming one or more separate tenements, gained by a common stair. They are penetrated by numerous narrow "closes," with steep steps, and dangerous holes. In their best days they were tenanted by the nobility and gentry; in later times by professional men; but now they were occupied only by the lower class, and were crowded with poor families, like the lodging-houses of St. Giles's.

One of these houses suddenly became the scene of a terrible catastrophe. It was situated on the north side of the High Street, about halfway between the North Bridge and John Knox's House. It was seven stories high in front, and nine behind; and rose from 80 to 90 feet above the level of the ground. The antiquity of the original structure is unknown; but the front had been taken down in the 16th century, and a new stone front inserted. It covered a considerable area, and was now occupied by 70 or 80 tenants of a humble class. About 10 minutes past 1, on the morning of Sunday, the 24th instant, when all the inmates were in bed, suddenly, and without any previous warning, this ancient tenement collapsed, and fell in hideous ruin upon its own base; some of the walls falling into the street, and some choking up the close at its side. Upwards of 80 persons were buried in the ruins. The news of the catastrophe spread far and wide, and the civic authorities organized a powerful assistance to search the ruins. This was a most dangerous task, for huge fragments of wall and gable tottered to their fall above their heads. By brave exertions, those unfortunates who were not buried beneath piles of rubbish were drawn forth. Before night 20 or more dead bodies were taken out, and as many maimed and crushed sufferers were carried to the hospital; some, mostly children, were rescued unhurt. Then the magistrates, deeming it unjust to expose valuable lives to probable destruction only to remove the corpses, ordered the work to cease until measures had been taken to avert further danger. When the work was completed, the number of persons found to have been crushed to death was 32. Most of these were discovered in or near their beds, and, in many cases, in such positions as showed that their beds or flooring had been turned over in the fall. Many of the inmates had miraculous escapes. In a catastrophe by which the dwellings of numerous families were destroyed at midnight, without warning, whole households were swept away; of others, some perished, some escaped. In some cases, the grandsire, or grandmother, their children, and grandchildren, perished together; the husband and wife were found crushed in their

bed; in some both parents perished, and their children became orphans in one instant.

A long inquiry was held into the cause of the catastrophe. It seemed probable that the original structure had in the course of centuries undergone such repeated mutilations that the wonder should have been that it held so long together rather than that it should have given way at last.

25. Great Fire at Chester.—The city of Chester, deserted as a port, has to some extent recovered its prosperity by becoming the centre of numerous lines of railway. The station is one of the largest and handsomest in Europe. A very large hotel was built adjoining the station for the accommodation of the travellers, and proved so prosperous that a wing, as large as the main building and more sumptuous, has been added. At 5 P.M. of the 25th it was discovered that the original hotel was on fire. Great and early exertions were made to extinguish the flames, but without success. The old building was destroyed, with a great part of the costly furniture; the new buildings were saved without much injury. The flames were with difficulty prevented from extending to the railway station and depôts.

27. The Murder in Drury Court.—Richard Reeve, 18, a youth of boyish and inoffensive aspect, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court for the wilful murder of his step-sister, Mary Anne Reeve, on the 15th of November. It appeared from the evidence that the father of the prisoner was a basket-maker, and tenanted the ground-floor and an upper room of a house in Drury Court, Drury Lane. The family of the Reeves, including the father and mother, consisted of six: Richard, the son by a former wife; Mary Anne, aged 10, and two younger children. They lived in a quarrelsome and dissipated manner, and between the youth Richard Reeve and his sister Mary Anne there was constant strife. The girl possessed a very aggravating temper; and when her mother was out she was intrusted with the keys of the house, and exercised this power to the annoyance of her brother by locking up the bread and other food from him when he came home from work. At about 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 15th of November, the mother went out, and the girl was upstairs with a woman who lodged in the house. After a short time Richard Reeve called out to his sister from the room below, and she asked, in her usual rough way, what he wanted. He replied that he wanted the key of the back place; and upon her saying that she did not know where it was, he told her that it lay on the table by the back window. She then said, "All right, Dick," and went down stairs to her brother. Nothing more was heard to pass between them, and the lodger never saw the girl again until she was dead. In the course of the morning, the mother returned, and inquired for the girl, but the brother said he did not know where she was; and it was supposed that she had gone out into some of the neighbouring streets. In the meantime, the youth went to a house in another court, and told two young women with whom he was acquainted that he had murdered his sister; but

his manner was so unconcerned that the women believed at the time that he was joking. He then went back to Drury Court, and a lad of his acquaintance proposed to go with him and look for his sister. Reeve asked another boy, who was standing by, to accompany them, and the three youths then walked down the Strand until they arrived opposite St. Clement's Church. Richard Reeve then turned round and said, "It's no use looking after my sister Polly; go back, and tell my father, if he wants her, he will find her in the coal-cellar, with a rope round her neck, strangled." The two lads made no remark, but immediately went back with their story to the family in Drury Court. The coal-cellar was under a passage between the front and back room, on the ground-floor, and was entered by a trap-door in the floor of the passage. The father was tipsy at the time, and the two lads descended into the cellar, where they found the little girl, with a piece of rope tied round her neck, quite dead, and lying with her face upon the coals. They lifted the body, and carried it to the opening of the cellar, where two of the lodgers of the house took it from them, and placed it on a sofa in the front shop. The cord was removed from the neck, and when a surgeon arrived from the hospital, there was a little warmth still in the body. The girl had evidently been strangled by the cord, which was drawn so tightly round her neck, that to have done it herself, the surgeon stated, there must have been marks made by the rope upon her hands or fingers, of which marks, however, there was not the slightest trace. During this time, the boy, Richard Reeve, was wandering about the neighbourhood in a restless state. After parting with the two lads at St. Clement's Church, he went again to the women whom he had seen in the morning, saying that he could not rest, and had sent the lads to tell his father where the body of his little sister lay. A little before 5 o'clock he was found, leaning listlessly against a street-post, by a detective officer, to whom he at once admitted, with great composure, that he had murdered his sister under a feeling of aggravation. Proofs of the prisoner's guilt were too strict to admit of any dispute. An attempt was, therefore, made to procure an acquittal on the ground of insanity; and though the counsel admitted that there was no evidence to justify him in adopting this plea, he, nevertheless, suggested to the jury that they might themselves assume the responsibility of giving such a verdict. But the judge, in strong language, cautioned the jury against the mischief of returning a verdict of this description, when there was not the slightest evidence to support it; and the jury then found the prisoner *Guilty*, but strongly recommended him to mercy on account of his youth and the bad example that had been set him. The prisoner was sentenced to death; but considerable difficulty was experienced by the authorities in arriving at a conclusion as to what should be done in his extraordinary case. The unhappy prisoner never gave any explanation of the circumstances under which the murder was committed, and appeared to entertain an opinion that the jury would have acquitted him on the ground of insanity, if the judge had not so strongly warned them against

returning such a verdict. The clemency of the Crown was subsequently extended to the prisoner, and the sentence of death was commuted to that of penal servitude for life.

28. Great Fire in Pimlico.—The manufactory and workshops of Messrs. Holland and Sons, the extensive cabinet-makers and upholsterers, are in Upper Ranelagh Street, Pimlico. They consist of four ranges of buildings, two stories high, with extensive yards of the most valuable timber, and a dwelling-house. On the morning of the 28th a policeman on the beat discovered that these combustible premises were on fire. Numerous fire-engines were speedily at work. But the materials used in the business are prepared by drying, the paints and varnish of course burn furiously; and in consequence the whole of the workshops were destroyed, with all their contents and the valuable tools. The timber in the yards was with difficulty saved from total destruction, and the house was damaged. Many small houses in immediate proximity were partially destroyed.

— The Deptford Murder.—Singular Case of Murder or Suicide. — George Inkpen, 20 years of age, by trade a hammerman, and residing at Deptford, was indicted for the wilful murder, on the evening of the 11th of November, of his sweetheart Margaret Edmunds, a young woman who was in domestic service in the same neighbourhood. According to the statement of the young man he had been during the day to witness a foot-race at Hackney Wick, where he met with a friend and drank more freely than he was accustomed to do. At a late hour in the afternoon he returned to Deptford, and then proceeded to the "Lord Duncan" tavern. While he was standing at the bar the young woman, Margaret Edmunds, came in to get beer for supper for the family with whom she lived. He spoke to her, and they went out together. She wished him to drink some of the beer, which he did, and she drank some also, and then they finished the whole of it. The young woman then appears to have dwelt upon the hardships of her situation, and remarked that there was no use in living. She then asked her companion if he would commit suicide with her, saying "Will you follow me?" and to this he replied, "Yes; wherever you go I will go." With that they turned down Mornington Road, and went together to the Surrey Canal. The young man by this time became so affected by the liquor which he had taken during the day that his companion was obliged to hold him up, and he was probably too confused to understand clearly what was going on. When they had reached the canal the young woman asked him if he had got a handkerchief with which they could tie themselves together; but when the handkerchief was produced she said it would not be long enough to go round them both. She then took from her pocket a piece of tape—which, however, she declared she had not brought out with any idea of her present purpose — and the prisoner also took from his pocket a boot-lace, with which and the tape they fastened themselves together. When this was done the young woman expressed a doubt as to whether the crinoline

which she wore would not prevent her from sinking in the water; and then placing her arms around the neck of her companion, she flung herself with him into the canal. They turned over together in the water two or three times, when either the lace or the tape broke, and they were separated. The poor young woman seems to have sunk at once, but the man rose to the surface of the water and clambered out on the opposite bank of the canal. When, after a little time, he became conscious of the fate of his unhappy companion, he instantly plunged into the water again to extricate her; but he was unable to find the body, and he then got out of the canal once more, and ran home to his friends, to whom he related the fatal occurrence. The assistance of the police was immediately obtained, and the survivor, after giving his account of the affair, proceeded with the officer to search for the body, which was soon afterwards recovered from the water, but in a perfectly lifeless condition. The boot-lace, of which the prisoner had spoken, was afterwards dragged up from the canal at a little distance from the spot where the body was found, and so far corroborated his statement. An inquest was held on the body of the girl, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased Margaret Edmunds did wilfully murder herself, and that George Inkpen was feloniously present and assisted in the crime. The unfortunate young woman had been courted by George Inkpen for about two years, and her sister, who likewise lived at Deptford, stated that she saw her during the previous evening, when she appeared in her usual good spirits. Her mistress also declared that she possessed a very cheerful disposition, and that at the time when she left the house to go for the beer she was in her ordinary state of mind. The landlord of the tavern said that the deceased came into his house with a smile upon her face, and appeared to be on very happy terms with the young man. Meanwhile the conduct of the prisoner appeared to be explained in a more satisfactory manner. The judge remarked upon the painful nature of the case, and said that the prisoner's own statement established his acquiescence in the act which proved fatal to the deceased woman, that the law defined such acquiescence as amounting to the crime of murder. The jury accordingly found the prisoner *Guilty*, but strongly recommended him to mercy; and declared, in reply to questions put to them by the judge, that they considered the story of the prisoner to be in every particular true, and that there was not the slightest malice on his part. The judge then expressed his concurrence with the opinion of the jury, and stated that the extenuating features of the case should be represented in the proper quarter. Sentence of death was passed; but he was not executed.

Disasters at Sea.—Accounts have been received of the loss at sea of many fine merchant ships, accompanied in some cases with great loss of life.

On the 3rd November the American ship *Maritana*, which had sailed from Liverpool on the 13th September, was entering Boston

Harbour, when she struck on a rock. The boats were destroyed; yet, being close in, there seemed every chance that her crew and passengers would escape; but, unhappily, the next morning she broke in two, and in a very short time went to pieces. The captain, some of the crew, and all the passengers to the number of 24, perished.

The *Ancient Mariner*, of Sunderland, 600 tons burden, sailed from Montreal with a cargo of grain and flour for London. On the 24th October she encountered a strong gale, and made much water. The efforts of the crew at the pumps were made abortive by the grain drawn in by the suction and so choking the pumps. The vessel consequently became waterlogged. During the night a heavy sea swept over her, and she went down head foremost. Three only of the crew escaped, in a small boat: the captain and 14 seamen were drowned.

The ship *Roderick Dhu*, 1093 tons, with a very valuable cargo, trading on the coast of Africa, was wrecked in February on Cape Palmas. Some 3000 of the natives surrounded the wreck, which they plundered of everything, the captain and crew escaping with their bare lives.

In June, a large vessel, supposed to be the barque *Prince of Wales*, of Glasgow, was found wrecked at Albardas, on the coast of the Brazils. On the British consul boarding the wreck, he found 10 dead bodies, including two females. The vessel had been so thoroughly plundered, that there was some doubt concerning her identity. Nothing could be discovered as to the circumstances of the disaster.

The *Asiatic*, 1000 tons, was on her voyage from Akyab to Falmouth. On the 18th June, being in lat. 34° 56′ S., long. 27° E., she was caught in a tremendous gale, and gradually became waterlogged. Suddenly she fell over on her side and sank almost immediately. The captain and eight of the crew escaped with difficulty in a boat; but the chief officer, two midshipmen, the steward, and 11 seamen went down with the ship.

Fire appears to have become an element as destructive to our ships as water. The celebrated clipper, the *Sovereign of the Seas*, a splendid ship, belonging to Messrs. Baines and Co., left London for Sydney with a very valuable cargo, and many passengers. She accomplished her voyage with her usual speed; but while in the port of Sydney, on the 23rd September, took fire from some unexplained cause, burnt to the water's edge, and was scuttled with a large part of her cargo.

On the 2nd October, the *William Brown*, 500 tons, was destroyed at sea in lat. 36° 44′, long. 12° 3′ W. Either by the fault of the steward, or by the accidental bursting of some tubs of turpentine, she took fire in the fore-hold. When the ship was found to be on fire from stem to stern, the captain ordered the boats to be launched. This was effected with difficulty, and the passengers were got safely into them. Fortunately, a brig had observed the light of the fire, stood towards it, and picked up the boat. The steward only lost his life.

A similar disaster occurred in the Liverpool Docks. The ship *City of Agra*, with a large cargo

of cotton, was found to be on fire. The crew made the greatest exertion to subdue the flames, and the mate perished in his duty. Assistance was so plentiful that the cargo was removed, and the destruction of the vessel was prevented. The *City of Agra* had but just arrived from Bombay, and the fire had probably been smouldering in her hold for three weeks or a month: had it burst forth while on the sea, the ship and cargo, which was of great value, must have perished.

Another Gale.—The storm which occasioned so much damage on the northern coasts on the 2nd inst., and the following days, recommenced in great fury on the 10th. Its violence was felt in the south-western parts of the metropolis, when much damage was done to the trees, chimney-pots, and ancient buildings. The very heavy rain which accompanied it had its share in the mischief. On the river the shipping suffered considerably in spars and rigging. Several vessels were wrecked on the sands about the Nore, and many coasters were driven on shore on the coasts of Essex and Suffolk. The *Regina*, with a cargo of tallow, worth 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.*, ran upon the Middle Swin sand. The crew were rescued; but the wreck was surrounded by smacks, the men of which commenced an audacious system of plunder—even the Malays are slack-handed in comparison. They bid defiance to the underwriters' agents, and were only driven from the wreck by the bayonets of a party of marines. At Chatham, Dover, and Portsmouth, the storm of wind and rain is reported to have raged with tropical violence.

At Yarmouth many vessels were stranded, or lost masts and spars, or were injured by collision. The greatest anxiety was felt as to the fate of upwards of 200 fishing smacks which had sailed from that port. Happily most of them escaped by cutting away their nets; but some foundered after their crews had been taken out; others were found derelict at sea, and nothing was known of their crews. One, the *Triumph*, was wrecked, and all her crew—11 persons—perished. A brig foundered, but the men were saved.

On the following Wednesday the storm again rose to the height. About Bridlington many vessels were stranded: at Shields three vessels were wrecked on the bar, but their crews, except two, were rescued.

The effects of this gale were felt all along the southern coast, the coast of Wales, and the north-west seaboard. At Liverpool, the ship *Prompt*, 716 tons, laden with rice, had completed her voyage from Rangoon, and was attempting to enter the Mersey, when it was observed that her mizen-mast had been cut away. A steam-tug went to her assistance, but either it was too late or the affair was mismanaged, for the ship sank, and 15 of her crew perished with her: the captain, mate, pilot, and two seamen were rescued. On the same day (Monday) the brig *Euxine*, from Alexandria, with beans, was entering the Mersey in tow of a tug, when the hawser broke. The master refused to have a new hawser supplied, saying he would let go his anchor and ride out the storm. Nothing more was seen of the brig until the following Wednes-

day, when she was discovered on the Horse Bank on her beam ends. All her crew perished.

Wreck of a Prussian Man-of-War.—During the storms of this month, the Prussian corvette *Amazon* was wrecked on the sands near the Helder, but the date and circumstances are unknown. On the 26th, a part of a large vessel, which, from its being fitted with arm-racks still holding several swords, was conjectured to have been a man-of-war, drifted on shore. Other parts of a wreck were found, and, from the circumstance that the guns were marked "F. W." (Frederick William), there is little doubt that the unfortunate vessel was the *Amazon*. The misfortune is greater than appears at first sight, for Prussia has a very insignificant navy, and the few vessels she keeps at sea are maintained chiefly as training-ships for young naval officers, and the *Amazon* had among her crew of 118 persons, *nineteen* midshipmen, all of good families.

DECEMBER.

2. Explosion of "Paraffin."—There has been lately introduced, for the purposes of light, an oil called "paraffin," which, having a high illuminating power, being very cheap and cleanly, and not requiring an expensive lamp, has got into extensive use. Unfortunately, when not carefully prepared, or if improperly used, it is highly explosive, and spreads around with a fierce flame, which it is impossible to avoid, and cannot be extinguished. Some dreadful accidents have occurred from this misuse of an useful article. In some cases the disaster has arisen from the volatile qualities of the oil, which a slight increase of temperature will cause to form vapour, and thereby burst the receptacle; sometimes from the gross carelessness of the persons handling it; but whenever an explosion has occurred it has caused the deaths of persons with horrible sufferings. On the 2nd inst., as a carman and a boy, in the service of an oil and colourman in Camden Town, were pouring paraffin from a larger into a smaller vessel, by candle-light, the boy brought the candle too near to the oil, which immediately exploded. The boy was so dreadfully burnt, that he died shortly after; and the man, also, was supposed to be mortally injured; the house and a valuable stock-in-trade were destroyed, and the houses adjoining were much injured.

Paraffin, or, as it is also called, "coal oil," is, chemically, a compound of carbon and hydrogen; it is produced by the distillation, at carefully-regulated temperatures, of coal, of certain carbonaceous shales, and, latterly, from the petroleum now obtained in such surprising quantities in America and elsewhere. According to the process, the oils are of various specific gravities, and their boiling points have the wide range from 46° to 600° of Fahrenheit. When not properly prepared, the oils contain large portions of extremely volatile hydro-carbons, which are vapourized by the heat evolved by the combustion of the heavier oils, and explosion ensues. When properly prepared and carefully used paraffin is perfectly safe. That prepared for common use does not ignite under 130° to 140° Fahr., and does not explode except

at a much higher temperature. The test of the safety of paraffin is very simple. Let a few drops be allowed to fall upon a plate, and a lighted match be brought close to them; if they ignite immediately, the oil is dangerous. If, however, some few seconds pass while the match is warming the oil, which then ignites and burns slowly, it may be used without fear.

2. Great Fire at Antwerp.—A great conflagration, surpassing in extent any fire that has occurred in Antwerp since the destruction of the Entrepôt in 1830, threw the whole city into consternation. The fire broke out at half-past 5 o'clock in the Belgian Sugar Refinery, which, on one side, adjoins the Entrepôt St. Felix, and, on the other, the premises of MM. Nex and Verbert, extensive timber merchants.

The principal front of the refinery faces the great basin, and the other the railway station. So great was the heat that, in a very short time, two vessels lying at anchor in the basin took fire, and were partially consumed. The fire continuing to gain intensity, it was soon found impossible to save the refinery; in less than half-an-hour from its first breaking out the building was one fiery furnace, throwing high into the air columns of flames which lit up the whole city. At this time the country as far as Dam was as light as day, the flames being perfectly visible three leagues off; they were even seen by the passengers in the Ghent train as far as Neukerke. As the refinery was in flames throughout, the efforts of the fire-brigade and of the garrison were directed to save the adjacent buildings, especially the Entrepôt St. Felix and the timber-yard, to which end the fire-engines of the city did good service, but the fire was so intense that the water poured upon the flames rather seemed to feed than to extinguish them. But the calamities attending this conflagration were not limited to the destruction of property merely; for whilst the Entrepôt was still intact by the flames a number of workmen, including the inspector and sub-director of the Entrepôt, entered the building. Shortly afterwards, as tongues of livid flame were observed issuing from the windows of the first storey, a cry of horror arose from the crowd in anticipation of the approaching fate of these victims to their courage or sense of duty; the roof suddenly fell in with a fearful crash, burying all beneath it in the ruins. Amongst the killed were found the bodies of those two officers and of eight other persons; but the actual loss of life was not ascertained. Thus, in one quarter of an hour, had this building, supposed to be fire-proof, fallen a prey to the flames. The amount of damage done could not be accurately calculated; but that it was enormous, will be seen from the fact that the Entrepôt and its contents alone were roughly estimated at from 8,000,000f. to 10,000,000f., whilst the Antwerp Refinery was itself insured to the amount of nearly 2,000,000f.

4. Fatal Poaching Affray.—George Cooper, 23, Thomas Cooper, 29, and Richard Roberts, 34, colliers, and Thomas Gwilliam, 30, quarryman, were charged at Gloucester Assizes with the wilful murder, at West Dean, of Samuel Beard, superintendent of police. It appeared from the evidence of a farmer, named Guest, that on

the night of Saturday, the 17th of August, he engaged the services of the police officer, Beard, to watch for some men whom he suspected of a design to steal some of his sheep, which were feeding on a common. Beard was without his uniform, and the two men concealed themselves near a tavern, called the "Speech House," in which there were at the time a number of labouring men. At about half-past 10 o'clock, four men came out of the tavern, one of whom returned into the house for a dog, and then followed his three companions, who were proceeding along the road. They were not the men for whom the farmer was looking, but, mistrusting their appearance, he went after them, and left the superintendent to continue his watch upon the other men in the tavern. At a short distance along the road, he first passed the man with the dog, and then the other three men, who were standing by the gate of a field. He made no attempt to meddle with the men, and walked on some distance beyond the point; but, in the meantime, the superintendent, suspecting that the men were setting nets for game, left his place of concealment, and went forward to question them. According to a deposition which Beard subsequently made, he recognized the three men by the gate to be the prisoners, Thomas and George Cooper, and Roberts, and the fourth man to be the prisoner, Gwilliam. Beard addressed himself to one of the men by the gate, but received an evasive reply; and his threat to search the man, led to blows; after which, the fourth man, having come to the spot, they all set upon the unfortunate officer, beat him to the ground, and then kicked him on the head and face until he became insensible. During this ruffianly scene, the farmer, who was returning to the spot, heard the sound of blows, and, a few minutes afterwards, he saw the four men come from the field, and proceed towards the "Speech House." He then went in search of the superintendent, but did not find him till about half-past 4 in the morning. The unfortunate man was lying on the ground, in an open part of Dean Forest, at a few yards' distance from the gate where the affray had taken place; and a net, that was set on the forest side of the hedge, showed that his assailants had been engaged in poaching. Assistance was obtained at daylight, and the sufferer was removed to the "Speech House;" when his injuries were found to be of a fatal nature, and he died on the following Saturday. Meanwhile, the four prisoners were taken into custody, and confronted with the dying man, who then made a deposition that identified them as his assailants, and which was received as evidence against the four men at the trial. The counsel for the two Coopers, and Thomas Gwilliam, contended that their offence amounted only to the crime of manslaughter; but the counsel for Roberts attempted to exculpate him from having taken any share in the affray. The jury found all the prisoners *Guilty* of manslaughter, but recommended Roberts to mercy on account of his wife and family. The judge, however, said the deceased man had been beaten to death by the prisoners in the most cruel and dastardly manner, and that he could make no distinction in the sentences, which he then pronounced to be,

for each of the prisoners, 15 years of penal servitude.

6. Murder and Suicide at Sheffield.—A shocking crime was perpetrated this morning at a house in Carlisle Street, in this town. It appeared that a scissors-maker, named Thomas Townsend, having become a widower some few years ago, a daughter of his deceased wife, named Eliza Fisher, continued to live with him for some time as housekeeper. During this period, an intercourse took place between Townsend and his step-daughter which resulted in the birth of a child. The child died, and the young woman, in spite of the importunities of her step-father, resolved to terminate the connection. With this view she had recently engaged herself as a domestic servant to a tradesman in Carlisle Street; and to the solicitations with which her step-father pursued her she returned a uniform and firm denial. Incensed by her refusal, Townsend bought a pair of pistols, and, with the loaded weapons, proceeded to make one last demand of the girl to return to his roof. His application at the house was replied to by the mistress; but at his request the girl was sent to the door, to speak to him. His entreaty for her to return to his house was met by a declaration of her resolution to remain in service; and immediately he drew a pistol from his pocket, and shot her in the side. She reeled back into the kitchen, and fell into the arms of her mistress; and the next moment Townsend, with the other pistol, shot himself in the breast. He fell upon his back, groaning heavily, and, before assistance could arrive, he had expired. The unfortunate young woman was found to be fearfully injured; and, after lingering in a precarious state for eleven days, death, at length, released her from her sufferings.

6. Painful Railway Accident.—An accident of a very painful character took place on the South-Western Railway, at the Portswood station, about two miles from Southampton. In the evening, Mrs. Chamberlain, the wife of one of the railway telegraph inspectors, had descended the steps leading from the bridge on to the line at the temporary station recently erected, and was about to cross the main line. At this moment, the signal was put on for the 5 o'clock down train from London to pass. Mr. Noakes, the station-master, seeing the imminent danger in which she was placed, rushed across the line to save her, and had just pushed her back into safety, when the buffer of the engine caught his shoulder, and threw him nearly 50 feet forward along the line; the train passed over him, and literally tore and crushed his body to pieces. Parts of his dress were still attached to the engine when it reached Southampton. The unfortunate man, who thus lost his life in saving that of another, had recently been promoted for good conduct from the post of ticket collector, to that of a station-master. His case called forth great sympathy; and a subscription for the relief of his widow and four children, contributed by passengers on the metropolitan lines, amounted to a considerable sum.

An accident of the same kind occurred some years back at the Balcombe station on the Brighton line. On that occasion the station-master and the woman he

attempted to save were both cut to pieces.

6. Singular Trial for Murder.—At the Chester Assizes, Jemima Morgan, otherwise Elizabeth Thompson, 19, servant, was charged with the wilful murder of George Henry Davies, at Chester, on the 27th of October last.

The romance with which the alleged crime was surrounded, and the almost unprecedented circumstance that the unwilling survivor of two voluntary suicides should be tried for the murder of her less fortunate companion, had given a great interest to this case; and the shire-hall was densely crowded.

The prisoner, who is a native of Shropshire, left her home in consequence of some family disputes, and came to Chester, where she lived an unchaste life. For some weeks previous to this tragical occurrence she had lived with the deceased, passing as his wife, at an inn in Frodsham Street. The deceased, a young man about 24 years of age, had been respectably educated by his parents, who resided near Oswestry. He had been bred a chemist and druggist, and was in that employment at Rhyl, when a sum of money was bequeathed to him with which he resolved to go into business for himself in Chester. He had not been long in that city before he commenced a dissolute course of life, and he subsequently made the prisoner's acquaintance. On the day in question the deceased having spent most of his money, and being in low spirits, they both took an excursion to Liverpool. While in the return train that evening Davies threatened to terminate his existence, and produced a phial containing laudanum for that purpose; but the prisoner succeeded in destroying it before he could accomplish his design. Having arrived at Chester station they went to the inn where they had been living, and remained there about an hour; they then went to another house in the same locality, where the deceased left some notes to be put in the letter-box by the landlord the next day. Davies then sent a youth to the next chemist's shop with a paper, on which was written, in the professional manner, a Latin prescription. The boy returned, and handed the deceased a two-ounce bottle of laudanum. The deceased had himself purchased another bottle of the same drug. They told the landlord that, having been married, they intended to leave for Paris the following morning, and at the instigation of the deceased Morgan gave the landlord's daughter her gold chain. They then returned to their former lodgings and retired to bed. It seems that the deceased had repeatedly expressed his determination to put an end to his existence, and had urged his companion to die with him. She now agreed; and they resolved to use each other's agency in mutual destruction. The deceased poured one bottleful of the poison out for the prisoner, and she acted in a similar manner for him. They each swallowed the fatal draught, after considerable hesitation on the prisoner's part, during which a little of her share was spilt on the table-cover, and immediately got into bed. In a short time the inmates of the house were aroused by the prisoner screaming out to the landlady, "We are poisoned; Harry has given me poison, and I have given it to him." The deceased was found in an unconscious

state on the bed, and they were both removed to the infirmary. The poison did not appear to have taken such effect on the prisoner as upon Davies, for she rallied; and was sufficiently recovered to appear at the magistrate's court the next day. The deceased lingered until 9 o'clock the following morning, when he expired, never having regained possession of his faculties.

The witnesses stated that the prisoner always displayed the greatest affection for the unfortunate deceased, and it was with difficulty that for proper medical treatment she was separated from him.

One of the letters left by the deceased to be posted was addressed to the parents of the prisoner.

"Chester, Oct. 27.

"My dear Father and Mother,—If you like to take the trouble you will find me at Mrs. Wasem's, Frodsham Street, Chester, on the 28th of October, dead, so, for God's sake, come and see me, and he who loves me, respectably interred. You can keep my friend's clothes for ever. Be sure and come and fetch the box immediately and any other luggage that I may possess. Jemima does not owe Mrs. Wasem a fraction, therefore I trust you will not give anything.—I remain, yours affectionately,

"G. H. Davies."

"Turn over. For God's sake bury us both together, because our love was not of a short and fickle disposition."

This letter was in the handwriting of the deceased. He had written it for the prisoner, but had signed it with his own name instead of hers. The other letter was addressed to his own mother.

"Chester, Oct. 27.

"My dear Mother,—You will find me in Frodsham Street, Chester, dead, so you must come immediately and inter Jemi and I respectably, and according to the rites of the Established Church.—I am, my dear mother, with fervent love,

"G. H. Davies."

Another letter was found in the bedroom of the Bricklayers' Arms, and was addressed to the landlady.

"Mrs. Wasem,—I must deliver all Lizzy's things up to-night to Mrs. Morgan, who will call in a few days, and will claim everything that belongs to her or me. The ring that is upon Jemima you must not take off upon any circumstances.

"G. H. Davies."

Mr. McIntyre, the prisoner's counsel, addressed the jury in an affecting speech, founded on the singular and romantic events which had led to the prisoner's present position. He said he could find but one similar case, and that so far back as the time of James I., in 1614. There a wife was indicted for the murder of her husband, under circumstances somewhat similar to the present, and was acquitted on the legal ground that it must be assumed that she was acting under the coercion of her husband; and urged, that as the prisoner was living with the deceased as his wife she would fall under the same construction.

The learned judge, however, pointed out that the distinction was material—the prisoner was

not the wife of the deceased; the question of law for the jury was, whether the prisoner was or was not an encouraging or assenting party.

The jury acquitted the prisoner, to the great satisfaction of the audience.

8. Eruption of Vesuvius.—Destruction of Torre del Greco.—An eruption of Vesuvius, apparently as grand as any since the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were buried in volcanic dust, and attended with many of the same phenomena that accompanied that convulsion, commenced on the 8th December, and continued with effects of greater or less power for some weeks. For some time the guides and others accustomed to watch the mountain had observed signs of volcanic activity. On the 8th inst., about mid-day, a great trembling of the ground was felt at Torre del Greco, a city of 22,000 inhabitants, built on the slope of the mountain towards the sea. The terrified inhabitants apprehended an earthquake; but it soon became apparent that a grand discharge of lava or scoria was about to take place. An eruption is preferred to these ground-tremblings, because it appears to relieve the surcharged bosom of the earth; its direction is in general defined and the mischief localized; whereas, an earthquake may destroy all the buildings for an indefinite circle around. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a large opening was made in the ground above Torre del Greco, about half a mile below the crater of 1774. The first cone was thrown up beneath some houses, which were blown up into the air. Soon other cones were formed near the same place, and on the top of the mountain: but the greater crater as yet remained quiescent. At 2 o'clock on the following morning it burst out with a tremendous noise, throwing stones and ashes to a great height. Streams of lava began to pour forth; which united and came in one vast glowing river towards the city. No connected description of this vast act of nature can be attempted; but the vivid narratives of the correspondents of the *Athenæum* and the *Times* supply the following account of the most striking phenomena:—

"When I first saw the eruption I was walking with a friend, and happening to look over the inclination of a mountain which cut the sea and the distant prospect, saw what appeared to be a vast pine; and yet, I said, rubbing my eyes, I do not remember one on that spot; it cannot be a pine, it must be smoke from Vesuvius: and so it was; and at this, the commencement of the eruption, we could see the mighty mass from the roots, which were fixed in the base of the mountain, growing up with wonderful rapidity to a gigantic tree which touched the very heavens, and then spread its branches south and east and west, until the coast, sea, everything was hidden from view. I never witnessed anything grander than the vast masses of smoke which rose and rolled over one another in magnificent involutions, nor anything which gave me a deeper consciousness of the powers of nature, than the loud artillery which preceded every impetus of the mountain, shaking our windows and doors at the distance of many miles, and even at sea, as sailors told me, making their

boats tremble in the water. As night set in, the spectacle changed its aspect; it was a confusion of black and deep-red colour, only at intervals it being possible to see distinctly the column of fire and smoke. Forked lightning and other electric exhibitions played about the mountain, and formed a scene which no pen can describe."

These gigantic columns were calculated to rise 10,000 feet from the lower mouths, and 3000 from the crater. The correspondent of the *Times* went to the mountain.

"The wind blows off the mountain due north and south, so that, until you get just under the column, you are not exposed to the shower of dust which falls thickly and constantly, almost blinding one, and certainly not conducing to easy respiration. On arriving at the devoted little town, which numbers 22,000 souls, I found the place, except at the station, almost deserted. Every house was abandoned. At the station there was a vast crowd of persons, some the last lingering inhabitants, with beds and articles of furniture, anxious to be off; others, consisting of the Bersaglieri and Nationals, who remained to guard the place; for misfortune is no protection against the hordes of thieves who just at present drive a thriving trade in the neighbourhood. The first thing which strikes the eye is the blackened appearance of every object, the fine dust, which had fallen in heavy showers, lying $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth in the streets and on the tops of the houses. Some of these were cracked horizontally across the flat roofs, and others perpendicularly, but it is not until you turn off to the left, a little beyond the station, that the full amount of the damage is to be witnessed. From this point, ascending the mountain, a number of houses are passed which have been most materially injured, from 400 to 500 in all, and rendered to a certain extent unsafe." The city he found safe from the lava current, which in its approach had encountered a slight elevation by which it was divided into two streams and turned aside. But beside the destruction of the buildings by the earthquake, the ground on which the city stood was cracked into vast fissures, from which issued mephitic gases which made the place almost unendurable. The most intolerable part of the visitation was the vast quantity of volcanic dust which darkened the whole atmosphere, and covered the country for many miles, according to the direction of the wind. The houses and ground were already covered with this dark grey coating, which also clothed the trees and all vegetable life. As at the buried cities, it penetrated into the most retired corners of the buildings, and insinuated itself into boxes and drawers, covering the architecture, furniture, and domestic articles with a half-shapeless pall. Should circumstances permit it to harden undisturbed, it may form moulds of the bodies it enclosed.*

The cloud spread over Castellamare and Sorrento, and over the sea towards Sicily, on which a favourable wind would probably

* One of the most interesting discoveries at Pompeii was the uncovering of the remains of some females of noble family; the dust which had destroyed them had taken their shapes, and presented perfect moulds of their features and busts.

deposit much of it. The sea itself was covered with a coating of the ash, which floated on the surface, and every stroke of the oar sent a mass to right and left.

"On Tuesday (the 9th) there were several shocks of earthquake, which brought some crippled houses to the ground; and again, so recently as Wednesday, two other shocks were felt. On Thursday, I visited Torre del Greco again, to examine more in detail the injury which had been inflicted. Torre del Greco had become what Pompeii was after the earthquake; 22,000 persons had been driven from their dwellings in a night, while all the signs of recent life and of hurried escape met one at every glance. The train stopped on the Naples side of the city, 'For,' said the inspector, 'there are several clefts in the road, and the vibration of the carriages might bring down more houses.' So, dismounting, we walked along the rail, through the Strada Marina, every house in which had fissures from top to bottom, and before ascending went down to the sea, which at a few feet from the beach was boiling furiously. 'The sea has retired,' said an inhabitant, 'full 20 palms, and we consider this as a bad symptom, and an indication of yet greater disasters. These huge rocks were covered on Sunday last, and now they are all exposed, and are cleft to the bottom, as if by some mighty mechanical power.' They are all composed of hard, flint-like lava, which flowed down in 1794, overwhelming the father of the present city. Through the subterranean opening which had been made by the earthquake the water from the mountain was pouring into the sea, and, though the temperature was not much increased, it had an acid flavour. Close by we went into a ruined house, to examine a well which had been cleft by the earthquake, and through which the springs were pouring down with much violence, as the ear, not the eye, told us. Torre del Greco is terraced on the incline of the mountain, and you enter one parallel street from another by a series of steps. Other streets run at right angles to these, and lead from the sea up to the higher parts of Vesuvius. Let us ascend the Strada Ripa, which had a large fissure throughout, and, turning off to the left, pass down the Strada Fontana. It is so called from the fountain which is there, and which has now risen several feet; at one extremity of it the water was in a state of boiling agitation, not, I think, from the effect of heat so much as from the springs which had been opened beneath. I tasted this water, which was perfectly flavourless, like boiled water; but there was nothing more decided in its character. Every house in this street was in a ruined state; workmen were knocking holes in the façades at the top of some of them, in which to place the ends of poles that were to be their props; others had fallen a mass of *débris*, and several were cut down so finely that sections of them remained exhibiting the interior. I retrace my steps and again ascend, and, mounting a range of steps, enter on another terrace, called the Strada Santa Croce. All the houses here presented a similar appearance. We walked in the middle of the street, for who could tell but that one of the cripples might fall upon us?

Right and left were cross-streets in the same condition, and in them several houses had fallen, a mass of rubbish. I stopped before one large house in particular, the shell of which was remaining intact while the interior had fallen in, and the mason-work projected through the open door. Just outside, the street had been thrown up by the volcanic action, and a crater was formed ten palms in diameter. I stood on the edge and looked down, and saw that the geological formation was all of lava, the old lava of 1794, split asunder by a mysterious and irresistible power, and that the actual city was built on the city of the dead. Nine times has Torre del Greco been destroyed, and yet, with a persistence which appears like folly, the inhabitants have returned, and rebuilt, and suffered, and have been swallowed up. Further on up this street—a bed of lava, for so it is—we come in front of the church of Santa Croce; it is a spruce new building, as white as plaster can make it, and was erected when its predecessor was destroyed by the eruption at the end of the last century; by its side stands the Campanile, a much more ancient building, dwarfed of its original proportions, for two floors remained buried beneath the old lava, and now only two remain—another proof of human hardihood or of human affection. The same impressive scenes were visible in all directions, right and left, or mounting upwards; all was *débris*, or falling into ruins."

The city now presented a busy scene. Thousands of the inhabitants had returned for the purpose of carrying away their goods and chattels. Where the houses were safe, the late tenants were busy removing everything into the streets. Here the furniture was built up into piles, on the top of which children and old women sat as guards. Many found their houses in ruins, or so injured that they threatened to fall on the least disturbance; their former tenants dare not enter, but sat in groups, looking in blank sorrow upon their inaccessible wealth.

"Let us leave the town, which is surrounded by smiling vineyards, and traverse the old road, which shortly conducts us to the old bed of lava. Tumbling and stumbling over this, we arrive at the origin of the disaster, which lies at the foot of the cone, on the top of which is situated the grand crater. There are four large mouths in a line with one another, while right and left were a number of smaller ones. One or two opened not far from me while I stood there, and the smoke which issued from many points, and the extreme heat beneath our feet, told us that it was just possible we might ourselves be sent into the air. Across the mighty bed, perhaps here the third of a mile in breadth, a hot, quivering atmosphere showed that it would be dangerous to cross it; the heat would be too great, or the crust, here and there more fragile, might break and let us into the liquid lava below. I cannot speak as a chymist, but the colours of the formations on the sides of the many craters were splendid, and men were already plying their trade of collecting and selling specimens. Above this remarkable scene towered the feudal lord of the district, by whose will these tributaries below did their work of devastation; if he speaks, they are silent; and

when he reposes, his too ready agents begin to act without moderation or compassion. We returned by the same road as that by which we ascended, and observed that the old bed of lava had been riven by the earthquake; and you must remember how this lava is formed beneath the scoriæ which cover the surface. It is as hard as flint, and it must have been a mighty agency which could split it thus in two. A quarter of an hour's walk brings us by a circuitous road to the extreme end of the new lava which flowed out on Sunday evening, and, though I have been accustomed for many years to watch such scenes, I was astonished at the extent of land which it had covered in so short a time. There is a house here which has been submerged beneath the liquid fire, and, mounting on the roof, which is broken into large slabs, I looked across the blackened field. It must here be two-thirds of a mile in width, and fully 25 or 28 palms high. Had it not been arrested by the action of the upper mouth it must shortly have swept away the entire city, for it had arrived within a quarter of an hour's walk of it, and the descent to the sea is very rapid. While the earthquakes have destroyed the city, the lava has destroyed the country on the confines. Large and fertile vineyards, where vines of a magnificent quality were grown, are now beneath the lava. Not far from the house on which I stood is another large building, up one side of which the lava has crept and worked in at the windows, while in another direction, and in the middle of the bed, are trees yet retaining their verdure, though roots and trunks are far below the surface—a fact as curious as it is inexplicable. Close by them, too, are trees which have fallen carbonized on the lava.

"The road ascends through the city to the mountain, and after walking about a quarter of a mile from the outskirts you arrive at the stream of lava, which at this point is 28 palms high and nearly half a mile across. It had risen to the roofs of several houses, and was slowly proceeding onward, though its course had much slackened since the morning, in consequence of the opening of the principal crater. About half a mile further on, the fiery mouths were visible, vomiting forth fire and smoke and pumice-stone, but so intense was the heat and so thick the cloud of fine dust that fell around, that it was painful, if not dangerous, to advance. To count the number of mouths would be difficult, for new ones were opening continually, and it was just as likely as not that we ourselves might be let in.

"*Naples, Dec.* 21.—The mountain has been in a state of greater or less agitation all the week; but on Tuesday we had another eruption, equal in magnificence to any I have yet witnessed. It was beginning when I despatched my last letter; as, however, the day wore on it increased in power, and the same wonderful and beautiful effects which I have already described were again observable. At every shot that was fired by the mountain there rose a cloud of ashes in the form of a pine tree, which filed off to the south as another shot was fired and another cloud arose. As the heavy-laden clouds escaped beyond the power which had expelled them, and as the aqueous vapour was condensed, we could see, at intervals, showers,

nay, storms, of ashes falling like avalanches on land and sea, and still the black gorgeous masses rolled on towards Capri, obscuring the coast which lies opposite to Naples. Thunder and lightning, or the roaring of Vesuvius, and electric lights, were frequent incidents in this awful scene; the latter shot up from the mouth of the crater to the summit of the dark cone, played about its involutions, and revelled, as it were, in the licence of freedom—the daylight could not obscure its brilliancy. Towards sunset we marked that effect of colour which is only to be seen in Southern latitudes, for then the mass of dark cloud which hung over Vesuvius and the entire bay was lit up with the most delicate roseate tints. Then came on gray eve and darker night, rendered still more so by the electric flashes which continued to dance above Vesuvius. On the next morning, I went down to Torre again. Alas! it is a city on crutches; many cripples have fallen, and many are falling. From all I can gather, the mountain was split from top to bottom, the fissure reaching far into the sea. In a few words I will show this. There are 11 craters above Torre del Greco, all emitting sulphureous vapours, and the largest is from 70 to 80 feet deep and 100 feet wide. From this point, on the 8th inst., after heavy rumblings and heaving of the surface, the ground was split open, and a fiery fissure was made almost to the outskirts of the city, through which the same unseen power passed, opening the streets and laying bare some parts of the former buried town, and then running into the sea. All this is evident to the eye. You see the fissures in all directions, and walk daintily at times lest you fall in, or lest some rickety building may come down.

"*Naples, Dec.* 28.—Out of a population of 22,000, 15,000 are fugitives. (Several thousands had returned to their houses when the first panic had subsided.) Between 50 and 60 houses have already fallen, and 320 are falling; the rest are more or less injured. Out of 11 churches four only are uninjured; but there is another fearful source of danger—the sulphureous exhalations which are emitted in every direction, and which render houses, in other respects comparatively safe, uninhabitable. By these exhalations, five or six persons, and all the animals, such as cats, dogs, mice, and birds, and the fishes in the sea, have already been killed. In fact, two-thirds of the city have been destroyed. My companions took me through a narrow lane, on either side of which the houses were on the eve of falling, down to an orange garden belonging to one of them, at the furthest extremity of which gaped a crater 20 feet wide and as many deep. Planks were thrown across, and, getting upon them, I looked in and saw the walls of a church which had been destroyed in 1794, graves which had given up their dead—for the skeletons had been removed as soon as discovered—and the frescoed walls of the inner chamber of some house. The smell of sulphur was here strong, and yet stronger, almost insufferable, in the streets through which I afterwards passed. Dead animals lay here and there, and amidst these signs of mortality and sign-posts of danger, which met the eye at every turn, while the soil was still heaving beneath our feet, while Vesuvius was throwing out more violently than

ever, and when at midnight only the poor who had returned had fled from their houses alarmed by another shock, I met some persons coming in with their household goods on their backs. A few steps brought me to the sea, which was boiling furiously for some distance like a cauldron, not the effect, as I at first thought, of springs of fresh water gushing up, but of volcanic action; and the smell of the gases escaping was so intense that I found it necessary for safety to cover my face with a handkerchief."

The discharge of mephitic vapours from the fissure has continued; many persons removing ruins, or attempting to clean out wells, or cultivate the soil, have fallen down dead; and where the gases are not sufficiently powerful to cause immediate death, the consequences are destructive to health. Torre del Greco is probably an uninhabitable spot, and will continue to be so until the subsidence of the soil shall have rendered the earth once more an impermeable mass.

The Italian Government appear to have acted with great energy in affording relief to the unfortunate inhabitants. The fugitives were provided with lodging in the vast halls of the suppressed monasteries, in barracks, and seminaries. They were amply supplied with food and clothing, and several steam-boats plied constantly between the town and Naples, to assist the inhabitants in removing their goods, or in any other manner.

12. Murder at Aldershott.—The horror and indignation excited throughout the country by the last-recorded military tragedies had not yet had time to subside, and the life of Sergeant-Major Kennedy (who was shot on the 6th of November) still trembled in the balance—when the camp at Aldershott was again startled by a murder so savage, so unprovoked, and exhibiting so much bloodthirstiness of purpose, that it could not be accounted for by any of the ordinary incentives to crime.

Thomas Jackson, aged 19, who was indicted this day at the Winchester Assizes for the wilful murder of John Dixon at Aldershott, enlisted in the 78th Regiment of Highlanders in the year 1858, by special authority, being under age. He deserted in a few months' time, and subsequently enlisted into another regiment under an assumed name. He was brought back to his own regiment in October, 1860, and since then he had been punished on two different occasions for the wilful destruction of his kit and rifle. On the evening of November 23rd, at a quarter past 8 o'clock, Sergeant John Dixon and Corporal William Campbell, the orderly-sergeant and corporal of No. 3 Company, proceeded to call the roll of the company at tattoo in the usual way. On entering No. 11 room, a private was holding the light, the corporal calling the roll, and the sergeant noting the names of the absentees. The prisoner was standing between his own cot and that of a private named Monroe. Each man hangs his pouch, with 20 rounds of ball-cartridge in it, at the head of his cot; but men on recruit drill have no ammunition. The prisoner was on recruit drill, but Monroe's pouch contained ammunition. After having answered to his name, the prisoner, it was proved on the trial, took down his own rifle, placed it by his side in the attitude of "ready," moved it backward

and forward, and then fired it. Dixon and Campbell were both hit, and the culprit then coolly replaced the rifle in the rack. Sergeant Dixon, who had his back towards the murderer, cried out, "Who did that?" Jackson replied at once, "I did, old boy." Dixon never uttered another word, but fell over and died. Corporal Campbell was struck on the right shoulder with the same shot, but was not killed, and eventually recovered. Jackson was seized by several soldiers, and was conveyed to the guard-room. The sergeant took him into the prisoners' room, where he left him until the handcuffs were fetched, and during his absence Jackson attacked another prisoner, who was quiet, although drunk, in the guard-room, and nearly strangled him. Upon examination it was found that Jackson had abstracted one round of ammunition from Monroe's pouch, and that he had used his own rifle. While at the guard-room he turned to a soldier named Marshall, who kept hold of him, and said, "Marshall, only for you and a few more who live in that barrack-room, and was always in at the time the regiment was on parade in the forenoon, it was my intention to take 10 rounds of ammunition and load all the rifles I could get, and discharge them at the regiment on parade." He also addressed himself to some non-commissioned officers who were standing by the door of the guard-room, and said, "I am very sorry I have been a fool to myself, and did not shoot more of you ——." He said no more then, but at the station-house he said to Sergeant Proffitt in the cell, "It will be your turn next, and it will be done by the 15th of December, or before Christmas, as I have left some one to do it." At the coroner's inquest it was ascertained that there was a man then undergoing confinement upon the charge of threatening the life of his sergeant, the term of whose punishment would expire on or about the 15th of December. Upon being handed over to the charge of the Aldershott police, the prisoner was formally informed of his offence, and he remarked, in a callous tone, that it made no difference to him, that he knew his destiny, and what he would have to suffer; adding that "the —— gave me six months' hard labour, and now I've given him 12 months." Upon the trial the prisoner, when asked by the learned judge, replied, "I have nothing to say, my Lord." Sentence of death was then passed upon him. He did not evince the slightest emotion, and left the dock with a quick step and jaunty air. The criminal behaved himself after the trial and condemnation in the most stolid and indifferent manner, and refused to the last to pay any attention to the earnest endeavours of the chaplain of the gaol to awaken him to a due sense of his impending fate. On arriving at the drop, the hardened miscreant stepped quickly under the beam, the only one unmoved among those who were there, and still paying no heed to the service for the dead. The funeral of the unfortunate Sergeant Dixon presented a very solemn and imposing spectacle, and attracted a great crowd along the line of route by which the melancholy procession was expected to pass.

14. Death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.—At midnight, the heavy toll of the great bell of St. Paul's announced to Her Majesty's subjects the

death of the Prince Consort. To the great majority of the population of the capital, that deep funereal sound was the first intimation that the husband of our Queen had been in danger of death, or had even suffered under any serious illness. On the previous Saturday the *Court News* had announced that Her Majesty had driven out in an open carriage, and that His Royal Highness had been "confined to his apartments during the week by a feverish cold, attended with pains in the limbs." On the following Wednesday was issued a bulletin, which reported that "His Royal Highness the Prince Consort is suffering from fever, unattended by unfavourable symptoms, but likely from its nature to continue some time." As there was nothing in this statement to create alarm, the general public knew very little about the Prince's illness. On Saturday, however, rumours were abroad at the West End that the Prince was dangerously ill—that he was sinking—until the report grew that he was no more. Following fast upon this rumour, it became known that he had rallied, and that at the Castle even no serious alarm existed. When, therefore, the bell of St. Paul's, at midnight, boomed over the hushed city, a feeling of dread seemed to fall over all hearts, which the morning news proved to be but too well founded. In the morning (Sunday) the sad intelligence was flashed along every wire to every part of the empire; still, the calamity could only be made known to a few persons in each locality, and could scarce be credited even by these. When, however, at the morning service of that day, in the Litany, the minister omitted from the petition for the Royal Family, the name of the Prince Consort,—then, at once, did the reality of the national calamity assert itself to the forebodings of many who were before unwilling to believe the fatal news. The afternoon of that Sunday was indeed a melancholy interval in every home throughout the land. The death of the Prince Consort—of the husband of the Queen—it seemed as though some honoured relative had suddenly been taken away from each household. The interest of the humbler classes—neither deeper nor more general than that of the higher—was, perhaps, even more visible. In every village might be seen groups of women and old men discussing the grief of the widowed Queen—"a widow at 42!" It seemed that, to the general idea, the Queen's person had been associated with a long life and uninterrupted prosperity; and therefore that she should have suffered a lot which may befall any wife—should be deprived of the husband of her youth before that youth had well passed, was a calamity aggravated by its apparent improbability.

The death of the Prince was announced in an *Extraordinary Gazette* in the following terms:—

"*Whitehall, Dec.* 15.—On Saturday night, the 14th inst., at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort departed this life, at Windsor Castle, to the inexpressible grief of Her Majesty and of all the Royal Family.

"The Queen, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, and their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, were all present when His Royal Highness expired.

"The death of this illustrious

Prince will be deeply mourned by all Her Majesty's faithful and attached subjects as an irreparable loss to Her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the nation."

"*Windsor Castle, Dec.* 18.—The Queen had several hours of undisturbed sleep last night, and is calm this morning."

For many a day subsequent to this national loss there rested upon the hearts and countenances of all classes a sorrow, such as none remembered save those who in their youth—near half a century agone—had witnessed the national mourning for the death of the Princess Charlotte, the nearest to the Sovereign, and, like the Prince, called away by an unexpected and early death. All diversities of social rank and feeling were united in one spontaneous manifestation of sympathy with the widowed Queen and the bereaved family; for the loss of the husband and father was instinctively felt to be as grievous to the most exalted rank as to the humblest. The highest family in the realm had lost, indeed, with scarce a warning or a presentiment of woe, the manly soul, the warm heart, the steady judgment, the fertile mind, the tender voice, and the firm hand, that for 21 years had led, and guided, and cheered them through the trials and dangers inseparable from their as from every position. Through a period of many trials he had been the dearest friend and most devoted servant of his Sovereign; whilst it was known to her subjects, that Her Majesty fully valued the blessing of the love and care of so good, so wise a husband and companion. What wonder, then, that the people felt as if they had lost a neighbour, and something more than a neighbour? All that had been seen or known of the departed was so placid, so composed, so uniform, so peaceful and so judicious, that it could not be realized that one so exalted had come in and departed like the ordinary actors in the busy scene of life. The outward symbols of their inward grief scarcely awaited the formalism observed on such occasions; for these were widely anticipated before the order for a general mourning was made known by the *Gazette*, and for several days previous to that appointed for the funeral most of those whom the business of life brought into the streets of the metropolis had already put on the mourning dress; whilst upon and after that solemn day, there was none, however humble his attire, who did not find some mode of testifying his sympathy with the bereavement of his Queen, by some form of mourning. The nation's heart was evidently touched; it had discovered that—

> "What we have we prize not to the worth,
> Whiles we enjoy it; but being lack'd and lost,
> Why, then we rack the value: then we find
> The virtue that possession would not show us."

As the day approached which was to consign all that was earthly of the Prince to its temporary resting-place, so did the national appreciation of their loss become more manifest and seem to increase on every side. From all parts of the kingdom there continued to arrive notices of the solemnities with which the people were prepared to mark the occasion. On the Sunday preceding the funeral, the death of the

Prince formed a touching subject of the sermon in all places of worship; and all classes, from the highest to the lowest, seemed possessed but with one thought, how best to acquit themselves of the respectful sympathy and sorrow by which all were oppressed.

The fittest homage all can pay to the virtues of the Prince will be to pray that his memory may still teach and bind those who so long felt the charm of his presence; and that the loving husband and good father may still remain a symbol and pattern of unity, first to the Royal Family, then to the whole realm.

The decease of the Prince Consort is too recent to admit of any just appreciation of the effects his serene and cultivated intelligence is likely to produce upon the national artistic or social interests of this country. His Royal Highness had, from taste and from a wise perception of the jealousies of the English people, restrained himself so guardedly within the sacred circle of domestic life and the public duties of a man of intelligence and refinement, that the real history of his mind and of the incidents of a life which, singularly prosperous and happy, had yet in it many of the elements of romance, has yet to be written. In the next volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER it is purposed to give a considered biography of the thoughtful and good Prince, of whom the Royal Family have been so prematurely deprived.

17. MURDERS BY POISONING AT COVENTRY. — William Beamish, aged 35, was indicted at the Warwick Assizes for the wilful murder of Betsy Beamish, his wife, by poison; and in addition to this crime he was charged on the coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder at the same time of his infant child. Beamish was by trade a weaver, and had for many years lived comfortably with his wife; by whom he had a family of three children. He had made himself known among his neighbours as a young man of active habits and exemplary conduct, having been for some time teacher in a school and the honorary secretary to a music class attached to a chapel in the town. He occupied a "domestic factory" in the populous district of Hill Fields, Coventry; and until a recent period worked his own looms, with the assistance of his wife; but since the strike of the previous year in the ribbon trade he had become reduced in circumstances, and was compelled to obtain employment at a factory away from his home. About twelve months previously, and while Beamish was still working the looms at his own shop, he formed an intimacy with a young woman named Emma Statham, giving her employment in his own factory until the strike, and after that in occasional services about the house. On the morning of the 14th of August, Beamish took his breakfast with him to the factory at the usual hour, leaving his wife and children at home apparently in good health. At half-past 8, the family sat down to breakfast, and the meal was not yet finished when Mrs. Beamish and the three children were all seized with vomiting. The two elder children recovered in the course of a few hours; but the mother complained of a violent burning pain in her chest and throat, and both she and the baby

had frequent attacks of sickness throughout the day. Beamish was summoned from his work, and Mrs. Stokes, a sister-in-law of his wife, came in to nurse the patients. The girl Emma Statham had come to work at the house in the morning, and remained with the family during the whole day, sometimes occupied with house-work, and at other times attending to the patients. Medicine was given to the mother and child during the day by Mrs. Stokes, Beamish, and Emma Statham, but was always rejected by the stomach. Mrs. Stokes went away at night, leaving Beamish and Emma Statham in the house. She returned on the following day, and a medical man was called in, who found Mrs. Beamish suffering from great pain in the stomach and from excoriation of the mouth. The baby, who appeared to have rallied when the doctor called, fell into convulsions during the evening, and died in the arms of Mrs. Stokes. The food and medicine taken by the patients during the day had been prepared by Emma Statham. After the death of the child Mrs. Stokes left the house for the night, and Beamish accompanied Emma Statham to her home. Mrs. Stokes was early at the house again on the following morning, but Emma Statham was already there. Mrs. Beamish was in great suffering, and after about an hour began to vomit again violently. During that day and the following day (Saturday) Mrs. Stokes was repeatedly at the house, and on each occasion Emma Statham was there. On the Saturday evening Mrs. Beamish was so much better that recovery appeared possible; but on the following morning she experienced a relapse, and complained again of a violent burning pain in her chest. Her husband and the girl Emma Statham still continued in constant attendance upon her. On the Monday evening she believed herself to be dying, and told her sister-in-law that she was quite happy—she felt that peace of mind and resignation to the will of God, which she could not express. She had prayed all day that, if it was the will of God to spare her to her children, she would have been glad to live for their sake, but she felt it was not to be. She wished Mrs. Stokes to see to her little girl, and then said that she was "quite happy; she had felt a trust in her Saviour many years, and He would not forsake her at the last." She wished Mrs. Stokes to go home and get rest, as she might want her next day, adding, "You will see me die happy." Beamish was downstairs, and Mrs. Stokes told him part of the conversation.

On the following morning the poor woman died. The medical man expressed to Beamish his surprise at the fatal termination of his wife's illness, and stated that he thought it was a matter which ought to be investigated; but he was ultimately persuaded to certify the death as having arisen from "gastritis, after an attack of seven days." But the suspicions of the relatives of the deceased woman were aroused, and a *post mortem* examination was made of her body, and also of the body of the child, which was exhumed. The process revealed excoriations of the lining membranes of the mouth, and an inflamed state of the stomach, as well as other symptoms of acrid poisoning.

The contents of the stomach, as well as the viscera, were forwarded in a jar to Dr. Wrightson, an analytical chymist at Birmingham. He made an analysis, and found arsenic in a small quantity in the stomach, and evidence of the poison in the liver, the blood of the heart, and the transverse colon.

Inquiries were then made which showed that Beamish had, after some fruitless endeavours at other shops, succeeded in purchasing some arsenic from a chemist in the neighbourhood on the Saturday evening previous to the death of his wife; but it could not be distinctly proved that he had provided himself with any quantity of the poison prior to the first sickness of his wife and children. While suspicion was thus being directed towards Beamish, he attempted to avert it from himself by imputing the crime of suicide to his wife. Shortly after her death he evinced great anxiety that some one should be present while he searched the pockets of her dresses. Mrs. Stokes, a day or two afterwards, reminded him of his wish, and, they went together to search the dresses. Beamish looked into the pocket of the dress which his wife wore on the morning when she was taken ill, and taking out a purse he opened it, and drew from it a bit of paper. Before he had time to make himself acquainted with the contents he threw down the note, and exclaimed in apparent agitation, "Where's Betsy? where's Betsy?" He raved like a madman, and seemed as if he would tear open the coffin. Mrs. Stokes picked up the note, and Beamish then wished to see it again, saying that he had only read the first few words. The paper was put in evidence on the trial and read. On the outside was written "For Jane Stokes," and within thus:—

"Dear Sister, — If anything happens to me doo not let them blame any one, for, God forgive me, I did not know what I was dooin; but the thought of loosing my home, and to see how the poor lad was fretting to know wat to doo for the moment drove me mad, for to loose my home, I could not bear the disgrace after liven respectful so long; and doo not tell him if you can elp, for it will drive him mad. Jane, see to the little one, for he is so fond of Lisey. God bless you all and comfort my poor lad.

"Betsey Beamish.

"Wednesday, August 14."

On the evening after the finding of this note Beamish was apprehended on the charge of the murder of his wife and child. The sister-in-law, Jane Stokes, and the girl Emma Statham were also apprehended, but released for want of evidence. After the arrest of Beamish, a motive was suggested for his crime in his connection with Emma Statham, and abundant evidence was forthcoming to show that they had been on terms of improper intimacy for several months. They had been seen drinking together at various public-houses, kissing and embracing. He had also been heard to say that he had sworn to have her. At the inquest, an "expert" had proved that the writing of the note corresponded with the writing of the prisoner, but at the trial the only evidence to establish the identity of the writing was that of the minister of the chapel with the schools of which the prisoner had been connected. This witness could do

little more than prove that there was a similarity between the writing in the note and the writing by the prisoner of certain musical terms upon the covers of some class books. The counsel for the defence maintained that to attribute the crime to the prisoner raised more difficulties than to impute it to the woman herself. But the judge, in summing up, observed that the woman by whom the letter purported to be written had, if she wrote it, desired that it might be concealed from her husband, and yet had taken no pains to prevent it falling into his hands. Could the letter stand together with the supposition that she had administered arsenic to her children, one of whom was particularly commended to Mrs. Stokes' care, as well as to herself? And after remarking upon the impossibility of reconciling her behaviour during her last illness with the conduct of a suicide, he referred to the words addressed by the dying woman to Mrs. Stokes, and said, "Were those the words of a suicide dying with blasphemy on her lips, or those of a person happy and contented, whose life had been so framed as to meet a peaceful death?"

The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Shortly before his execution he admitted having poisoned his wife, and confessed to having written the note found in the deceased woman's pocket.

17. Murder at Birmingham.—At the Warwick Assizes, John Thompson, a married man, the father of seven children, was indicted for the murder, on the 29th of September, of Ann Walker, the wife of a glass-blower, and the mother of three children, at Birmingham, in a house of ill-fame in Tanter Street. From the evidence given at the trial, it appeared that the parties had been living as man and wife, and had come from Sutton to Birmingham Fair, and slept at the house in Tanter Street on Saturday night, the 28th of September. On the following day, Sunday, they were idling and drinking about until between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon; at this time there appears to have been some quarrel, for, some time afterwards, a woman heard a "hooting" or cries from the female, and, running up stairs, saw her on the bed with blood about her neck. She ran down, and a second woman, also attracted by the noise, entered the room, who saw the prisoner in the act of cutting the throat of the deceased with a labourer's knife. It appeared that two wounds had been inflicted, which severed the principal vessels, and must have caused immediate death. The evidence being conclusive, the jury immediately returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and the prisoner, who made a written confession of his guilt, was executed on the 30th instant.

18. One of the most ancient monuments in France has just been destroyed by fire. The Château de la Marche, in the department of the Saône and Loire, was built in 1682 by Claude Fyot, Count of Basjean, and Abbé of St. Etienne of Dijon. There now remains nothing of the château but the walls. The saloon was magnificently decorated with paintings in fresco, representing the Feast of the Gods, by Nanini. It likewise contained a remarkable collection of paintings. Among them were the embarkation of Charles II. at Antwerp to return

to England, the portrait of Olivier de la Marche, and that of John Fyot, preceptor of a son of Charles VII. The gallery of family portraits was partly preserved, but a valuable collection of china, worth 40,000f., was broken or destroyed. A remarkable collection of carpets likewise fell a prey to the flames. The chapel remains uninjured. The Marquis de la Marche, the proprietor, regrets more than the loss of his property the destruction of so many curious antiquities, the collection of ages, transmitted from generation to generation.

18. Forgery on the Bank of England.—A solicitor, hitherto held to be very respectable, has been apprehended and convicted on a charge of successful forgery on the Bank of England. The culprit, Mr. Henry Wells Young, whose offices were in Gray's Inn Square, was charged with uttering forged documents for the sale and transfer of stock, amounting in the aggregate to 5666*l.* It appeared that there were standing in the books of the Bank of England, in the names of Richard Gohegan, Jun., two sums of 2400*l.* New 3 per Cents., and 3266*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Reduced Consols, which, Richard Gohegan being deceased, now belonged to Maria Gohegan, his widow and William Gohegan Coombs, as his executrix and executor. The prisoner had been employed as the legal adviser of these persons, and thus became acquainted with their handwriting and the particulars of the estate. In November last, Young went to the office of Mr. Eykyn, a very respectable stock-broker, and directed him to apply for a power of attorney for the sale of the 2400*l.* This was done; and by representing that the present residence of the sellers was at Broadwater Villa, Maida Hill, which was, in fact, his own residence, he was enabled to elude the private inquiry of the Bank. The next day the prisoner returned the power to Mr. Eykyn, apparently properly executed: the stock was sold out, and the proceeds, 2188*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, were paid by Mr. Eykyn's cheque into the prisoner's bankers'. In fact, neither Mrs. Gohegan nor Mr. Coombs were cognizant of the transaction, and the latter was at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Soon after, the prisoner again directed Mr. Eykyn to obtain another power of attorney for the sale of the 3266*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* The same course was pursued by the prisoner, with success. The stock was sold out, and he received the proceeds, 2946*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* It had, however, struck the Bank officers as strange that both the sellers should have referred to the same place while Mr. Coombs was described as of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and perhaps other suspicions arose. A letter was written to Halifax, and when Mr. Coombs' reply was received, the prisoner was apprehended. When placed at the bar on his trial, he admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to penal servitude for 20 years.

At the time of his apprehension the prisoner had standing to his credit, in his banker's account, 1592*l.*; and his yearly transactions amounted to between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*

18. Murder of a Gamekeeper. — At the York assizes, James Waller was placed at the bar charged with the wilful murder of William Smith, at the parish of Bingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the 5th of

November last. The proof of the guilt of the prisoner depended, to a great extent, on circumstantial evidence. There were at Bingley three cottages, inhabited by the prisoner, a Mrs. Wilkinson, and a family named Battley, all near together, and having at the back some fields, intersected by a lane, close to which the murdered man was found. Further back was a wood called Roundabout Wood, through which ran a little brook. The deceased, who was also known by the name of Davy, was gamekeeper to Mr. Horsfall, of Hawkesworth Hall. On the 5th of November last, at 6.30 A.M., one of the gamekeepers heard the report of a gun in the direction of Roundabout Wood, and in about 10 minutes two other shots, closely following each other; immediately after which he saw a man running towards Waller's house, wearing a white billycock hat. The younger Battley, being in his father's yard, heard the two shots, and having told his father, ran across the fields and found the deceased lying wounded in a field close to the lane, and his dog by his side, pulling at his coat and trying to raise him from the ground. At about 7 o'clock, the prisoner came to the house of Mrs. Wilkinson with a gun in his hand, and a white billycock hat on, apparently much agitated. He asked her if there was a window at the back of the house looking to the field there. Mrs. Wilkinson was alarmed by his appearance, and begged him to leave her house. He, however, went into her parlour, where he stood for some time doing nothing, but, being pressed by Mrs. Wilkinson to go, then left. She, however, saw him a few minutes after in the garden, when he said, "Battley, an old scamp, was accusing him of shooting Davy." Several people went to where the keeper was lying, and the prisoner followed at about 40 yards' distance in his shirt sleeves. To Battley, the murdered man made a statement pointing to Waller as the author of his death, but as it was not made in the prisoner's presence, it was not admitted to be given in evidence; but another conversation took place afterwards, between the prisoner and Battley, when the latter said, "He (Smith) says it is thee that has shot him;" to which the prisoner answered, "I never heard such a tale in my life. I am only just gotten up." The wounded man was taken to Battley's house, and a surgeon was sent for, and also Mr. Horsfall, his master. The latter, being a magistrate, took the deceased's deposition, but, on his asking him whether he thought he was dying, Smith said, "I hope not, sir;" and therefore this also was excluded from evidence. He died between 12 and 1 the same day. He was shot all over the abdomen and front part of his person, and his right hand was shattered apparently by another gunshot. The prisoner was seen at about 7.30 on the morning of the occurrence going from his home with a milk pail, but he did not return; and he was afterwards, at 10 o'clock that morning, seen by a man named Jennings, crouching in the brook in Roundabout Wood, and Jennings then told him that Mr. Horsfall had offered 5*l.* for his apprehension, whereupon he said, crying, "Thou must not split." Jennings went back to get assistance, but on his return to the wood, the prisoner had disappeared

altogether, and was not found till the 17th of November, hidden under a quantity of hay in a barn about a mile and a-half off, half starved. Some gunwads were found near where the deceased was shot, and some corresponding wads, a white billycock hat, and a gun were found in the prisoner's house. The dog's muzzle was found near where the deceased was shot, and his rug near Roundabout Wood. As to the motive the prisoner had for shooting the deceased, an ill-feeling had existed between them in consequence of the deceased having got the prisoner fined for poaching shortly before, in consequence of which the latter had said to Fawcett, "I should think no more of shooting that —— rascal up at Hawkesworth than a rabbit crossing the fields;" and afterwards he said to a policeman named Inman, "It's a hard thing; I've only just had to pay 50*s.* for that —— lurking thief Smith, but he'll never take me again, for sooner than be taken again I'll shoot him;" and again, to a man named Midgeley, a week before this occurrence, "Before he shall have my gun, I'll give him the contents of it." It was to be observed that the fact of both barrels having been discharged precluded the idea of an accident, and if it were contended that the dog had been aimed at, the answer was that the dog was a large object, and was not injured, and the distance at which the gun was discharged, as appeared from the moderate spreading of the shot, was evidently short. Nor could the deceased have been shot in a struggle between the two men, because the shot having spread proved that they must have been some yards apart. The deceased had no gun, only a stick. That same morning a police-officer went to the prisoner's house and there found a double-barrel gun, of which the nipples were without caps and damp. The only defence made for the prisoner was the nature of the circumstantial evidence, which his counsel urged was of a very tangled and fragmentary nature. He also urged the probability that if the deceased had come by his death by the hand of the prisoner, there had been a struggle; and that the prisoner had shot his adversary in resisting his apprehension; whereby the offence would be reduced to Manslaughter.

The learned judge, however, expressed an opinion, that if the jury should come to the conclusion that the prisoner's was the hand that fired the shot, they had little choice but to find him guilty of murder.

The jury, after consulting for an hour, returned a verdict of *Guilty* of wilful murder. He was executed, having first made an unreserved confession of his guilt, and exhibiting sincere remorse.

19. Conflagration at Winyard Hall.—Winyard Hall, the noble mansion of the Marchioness of Londonderry, near Stockton, has been partially destroyed by fire. At 10 A.M., it was discovered that a room above the chapel was in flames. A fire-engine forms part of the princely establishment; and this being brought into play with great zeal and judgment by the servants and persons employed on the estate (about 100 in number) the fire was for some time kept from spreading to the adjoining rooms, and thus time was gained for removing the costly furniture and paintings that were most immediately in danger.

The mansion is finely placed on a hill, and the conflagration was observed at a great distance. The popularity and influence of the Marchioness over this district is immense; and, therefore, as the alarm spread, the people turned out as they would have turned out in the old days to the aid of their feudal baron. When the news reached Stockton, the fire-bell was rung, the engines despatched by post-horses, the police were sent off, and the Volunteers turned out and marched off to Wynyard at the double. By the great exertions of all, the mansion was saved, but the chapel and entire west wing were destroyed. Wynyard has been twice before burnt down. The present mansion is consequently a modern structure. It is of noble architecture, and sumptuously furnished. Close adjoining the destroyed wing is the splendid "marble room," which contains the monumental armour, swords, trophies, and military memorials of the late gallant Marquess. These escaped injury. The suite of state apartments, besides its sumptuous furniture, contains many fine pictures, which also are undamaged. The Marchioness and family were at this time residing at Seaham Hall, a few miles off.

20. The Bilston Murder.—At the Stafford Assizes, David Brandrick, 20, puddler; William Jones, 21, miner; and William Maddox, 28, puddler, and four other men, were indicted for the wilful murder of John Bagott, at Bilston, on the 29th of September. Mr. Bagott carried on the business of a tailor and draper in a house at the corner of Church Street and Stafford Street, in which latter there was a side entrance. Though possessed of considerable property, he lived alone, and his habits were somewhat eccentric. He was accustomed to keep the rooms in the upper part of the house locked, and to carry the keys about his person. He was also in the habit of carrying in his pockets the daily receipts of his shop, and had been known to produce large sums from the upstairs rooms. This money, it is supposed, was secreted in out-of-the-way places, such as the sacking of his bed, or a hole beneath the floor. On the afternoon of Saturday, the 28th of September, Mr. Bagott left his house in charge of a charwoman, who acted as housekeeper for him during the day, but left the premises at night. He went to a public-house called the King's Arms, where he met two business friends, with whom he dined in the commercial room. Mr. Bagott became intoxicated, and was assisted to his house by one of his friends about 5 o'clock. The bar of this public-house was frequented by low characters, and some persons were seen to watch him as he was conveyed to his house. When he entered his sitting-room at the back of the shop, he fell down on the floor, and remained for some time in a perfectly helpless state. In the course of the evening he so far recovered his senses that he lighted the gas, and attended to his customers. At 11 o'clock P.M., Mr. Bagott closed the shop; and the charwoman, having procured some whisky and oysters for his supper, and a bottle of wine and a joint of lamb for his Sunday's dinner, left the house by the side-door, and heard Mr. Bagott turn the key in the lock. About 3 o'clock on the following morning the house was broken open and plundered,

and the unfortunate man, who is supposed to have been still seated at the supper-table, overcome by sleep, was forced down upon the floor, and strangled or suffocated. No noise was heard while the murderers were within the house; but about 3 A.M., a young woman who dwelt in a house a short distance from that of Mr. Bagott, and who was sitting up for her brother, heard voices and strange exclamations in a passage at one side of the house, which gave her great alarm; she, therefore, made a noise, at which the persons were startled, and she then heard the footsteps of several men hurrying away. Immediately afterwards, the brother returning home met three men in the street, near to the entry of the passage; they were running, and seemed agitated. When he had entered the passage he stumbled upon a parcel, which, being examined, was was found to consist of three jackets and a pair of trousers, which he immediately suspected had been stolen from Mr. Bagott's shop. Information of the supposed robbery was given to the police, and a sergeant of the force proceeded to Mr. Bagott's premises. He found the side-door closed, but unfastened; and the back-door, which led into the back-yard, in the same state. The house had been broken into with the greatest deliberation and labour; doors had been broken open and gratings removed. It was clear that several persons had been engaged in the burglary, and that they had some reasons for thinking that the only inmate of the house would not be aroused by noise. When the policeman entered the sitting-room, the gas was still burning. The remains of the supper were on the table, and bottles, keys, and other things, were strewed about the room. Mr. Bagott was lying on the hearth, with his head hanging over the fender; his waistcoat was unbuttoned, and the pockets of his trousers had been torn open. The poker was placed across his throat, and his hands and face were grimed with soot. He was quite dead, though the corpse was still warm. There was an abrasion and a clot of blood at the back of his head, as if his head had been held down upon the floor; while an indentation made by a finger-nail on the top of his nose, a graze on the chin from which blood had flowed, and his blackened face, indicated that he had been "burked" by pressure from a blackened hand. Upon examining the upper rooms it was found that the doors had been broken open with great violence. A piece of cotton cloth, was smouldering on the carpet, and had already burnt through to the boards of the floor; and had it not been discovered in time, the bed would have taken fire and the house possibly destroyed. The drawers had been forced and ransacked, and a cash-box had been wrenched open and thrown upon the floor. Other rooms had been ransacked, and the condition in which they were found showed that the plunderers had been seeking for hidden treasure. The reserved habits of the murdered man rendered it impossible to ascertain the extent of the plunder; but it was thought that a considerable sum of money had been taken. The suspicions of the police fell upon the occupants of a disreputable alley called the Berry Yard, situate about 200 yards from the house of the deceased, and four men were appre-

hended. These men were shown to be guiltless, for the three real culprits had been encountered, and one of them taken into custody, by a policeman who was as yet in ignorance of the burglary and the murder. Several burglaries had been committed in the district by a gang of which the prisoner David Brandrick was suspected to be one. He lived with his father near Daisy Bank railway-bridge; and, on the night of Mr. Bagott's murder, he was seen by a policeman to leave the house about 10 o'clock, and go towards Bilston. The officer was instructed to watch for his return, and at about 3.45 on the Sunday morning he saw him coming along the road from Bilston. He was accompanied by two men, who were subsequently identified as the prisoners Maddox and Jones. Maddox was carrying what appeared to be some new clothes under his arm. When the policeman made a rush at the men, Maddox threw the clothes down, and ran on along the road with Brandrick, while Jones, who was a yard or two behind them, turned back, and ran towards Bilston. The policeman gave up the chase, and took possession of the clothes, which he deposited in a barn, and then renewed his watch upon Brandrick's house. After some time, he saw the prisoner Jones sauntering towards the door, and took him into custody upon the charge of stealing the clothes. At the police-station the clothes were identified as the property of the deceased, and a set of studs, which had been missed from Mr. Bagott's house, were found upon the person of the prisoner. His right hand and wrist were noticed to be very black with soot or ashes, and his right boot and a peculiar patch in his corduroy trousers were found to correspond with impressions on the ground at the entrance to the coal-cellar of the house. Soon after the capture of Jones, Brandrick was seen by a neighbour to enter his father's house, and Maddox was observed, at the same time, leaning on a wall, waiting for him to come out. The same morning, five silk pocket-handkerchiefs, which had belonged to the deceased, were found in a garden at the end of the road where Brandrick lived. These two men were traced to Birmingham. Maddox was the first to fall into the hands of the police; but Brandrick eluded their vigilance for four days, and then, despairing of escape, he gave himself up. After a lengthy trial, the guilt of Brandrick, Jones, and Maddox was clearly established; they were convicted and sentenced to death. As to the other four men who had been apprehended on the earliest suspicion, there was no evidence against them beyond that they were companions of the other accused, and they were, therefore, acquitted. On the day following their conviction, Maddox made a confession. He declared that the right men had been convicted, and that no other man was concerned either in the burglary or in the murder; that it was Brandrick who cut away a portion of the cellar door, by which the bolt was drawn back, and access obtained to the interior of the house; that Brandrick then rushed across the passage and into the room where Mr. Bagott was sitting, and clutching him by the throat, as he sat in his chair, forced him to the ground; that Jones picked up the fire-shovel, and as far as he (Mad-

dox) could distinguish through the partly-opened door, pressed the edge of the pan beneath their victim's chin; that he (Maddox) then went upstairs, with a view to get the money, but he could not succeed, and came down again and said so; that Brandrick then went up, with a coal-hatchet, and forced the locks of the drawers, and of the cash-box, and obtained possession of, he (Maddox) believed, about 100*l.*; but that neither Jones nor himself received their share of the money, for Brandrick had said that he lost it in "running" the policeman. Brandrick and Jones also made statements. Brandrick acknowledged that he took the chief part in strangling the deceased, but that Jones gave active assistance, and Maddox urged them to kill their victim. Jones acknowledged that he kicked and bit the deceased, while Brandrick grasped his throat. Both Maddox and Jones are old offenders; and Brandrick, though not 20 years of age, was a most determined criminal. He confessed to being the murderer of the man named Walter Piper, who was discovered, at the commencement of April, lying under a hedge, robbed, and fatally wounded. The lives of Jones and Maddox were spared, and their sentences were commuted to penal servitude for life. Brandrick was executed.

23. The Frome Murder.—Byard Greenland was indicted for the wilful murder of Uriah Greenland, at Frome, on the night of the 10th of August. It appeared by the evidence that the prisoner was the uncle of the deceased. They were both labouring men, and were frequently in the habit of working together. They resided at the village of Buckland, near Frome. On the morning of Monday, the 5th of August, the two Greenlands, and a man named Milgrove, proceeded together to Codford, near Salisbury, for the purpose of working as reapers. They worked together during the whole of that week, apparently in perfect amity. On Saturday evening, the 10th of August, they left Codford to return to Buckland. Before they reached Warminster, they stopped at a public-house and had some refreshment, and Byard Greenland there used a pocket-knife to cut his bread and cheese. After leaving Warminster, the three men were taken up by a drag that was passing, and conveyed to Frome, where they went into a public-house. They remained in the tap-room a considerable time, and Byard Greenland becoming uproarious, Uriah said to him, "You want to be blooded," upon which Byard took out his knife and opened it, and, handing it towards Uriah, said, "Then you had better do it." The younger man told him not to be foolish, and Byard then put up his knife again. At about 11 o'clock, they started again on their way towards Buckland, and after passing through a turnpike-gate, they laid their scythes down by the road-side, and Uriah Greenland proposed to settle some money matters that remained open between them. Byard declared that he would not settle his part until he received 1*s.* 6*d.* for some injury that had been done to a gun that belonged to him. To this Uriah made no answer; but the next moment Byard struck him, and he exclaimed to Millgrove, "Oh, Bill, he has been and hit that knife into I." The wounded man then fell, but in a direction away

from where the scythes were lying. Byard turned to the other man, and in reference to the remark of the wounded man, said, "Bill, can you swear that?" and Millgrove replied that he could, and immediately ran to procure the assistance of the man at the turnpike-gate. The man refused to come out, and Millgrove then ran back to the spot where he had left the Greenlands. Byard was supporting the head of the wounded man, and Millgrove then sent him to the gate, but the man still refused to come out. Millgrove then, leaving the wounded man alone in the road, again ran to the gate; and when at length the two men returned with the gate-keeper, Uriah Greenland was found to be dead. This took place about 12 o'clock, and the prisoner was shortly afterwards taken into custody at his own house, when he declared that Uriah had run against the scythe. He had thrown away his knife, and attempted to conceal the fact that it had been in his possession since he used it in the public-house at Warminster. Search was afterwards made at the spot where the injury was caused, and in the hedge the handle of a knife was found without a blade, and it was sworn that the prisoner had bought this knife a short time before, that the rivet was loose, and the blade might be easily detached from the handle. Upon the body of the deceased being examined, it was found that an instrument like the blade of a knife had penetrated the heart, causing almost immediate death. The wound was three inches in depth, and the surgeon stated that it could not have been caused by a scythe. It also appeared that the scythe was tied to another one in such a manner that a separate and single wound could not have been inflicted by either one of them. Then arose the question whether there was any motive to induce the prisoner to commit this crime, and it seemed that in April and May, on two occasions, the two men had quarrelled, and the prisoner struck the deceased, who took out a summons against him. The prisoner had been subsequently heard to threaten the life of Uriah upon this account. In the defence of the prisoner it was urged that he was subject to fits of violence, during which he was not responsible for his actions. His father and uncle were both born deaf and dumb, and he himself had been, some years since, struck on the head by a man with a pick, the indentation of the wound being still distinctly visible. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, but recommended the prisoner to mercy, on the ground that the crime was unpremeditated. The prisoner was then sentenced to death.

23. Funeral of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort.—With every outward mark of respect, and with all the solemnity which befitted his high station and his public virtues, but with little of the pomp and pageantry of a State ceremonial, the mortal remains of the husband of our Queen were conveyed to the tomb of the Princes of the House of Brunswick beneath the chapel royal at Windsor. By the express desire of His Royal Highness, the funeral was of a very private character; but in the chapel, to do honour to his obsequies, were assembled all the chiefest men of the State: and throughout England, by every sign of sorrow and mourning, the nation manifested

its sense of the loss which it had sustained; the weather, too, was in character with the occasion; a chill, damp air, with a dull leaden sky above, increased the gloom which hung over all, and so ministered to the prevailing sentiment. In the town of Windsor itself there were but few visitors, for the procession was not destined to pass beyond the immediate precincts of the chapel and castle; and none were admitted except those connected with the Court. In the procession to St. George's Chapel neither the Prince of Wales nor the other Royal mourners took part; they were conveyed in private carriages to the chapel before the coffin was placed in the hearse. A train of mourning coaches conveyed the officials and chief officers of the Court to the entrance of the chapel. These carriages were followed by one of the Queen's carriages, drawn by six horses, attended by servants in State liveries; after which, escorted by a troop of the 2nd Life Guards, came the hearse, which, like the carriages, was quite plain and unornamented, but on the housings of the horses and on the sides of the hearse were emblazoned the scutcheons of Her Majesty and of the Prince; the procession to the chapel being closed by four State carriages. At the door of the chapel royal the Prince of Wales and the other Royal mourners were assembled to receive the corpse. The arrangements within the chapel were such as to throw around the gloom appropriate to so solemn an occasion; but no attempt had been made to enrich the obscurity with the heraldic splendours common to the obsequies of a great Prince. The coffin, placed upon a bier, was borne through the nave into the choir by a funeral procession, consisting of the officers of the deceased's household, who severally bore the late Prince's field-marshal's baton, his sword, and ducal crown. The coffin having been brought within the choir, the Royal mourners were marshalled to their places, the Prince of Wales as chief mourner. The interval during which the bereaved sons stood motionless by the coffin of their father seemed dedicated to deep emotions. The Prince of Wales bore up with great fortitude; and though he at times was unable to restrain his tears, he evidently tried to the utmost to restrain his feelings. On his right was the little Prince Arthur; on his left, the deceased Prince's elder brother, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was devotedly attached to the Prince Consort, and who throughout the ceremony was deeply moved and wept incessantly. The Crown Prince of Prussia, too, was equally affected. Young Prince Arthur's grief was enough to move the sternest. He, of course, made no attempt to check or hide his feelings. His eyes were red and swollen, and the tears were running down his cheeks as he entered the chapel. As they stood at the head of their father's coffin, the Prince of Wales turned and spoke, apparently, a few soothing words; for after this, Prince Arthur, for a minute or so, seemed to bear up better. It was not until the procession began to move forward, and the long melancholy wail of the dirge went echoing through the building, that all the little fellow's fortitude gave way, and hiding his face in his handkerchief, he sobbed as if his very heart was breaking. As

the procession advanced, the commencement of the Burial Service, "I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord," was sung by the full choir to the music of Dr. Croft. At the conclusion of the first portion, the bier had crept slowly up to the eastern end of the choir, immediately in front of the altar rails, until it rested upon a platform which covered the entrance to the Royal vault, the Prince of Wales, with Prince Arthur and the Duke of Saxe Coburg, remaining standing at the head of the coffin, the other mourners in the order in which they had entered the choir. By the time these arrangements were completed, the chant of the 39th Psalm, "I said, I will take heed to my ways that I offend not with with my tongue," had concluded, and as the last faint tones died away, the platform on which the bier stood was slowly lowered, till the coffin itself was level with the floor. The pall was then disposed around it equally on all sides, so as to cover all the opening leading to the depth below, and the crown and field-marshal's insignia were placed at the head and foot. The Dean of Windsor then advanced to the communion rails, and, in a faltering voice, at some times almost inaudible, read the lesson, "Now is Christ risen from the dead;" at the end of which the choir sang the German chorale, "I shall not in the grave remain." This hymn, and the chorale which followed it at a later portion of the service, were favourite chants with the late Prince, by whom it is said their music was composed. Anything more touching than the cadence to the lines—

> "To fall asleep in slumber deep —
> Slumber that knows no ending"

—it is impossible to imagine. At this most solemn moment there was more than mourning. The Princes hid their faces, and sobbed deeply, unable to restrain their tears; nearly all present in the choir showed the like emotion. As the last strains of this solemn music ended, the personal attendants of his late Royal Highness advanced and slowly removed the heavy pall, leaving the coffin—the only gorgeous object in the chapel—the crimson coffin, with its gilt scutcheons, handles, and nails, standing out from the black draperies with vivid distinctness. The attendants retired from the grave, and there was a silent pause, during which, as the wind moaned hoarsely against the casements, the quick, sharp rattle of the troops outside reversing arms was plainly audible. Then came the muffled toll of the bell, the boom of the minute guns; and the coffin slowly, and at first almost imperceptibly, began to sink into the vault. It was a solemn period, and a most trying one for the mourners, whose half-stifled sobs were audible from all parts of the choir, as, with the faintest motion, the coffin still continued sinking. The silence was intense; every movement among those present could be distinctly heard. Slowly, and more slowly, fading from the sight, the coffin gradually became level with the floor, then sank deeper and deeper, casting almost a glow of colour from its deep crimson sides upon the cloth-lined walls of the grave, till it was lost to view.

Then was sung by the choir, "I heard a voice from heaven," to Croft's plaintive music, and after the prayer, "Almighty God, with whom do live," was chanted an

English translation of another of the Prince's favourite chorales, beginning with the words,

"To Thee, O Lord, I yield my spirit."

The collect concluded the service, and Garter King-at-Arms, advancing to the head of the vault, proclaimed the style and titles of the deceased Prince. His formal proclamations referring to Her Most Gracious Majesty have hitherto always concluded with the words, "Whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and happiness;" but on this occasion, for the first time during Her Majesty's reign, the prayer for happiness was left out and only that for "life and honour" offered. Then Dr. Elvey, who presided at the organ, began the solemn strains of the Dead March in "Saul" as the mourners advanced to take a last look into the deep vault. The Prince of Wales advanced first, and stood for one brief moment, with hands clasped, looking down; then all his fortitude seemed suddenly to desert him, and, bursting into a flood of tears, he hid his face, and, ushered by the Lord Chamberlain, slowly left the chapel. Of the two, Prince Arthur seemed the more composed at the end of the ceremony, as if his unrestrained grief had worn itself out. All the mourners and those invited to the ceremony advanced in turn to take a farewell glance at the coffin, and not one quitted the chapel without traces of deep and heartfelt sorrow.

When all was over, and the last of the long, lingering train of mourners had departed, the attendants descended into the vault with lights, and moved the bier and coffin along the narrow passage which leads to the entrance to the Royal vault. At the bottom of the opening down which the bier was lowered, is a stone passage, about six feet broad and some eight or nine feet high. For some few feet beyond this, the passage continues descending, and turns a little to the left, till further ingress is cut off by two plain, rusty, wide-barred, iron gates. This is the entrance to the Royal vault. Along this passage the bier of the late Prince was wheeled, till the foot of the coffin was at these gates.

There it remains, though it was not left to the gloom of its dark and narrow home till some dear memorials of love and fond regret from the bereaved Queen and children were sorrowfully deposited by kindred hands upon the coffin, a Queen's messenger having brought from Osborne to Windsor three little wreaths and a bouquet. The wreaths were simple chaplets of moss and violets, wreathed by the three elder Princesses—the bouquet of violets, with a white camellia in the centre, was sent by the widowed Queen. Between the heraldic insignia these last tributes from his widow and orphan daughters were laid upon the coffin—mementoes of domestic love and worth above all blazonment of heraldry.

Throughout the realm, the day of the Prince Consort's funeral was observed as one of deep solemnity. The bells of the churches were tolled during the period marked for the ceremony, and in many special services were performed. The flags were hoisted half-mast high. In the towns the shops were closed and the blinds of private residences drawn down.

None appeared abroad, unless dressed in the deepest mourning of their station; and this mark of respect was generally continued during the period assigned by the Lord Chamberlain.

— Military Murder at Corfu.—Intelligence was received last month of a case of assassination in the garrison at Corfu, resembling in its incidents the recent military murders in England. A private, named Chadwick, belonging to the first battalion of the 9th Regiment, had been sentenced by his commanding officer to six days' confinement within barracks, for some act of insubordination towards his corporal, Donollan. The punishment scarcely seems sufficient to have provoked mortal hatred; but Chadwick brooded over it, and watching an opportunity when the corporal was standing up in his bed and arranging some things in a rack above it, he fired his rifle at him, and inflicted a wound from which Donollan died, after two days, in the greatest agony. Although the crime conformed so closely to the type prevalent this year among the military in England, a peculiar feature of the story was presented in the prompt retribution which overtook the murderer. Corporal Donollan was shot on Saturday, the 26th of October, and died on the morning of Monday, the 28th. The same day, an inquest and court of inquiry were held, and the general court-martial which sat on the 30th sentenced the murderer to be hanged. This sentence was carried into effect nine days afterwards, on the South Parade, in the Citadel of Corfu.

Another instance of military violence, happily not attended with fatal results, occurred this month at Malta. On the 4th inst., a soldier of the Royal Artillery, quartered in St. Elmo Barracks, fired his carbine at his Adjutant, Captain Keate, who, on hearing the report, exclaimed "There's another military murder!" It was not until some one informed him he had been fired at that he was aware of the danger his life had been in. The ruffian, having missed his aim, was seized in the act of reloading his carbine to make a second attempt. He immediately confessed his crime. There appeared, however, to be some doubt as to the man's sanity.

Pedestrianism Extraordinary.—Deerfoot, the Seneca Indian.—Among the celebrities of the year was one who fully shared with Blondin, the funambulist, the interest of the lovers of physical power. This was a Seneca Indian named Deerfoot, whose performances have greatly exceeded any heretofore recorded in the Annual Register; for the Annual Register, though it thought it necessary last year to apologise for inserting an account of the fight between Heenan and Sayers, did, in former years, delight to record the exploits of Jackson, Belcher, Molyneux, and other heroes of the Ring, and the pedestrian feats of Colonel Barklay, the equestrian wonders of the Duke of Queensberry and Mrs. Thornton, and trotting matches from London to York. England has bred and still possesses champions who for speed, wind, and endurance have been held unmatched among all the peoples of the earth. It is true that the most wonderful tales have been told of the physical powers of people in a state of nature; and

some philosophers have held that good feeding, good clothing and housing, good cultivation, and good society, have a tendency to deteriorate the race as regards their animal development; and that to be perfectly muscular it is necessary to be perfectly savage. This opinion has not borne the test of trial. The European, when well exercised, has been found to excel the Circassian and Arab in riding, to throw the powerful Patagonian in the wrestle, to be superior to every other race as shots and swordsmen, and to be far superior in endurance and "pluck." Nevertheless, romancers and romantic historians have held forth that the Red Indians were an exception to all other savage races, and that, from their mode of life, they had acquired physical powers which, in some developments, exceeded those of Europeans as much as Europeans exceeded all others. Much curiosity was, therefore, excited when it was announced that a Seneca Indian, whose powers in running were unequalled among his countrymen, had arrived in England to compete with our swiftest and staunchest. Fame did the Red Man no injustice. In his first race with Mills, our champion runner, he was defeated; but there were reasons for this unexpected result. The course was six miles, and was covered by the winner in 32 minutes. In the next contest, Deerfoot was the victor, defeating White, another celebrated runner, by completing a four mile course in 21 minutes. These were comparatively short courses; the 10-mile race is the great test of speed and endurance. The Champion Cup, with a course of 10 miles, was competed for by Deerfoot, Mills, Brighton, and White. The performances of the Indian were wonderful. The first mile was completed in 4 min. 59 sec.; the 10 miles in 54 min. 21 sec.; or at the rate of more than 11 miles within the hour. In a subsequent four-mile race with Jackson, called "the American Deer" though he is an Englishman, the Indian won in 21 min. 21 sec. The first quarter of a mile in this race Deerfoot ran at the speed of $14\frac{63}{100}$, and the second quarter of a mile at the speed of $15\frac{51}{100}$ miles, in the hour. The four miles he ran at the rate of $11\frac{52}{100}$ miles in the hour. On several subsequent occasions, Deerfoot was victorious in 10-mile races. At Leeds, he defeated four well-known runners, completing the distance in 53 min. 10 sec.; the least time yet known. The Indian's powers of endurance have been tested by his success over 12-mile courses. At Dublin, he competed with his former antagonist Mills, and a well-known champion, Levett, giving the latter three minutes' start. Levett gave in at the seventh mile; Mills fell exhausted at the tenth mile; and the Indian completed the course at his leisure—running the entire distance in 1 hr. 5 min. 6 sec. Deerfoot is a fine specimen of a man, not quite six feet high, with large nostrils, full round chest, small across the hips, with long legs and strong muscular thighs. His style of running is not graceful; it is rather a long swing than that exercise of the muscles of the knee and thigh to which we are accustomed. The difference in the instep, which distinguishes the American Indian from the European, was also against his grace as a runner. The instep of the Indian is not arched; the foot

comes flat down upon the palms, and, consequently, the springy action which is so graceful in high-bred races is not seen.

Wrecks in 1860.—The returns of the Board of Trade instruct us that the past year has been almost unprecedented for a continued succession of bad weather; and that the number of casualties from causes other than collision, is, as might be anticipated, greater than the number recorded during either of the eight years preceding the year 1860; being 146 above the annual average for six years, or 1081 against 1067 in 1859. Whilst, however, wrecks and strandings have increased, collisions have decreased, being 298, against 349 in 1859, although 146 above the annual average for six years. In our narrow seas we fear that it must still be considered only too natural that a large number of collisions should constantly take place; since the number of British and foreign vessels entering our ports, including repeated voyages, amounts annually to upwards of 204,945, representing a tonnage of 29,176,196; whilst vessels clearing outwards number 209,402 having a tonnage burthen of 29,530,906. It may be further observed with respect to the increase of collisions reported since the year 1856, that in that year the Wreck Register was transferred to the Board of Trade, and the officers of the Customs and Coastguard, when receivers of wreck acting under the Board, were, by Parliamentary enactment, empowered to examine on oath persons able to give information respecting wrecks. The apparent increase, therefore, of collisions may be rather due to the increased number of reports, than to any great increase in the actual number of collisions. Although the number of wrecks and strandings has been greater than usual, the loss of life happily has been less: the numbers in 1860 being under one-third of those lost in 1859, and 264 under the annual average for nine years; the numbers for 1859 and 1860 being 1645, and 536 respectively. The great loss of life during 1859 was mainly attributable to the wreck of two or three fine passenger ships, whilst the decrease in the number of lives lost in 1860 is to be attributed to the absence of loss of any such ships under similar circumstances. In 1859, 870 lives were lost by two such casualties alone, viz. by the wrecks of the *Pomona* and the *Royal Charter;* whilst in 1860, the greatest number of lives lost by any one casualty was 37, the next greatest number being 31. The total number of shipwrecks during the whole year was 1379, and for the year 1859, 1416, and the total loss of life from these 1379 shipwrecks was 536; whilst by life-boats, the rocket and mortar apparatus, shore boats, and other means, 2152 persons were fortunately saved, a most gratifying and encouraging result, to those who have toiled hard for many years past in organizing and completing the means of saving life from shipwreck. By tabular statements contained in the report, we find that the classes of ships to which casualties most frequently happen on our coasts, are those between 50 and 300 tons burthen, employed in carrying coal, coke, ores, and stone.

As to the distribution of these disasters over the year, 206 oc-

curred in January; 137 in February; 71 in March; 70 in April; 187 in May; 74 in June; 30 in July; 74 in August; 84 in September; 156 in October; 164 in November; and 126 in December.

Of the vessels wrecked, 95 were under 3 years old; 183 between 3 and 7 years; 238 between 15 and 20; and 219 perished between the ages of 21 and 30.

As to their localities, 812 occurred on the east coast; 126 on the south coast; and 271 on the west coast. On the Irish coast, the casualties continue to decrease, the return being 98 for the year 1860, as against 99 for 1859, and 168 for the year 1858. On the Scilly Isles, 11; on Lundy Island, 7; the Isle of Man, 5; and on the north coasts and northern islands of Scotland, 49.

The "Wreck Chart," which accompanies the return, exhibits clearly the site of each of the casualties during the year, whilst the estimated loss of property arising therefrom is supplied by the reports of officers of some of the ships, drawn up at the time of their respective occurrence; although it is obviously impossible to ascertain accurately the amount of losses accruing on such appalling occasions: but looking at the fact that, of the 1379 vessels wrecked during the year, 554 were commanded by masters who were not required to be furnished with certificates of competency as mariners, it must be admitted that there is much to complain of on the score either of negligence or recklessness; and further, that until all vessels be subjected to a rigid inspection before they put to sea, that it may appear whether they be well found and provided with life-boats, and with such proper and suitable equipment as will enable them to combat successfully with the elements, so lamentable a state of things cannot be remedied. The importance of the consideration, indeed, can scarcely be exaggerated, when we contemplate that the loss of life on the coasts of the British Isles alone, within the last 11 years, has amounted to no less than 6883, a fact which is well calculated to stimulate the public benevolence to renewed exertion in the cause of suffering humanity. Having dwelt long enough, however, on the darker side of the picture, we turn to its more encouraging aspect, and to find that, during the past five years, the number of lives saved on the coast by means of the various resources and appliances available for this noble purpose amounts to no fewer than 11,495; and that between the Farn Islands and the North Foreland alone, 62 life-boat establishments, and as many life-saving rocket and mortar stations, prepared for all emergencies, are in full operation; whilst it is most satisfactory to be able to add that the "National Life-Boat Institution" alone is enabled to keep up a fleet of 115 life-boats, which are stationed all round our coasts, to add to the security of those whose ways are across and along the mighty waters.

The Weather of the Quarter.—The weather of the autumn quarter was in remarkable contrast to that of the corresponding quarter of 1860. The month of October was much warmer than any October since 1831, or any other since 1811, and exceeded the average of the

month for 90 years by 5° 4′. At the Royal Observatory the thermometer marked 97° 3′ in the sun. In November, on the other hand, the temperature was, for the most part, much below the average; on the 18th it was not less than 15° 1′ below. The 23rd and 24th November, 1858, were days of the same character; but with those exceptions we must go back to 1829 for a day of so low a temperature. On the 25th, the weather changed and became warm, and the 26th was not less than 26° warmer than the 18th. The period of warmth continued to the 24th December; but Christmas Day and the remaining days of the year were cold. The rainfall of the quarter was somewhat in excess of the average. This was owing to the excessive wetness of November, in which month the fall amounted to 5·2 inches; being the greatest fall in the month for 45 years, except in 1853. At Allenheads, rain fell on 72 days out of 92, and the quantity amounted to 15·8 inches.

The number of births in the autumn quarter was 166,174—a number somewhat in excess of the average, being at the rate of 3·26 per cent., while the mean of 10 years is 3·23 per cent.

The total number of deaths registered in the quarter was 104,917, being an increase over the number in 1860, and fewer than in 1859. For the purposes of registration, England is divided into 11 districts. In 9 of these the mortality was less than in 1859; in the northern district the difference was unimportant; but in the north-western counties, and especially in Lancashire, the excess was considerable. The population of Lancashire is less than that of London by 340,000 persons, and is distributed over an area seventeen times as large; but such is the general salubrity of the metropolis, now greatly improved by the application of sanitary science, that only 16,000 persons died, while in Lancashire 16,742 persons died. The death-rate of England in the quarter was 2·061 per cent. of the population; the average is 2·179. The natural increase of the population, or excess of births over deaths, in the 92 days was 61,257, or 666 daily. This natural increase is diminished by artificial means—by emigration. This movement has been modified in a very remarkable manner, during the latter part of 1861, by the civil troubles in the United States. In the autumn quarter of 1860, the total number of emigrants to the United States was 15,000; in 1861, it fell to 5698; the great proportion of these departures consisted of Irish, who amounted to about 37,000 in the year; but of these only one-fifteenth part sailed in the fourth quarter. Of 8068 persons of English origin, who emigrated to all parts of the world, 5916 went to the Australian colonies, and only 1604 to North America.

The average price of wheat was 59*s.* 3*d.* per quarter—somewhat higher than in 1860, and 16*s.* higher than in 1859. The price of meat has not varied. The mean price of potatoes was 120*s.* per ton — somewhat lower than in 1860; considerably higher than in 1859.

The interruption given to commerce and manufactures by the troubles in the United States, and

the cessation of the supplies of cotton wherewith to keep our mills in full action, has sensibly increased the demand upon the poor rates. In the autumn of 1859, the number of persons receiving indoor relief was 109,429, out-door 683,962; in 1860, indoor, 115,158, out-door, 673,680; in 1861, indoor, 128,533, out-door, 716,096.

Return of the Number of Persons of every description killed or injured from all causes on all the Passenger Railways open for public traffic in England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland, during the year 1861.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	46*	781*
Passengers killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	33	8
Total number of passengers killed or injured	79	789
Servants of company or contractors killed or injured from causes beyond their own control	23	53
Servants of company or contractors killed or injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution	105	26
Other persons crossing at level crossings	17	2
Trespassers	54	13
Suicides	3	—
Miscellaneous	3	—
	284	883
Collisions between passenger trains		4
Collisions between passenger trains and other trains, or engines		28
Passenger trains, or portions of trains, getting off the rails		10
Passenger trains running into sidings, or off their proper line, through points being wrong		2
Axles, or wheels, or machinery of engines attached to passenger trains breaking or getting out of order		3
Axles, or wheels of carriages of passenger trains breaking		7
Couplings breaking		—
Bursting of boilers of engines of passenger trains		1
Trains running into stations at too high a rate of speed		1
		56

	1860.	1861.
	Miles.	
Length of railway open on the 31st December	10,401	10,833

* Of this number of passengers, 38 were killed, and 493 injured from *two* collisions.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

TREATIES.

Treaty between Her Majesty and the Grand Duke of Hesse, for the Marriage of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary with His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince Frederick William Lewis Charles of Hesse. Signed at London, August, 14, 1861. *Ratifications exchanged at Darmstadt, September* 10, 1861.

In the Name of the Holy and Blessed Trinity.

Be it known unto all men by these presents, that whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse and "bei Rhein," &c., &c., on the other part, being already connected by ties of friendship, have judged it proper that an alliance should be contracted between the family of Her Majesty and that of His Royal Highness, by a Marriage agreed to on both sides, between Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, a Princess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, second daughter of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince Frederick William Lewis Charles of Hesse, son of His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince Charles William Lewis of Hesse, and nephew of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse;

The two high betrothed parties, as also His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince Charles William Lewis of Hesse, and His Grand-Ducal Highness' Consort, Her Royal Highness the Princess Maria Elizabeth Caroline Victoria of Hesse, a Princess of Prussia, having declared their consent to such alliance; in order, therefore, to attain so desirable an end, and to treat upon, conclude, and confirm the Articles of the said Marriage, Her Britannic Majesty, on the one part, and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, on the other, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Most Reverend Father in God John

Bird, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; the Right Honourable Richard Lord Westbury, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Chancellor of Great Britain; the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; the Right Honourable Henry Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Lincoln, a Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Honourable John Earl Russell, Viscount Amberley of Amberley and of Ardsalla, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, one other of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, a Peer of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury; the Right Honourable Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Baronet, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, one other of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Baronet, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Parliament, one other of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Baronet, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, a Member of Parliament, the other of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and the Right Honourable William Ewart Gladstone, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer;

And His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, His Excellency the Count Charles von Schlitz, called von Görtz, Highness' Major-General *à la suite*, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Royal Courts of Saxony and Hanover, a Peer of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Grand Cross of His Royal Highness' Order of Merit of Philip the Magnanimous, and of the Ducal Order of Henry the Lion of Brunswick, Knight of the Order of St. John of the Hospital of Jerusalem, His Royal Highness' Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on an Extraordinary Mission to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon

and concluded the following articles :—

I. It is concluded and agreed that the Marriage between Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, a Princess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, second daughter of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince Frederick William Lewis Charles of Hesse, son of His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince Charles William Lewis of Hesse, and nephew of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, shall be solemnized in person, in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, according to the due tenour of the laws of England, and the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, as soon as the same may conveniently be done.

II. The expenses of the joint establishment of their Royal and Grand-Ducal Highnesses shall be defrayed out of the appanage of His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince Frederick William Lewis Charles of Hesse, which is fixed by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse at forty thousand florins, South German currency, a-year.

III. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland will give to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary a marriage portion of 30,000*l.* sterling, the interest and produce of which shall serve as an aid towards defraying the expenses of the joint establishment of their Royal and Grand-Ducal Highnesses.

IV. The whole of the said marriage portion shall be placed in the English Funds in the names of Commissioners to be jointly named and empowered for that purpose by Her Britannic Majesty and by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse, with the power to lay out one-half of it in real securities in England or in Hesse, when such securities, approved by Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, shall be found.

The interest and produce arising from the said Marriage portion of 30,000*l.* sterling shall be paid every six months to the person or persons duly authorized to receive the same on the part of their Grand-Ducal and Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess during their joint lives. In the event of the decease of either, the survivor shall enjoy the interest and produce for his or her life. After the decease of both, the capital and interest shall be disposed of according to the stipulations contained in Articles V. and VI. of the present Treaty.

V. In case there shall be any children from this Marriage, whether two or more, the marriage portion shall, after the decease of both Prince and Princess, be equally divided between such of those children, without distinction of sex or age, as shall attain the age of eighteen years, or, not having attained that age, shall marry. If there be but one child who shall attain the age of eighteen years, or (being the only child) shall marry before attaining that

age, the whole portion shall go to that child, whether son or daughter.

In case, after the death of the Prince and Princess, there should be any princely issue existing of any deceased child or children of this marriage, then such princely issue shall receive equally among them such part of the portion as would have fallen to their father or mother if these had survived the Prince and Princess.

VI. In case there shall be no child of the marriage who shall attain the age of eighteen years, or marry before attaining that age, then, if the Prince shall die in the lifetime of the Princess, the capital shall be transferred to Her Royal Highness. But if the Princess shall die in the lifetime of the Prince, the capital shall (subject to the life-interest of the Prince) be disposed of as Her Royal Highness may have appointed, notwithstanding her married state; or, if Her Royal Highness should have made no disposition of it, then after the death of the Prince it shall pass to the next of kin of the Princess, according to the rules of the English law, as if Her Royal Highness had died intestate and unmarried.

VII. Her Britannic Majesty promises to secure to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, from the time of her marriage to Her Royal Highness's decease, the annual sum of 6000*l.* sterling, to be paid quarterly to Commissioners named for that purpose by Her Britannic Majesty, to be by them received for the sole and separate use of the said Princess, notwithstanding her married state; and which annual sum of 6000*l.* sterling, so payable quarterly, the said Princess shall not have power, either separately or conjointly with His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince, to alienate, mortgage, or receive or direct to be paid by way of anticipation; but the same shall, from time to time, as the same shall become due, be paid and payable into the proper hands of the said Princess alone, upon her own sole receipt, or to such person or persons to whom she shall, by writing signed by herself alone from time to time, as the same shall become due, direct and order the same to be paid, or whom she shall otherwise authorize to receive the same on her sole behalf.

VIII. In consideration of this Marriage, His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse engages to secure to Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, in case she should have the misfortune to become the widow of His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince Frederick William Lewis Charles of Hesse, a jointure suitable to the circumstances, until the decease of Her Royal Highness, so long as she shall not enter upon a second Marriage. Such jointure, according as His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince may die during the lifetime of His Royal Highness the Grand Duke, and also of His Grand-Ducal Highness the Prince Charles William Lewis of Hesse, or after he shall have become immediate successor to the Grand Dukedom, shall, in the former case consist of a yearly revenue of twenty thousand florins, South-German currency, and, in the latter case, of a yearly revenue of forty thousand florins, South-German currency.

Together with such jointure, Her Royal Highness will, in either of the aforesaid cases, receive the interest of her marriage portion; and a residence at Darmstadt suited to her exalted rank, and completely furnished according to the usage prevailing in the Grand-Ducal House of Hesse, shall be assured to her as Dowager-residence.

In the event of the Princess becoming Grand Duchess of Hesse, Her Royal Highness will receive from the Grand Duke the same allowances which former Grand Duchesses have usually enjoyed; and in the event of the Princess becoming Grand Duchess Dowager, Her Royal Highness will receive the amount of jointure which it is customary to assign to Grand Duchesses Dowager in the Grand-Ducal House of Hesse.

IX. The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse; and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.) J. B. Cantuar.
(L.S.) Westbury, C.
(L.S.) Granville.
(L.S.) Newcastle.
(L.S.) Russell.
(L.S.) Palmerston.
(L.S.) G. C. Lewis.
(L.S.) Carl Graf Von Görtz.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to settle an Annuity on Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary. [24 *Vict. c.* 15.]

Most Gracious Sovereign, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, having taken into consideration your Majesty's most gracious Message, that your Majesty has agreed to a Marriage proposed between Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary and His Grand-Ducal Highness Prince Frederic William Louis of Hesse, do most humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, And be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to grant unto Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice Maud Mary, or to such Persons as Her Majesty thinks fit, to be named in such Letters Patent, in trust or for the use of Her Royal Highness, an annuity of 6,000*l.* to be settled on Her Royal Highness for life, in such manner as Her Majesty thinks proper, such annuity to commence from the date of the Marriage of Her Royal Highness with His Grand-Ducal Highness Prince Frederic William Louis of Hesse, to be free from all taxes, assessments, and charges, and to be paid quarterly on the 5th day of

January, the 5th day of April, the 5th day of July, and the 10th day of October; the first payment to be made on such of the said quarterly days as happens next after the said marriage of such portion of the said annuity as may have accrued between the date of such marriage and such quarterly day, and a proportionate part to be payable for the period from the last quarterly day of payment to the day of the determination thereof. The above annuity shall be charged on and be payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, after paying or reserving sufficient to pay such sums as may have been directed to be paid out of the said fund by former Acts of Parliament, but with preference to all other payments which may hereafter be charged on the said fund.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Sultan. Signed at Kanlidja, April 29, 1861. [*Ratifications exchanged at Constantinople, July* 9, 1861.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, on the other part, being equally animated by the desire of extending the commercial relations between their respective dominions, have agreed, for this purpose, to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Porte;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans, His Highness Mehemed Emin Aali Pasha, President of the Council of the Tanzimat, and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, decorated with the Orders of the Medjidie and Merit of the First Class, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of Saint Stephen of Austria, of the Red Eagle of Prussia, of Saint Alexander Newsky of Russia, and several other Foreign Orders;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

I. All rights, privileges, and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing Capitulations and Treaties, are confirmed now and for ever, with the exception of those clauses of the said Capitulations which it is the object of the present Treaty to modify; and it is moreover expressly stipulated that all rights, privileges, or immunities which the Sublime Porte now grants or may hereafter grant to, or suffer to be enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, or navigation of any other foreign Power, shall be equally granted to, and exercised

and enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation of Great Britain.

II. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, or their agents, shall be permitted to purchase, at all places in the Ottoman dominions and possessions (whether for the purposes of internal trade or of exportation), all articles, without any exception whatsoever, the produce or manufacture of the said dominions and possessions; and the Sublime Porte having in virtue of the Second Article of the Convention of Commerce of the 16th of August, 1838, formally engaged to abolish all monopolies of agricultural produce or of any other articles whatsoever, as well as all permits (*teskérés*) from the local Governors, either for the purchase of any article, or for its removal from one place to another, when purchased, any attempt to compel the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty to receive such permits from the local Governors shall be considered as an infraction of Treaties, and the Sublime Porte shall immediately punish with severity any Viziers or other officers who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and shall render full justice to British subjects for all injuries or losses which they may duly prove themselves to have suffered thereby.

III. If any article of Turkish produce or manufacture be purchased by British merchants or their agents, for the purpose of selling the same for internal consumption in Turkey, the said British merchants or their agents shall pay, at the purchase and sale of such articles, and in any manner of trade therein, the same duties that are paid in similar circumstances by the most favoured class of Ottoman subjects, or of foreigners engaged in the internal trade of Turkey.

IV. No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

No charge or duty whatsoever will be demanded on any article of Turkish produce or manufacture purchased by British subjects or their agents, either at the place where such article is purchased, or in its transit from that place to the place whence it is exported, at which it will be subject to an export duty not exceeding eight per cent., calculated on the value at the place of shipment, and payable on exportation; and all articles which shall once have paid this duty shall not again be liable to the same duty, however they may have changed hands, within any part of the Ottoman dominions.

It is furthermore agreed that the duty of eight per cent. above mentioned will be annually reduced by one (1) per cent., until it shall be in this manner finally reduced to a fixed duty of one (1) per cent. *ad valorem*, destined to cover the general expenses of administration and control.

V. No other or higher duties

shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, from whatever place arriving, whether by sea or by land, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty, of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the contracting parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country.

His Imperial Majesty further engages that, save as hereinafter excepted, he will not prohibit the importation into his dominions and possessions of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving; and that the duties to be imposed on any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions or possessions of Her Britannic Majesty imported into the dominions or possessions of His Imperial Majesty, shall in no case exceed one fixed rate of eight (8) per cent. *ad valorem*, or a specific duty, fixed by common assent, equivalent thereto.

Such rate shall be calculated upon the value of such articles at the wharf, and shall be payable at the time of their being landed, if brought by sea, or at the first Custom-house they may reach, if brought by land.

If these articles, after having paid the import duty of eight (8) per cent., are sold either at the place of their arrival or in the interior of the country, neither the buyer nor the seller shall be charged with any further duty in respect to them; and if such articles should not be sold for consumption in Turkey, but should be re-exported within the space of six months, the same shall be considered as merchandize in transit by land, and be treated as is stated in Article XII.; the Administration of the Customs being bound to restore at the time of their re-exportation to the merchant, who shall be required to furnish proof that the goods in question have paid the import duty of eight (8) per cent., the difference between that duty and the duty levied on goods in transit by land, as set forth in the Article above cited.

VI. It is understood that any article the produce or manufacture of a foreign country, intended for importation into the United Principalities of Moldo-Wallachia, or into the Principality of Servia, which shall pass through any other part of the Ottoman dominions, will not be liable to the payment of Customs duty until it reaches those Principalities; and, on the other hand, that any article of foreign produce or manufacture passing through those Principalities, but destined for some other part of the Ottoman dominions, will not be liable to the payment of Customs duty

until such article reaches the first Custom-house under the direct administration of the Sublime Porte.

The same course shall be followed with respect to any article the produce or manufacture of those Principalities, as well as with respect to any article the produce or manufacture of any other portion of the Ottoman dominions, intended for exportation: such articles will be liable to the payment of Customs duties, the former to the Custom-house of the aforesaid Principalities, and the latter to the Ottoman Custom-house, the object being, that neither import nor export duties shall in any case be payable more than once.

VII. The subjects of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects in regard to warehousing, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

VIII. All articles which are or may be legally importable into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels, may likewise be imported in Ottoman vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and, reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Ottoman vessels, may likewise be imported in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Ottoman vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other country.

In the same manner, there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Ottoman or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

IX. No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

X. All vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to Ottoman law are to be deemed Ottoman vessels, shall, for the purposes of

this treaty, be deemed British and Ottoman vessels respectively.

XI. No charge whatsoever shall be made upon British goods being the produce or manufacture of the British dominions or possessions, whether in British or other ships, nor upon any goods the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country carried in British ships, when the same shall pass through the Straits of the Dardanelles or of the Bosphorus, whether such goods shall pass through those Straits in the ships that brought them, or shall have been transshipped to other vessels; or whether, after having been sold for exportation, they shall, for a certain limited time, be landed in order to be placed in other vessels for the continuance of their voyage.

In the latter case the goods in question shall be deposited at Constantinople in the magazines of the Custom-house, called *Transit* magazines; and in any other places where there is no *entrepôt* they shall be placed under the charge of the Administration of the Customs.

XII. The Sublime Porte desiring to grant, by means of gradual concessions, all facilities in its power to transit by land, it is stipulated and agreed that the duty of three (3) per cent. levied up to this time on articles imported into Turkey, in their passage through Turkey to other countries, shall be reduced to two (2) per cent. payable, as the duty of three per cent. has been paid hitherto, on arriving in the Ottoman dominions; and at the end of eight years, to be reckoned from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, to a fixed and definite tax of one (1) per cent., which shall be levied, as is to be the case with respect to Turkish produce exported, to defray the expense of registration.

The Sublime Porte at the same time declares that it reserves to itself the right to establish, by a special enactment, the measures to be adopted for the prevention of fraud.

XIII. Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, or their agents, trading in goods the produce or manufacture of foreign countries, shall be subject to the same taxes, and enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities as foreign subjects dealing in goods the produce or manufacture of their own country.

XIV. An exception to the stipulations laid down in the 5th Article shall be made in regard to tobacco, in any shape whatsoever, and also in regard to salt, which two articles shall cease to be included among those which the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty are permitted to import into the Ottoman dominions.

British subjects, however, or their agents, buying or selling tobacco or salt for consumption in Turkey shall be subject to the same regulations, and shall pay the same duties, as the most favoured Ottoman subjects trading in the two articles aforesaid; and furthermore, as a compensation for the prohibition of the two articles above mentioned, no duty whatsoever shall in future be levied on those articles when exported from Turkey by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

British subjects shall, nevertheless, be bound to declare the quantity of tobacco and salt thus

exported to the proper Custom-house authorities, who shall, as heretofore, have the right to watch over the export of these articles, without thereby being entitled to levy any tax thereon on any pretence whatsoever.

XV. It is understood between the two High Contracting Parties that the Sublime Porte reserves to itself the faculty and right of issuing a general prohibition against the importation into the Ottoman dominions of gunpowder, cannon, arms of war, or military stores; but such prohibition will not come into operation until it shall have been officially notified, and will apply only to the articles mentioned in the decree enacting the prohibition. Any of these articles which have not been so specifically prohibited, shall, on being imported into the Ottoman dominions, be subject to the local regulations, unless Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy shall think fit to apply for a special licence, which licence will, in that case, be granted, provided no valid objection thereto can be alleged.

Gunpowder, in particular, when allowed to be imported, will be liable to the following stipulations:—

1st. It shall not be sold by subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in quantities exceeding the quantities prescribed by the local regulations.

2ndly. When a cargo or a large quantity of gunpowder arrives in an Ottoman port on board a British vessel, such vessel shall be anchored at a particular spot to be designated by the local authorities, and the gunpowder shall thence be conveyed, under the inspection of such authorities, to depôts or fitting places designated by the Government, to which the parties interested shall have access under due regulations.

Fowling-pieces, pistols, and ornamental or fancy weapons, as also small quantities of gunpowder for sporting, reserved for private use, shall not be subject to the stipulations of the present Article.

XVI. The firmans required for British merchant-vessels, on passing through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, shall always be delivered in such manner as to occasion to such vessels the least possible delay.

XVII. The captains of British merchant-vessels, with goods on board destined for the Ottoman Empire, shall be obliged, immediately on their arrival at the port to which they are bound, to deposit in the Custom-house of the said port a true copy of their manifest.

XVIII. Contraband goods will be liable to confiscation by the Ottoman Treasury; but a report or *procès-verbal* of the alleged act of contraband must, as soon as the said goods are seized by the authorities, be drawn up and communicated to the Consular authority of the foreign subject to whom the goods said to be contraband shall belong; and no goods can be confiscated as contraband, unless the fraud with regard to them shall be duly and legally proved.

XIX. All merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the Ottoman dominions and possessions, imported into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall be treated in the same manner as the like mer-

chandize the produce or manufacture of the most favoured nation.

All rights, privileges, or immunities which are now or may hereafter be granted to, or suffered to be enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, or navigation of any foreign Power in the British dominions or possessions, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation of the Ottoman Porte.

XX. The present Treaty, when ratified, shall be substituted for the Convention concluded between the two High Contracting Parties on the 16th of August, 1838, and shall remain in force for 28 years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; each of the High Contracting Parties being, however, at liberty to give to the other, at the end of 14 years (that time being fixed, as the provisions of this Treaty will then have come into full force), notice for its revision, or for its determination at the expiration of a year from the date of that notice, and so again at the end of 21 years.

The present Treaty shall receive its execution in all and every one of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, that is to say, in all the possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan situated in Europe or in Asia, in Egypt and in the other parts of Africa belonging to the Sublime Porte, in Servia, and in the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The Sublime Porte declares that she is ready to grant to other foreign Powers who may seek to obtain them, the commercial advantages contained in the stipulations of the present Treaty.

XXI. It is always understood that Her Britannic Majesty does not pretend, by any Article in the present Treaty, to stipulate for more than the plain and fair construction of the terms employed, nor to preclude in any manner the Ottoman Government from the exercise of its rights of internal administration, where the exercise of those rights does not evidently infringe upon the privileges accorded by ancient Treaties, or by the present Treaty, to British subjects or British merchandize.

XXII. The High Contracting Parties have agreed to appoint, jointly, Commissioners for the settlement of a Tariff of Custom-house duties, to be levied in conformity with the stipulations of the present Treaty, as well upon merchandize of every description being the produce or manufacture of the British dominions and possessions imported into the Sultan's dominions and possessions, as upon articles of every description the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of the Sultan, which British subjects or their agents are free to purchase in any part of the Ottoman dominions and possessions, for exportation to Great Britain or to any other country.

The new Tariff to be so concluded shall remain in force during seven years, dating from the 1st of October, 1861.

Each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, a year before the expiration of that term, to demand the revision of the Tariff. But if, during the

seventh year, neither the one nor the other of the Contracting Parties shall avail itself of this right, the Tariff then existing shall continue to have the force of law for seven more years, dating from the day of the expiration of the seven preceding years; and the same shall be the case with respect to every successive period of seven years.

XXIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Constantinople in two calendar months, or sooner, if possible, and shall be carried into execution from the 1st of October, 1861.

Done at Kanlidja on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.) Henry L. Bulwer.
(L.S.) Aali.

Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and the Emperor of the French, relative to Combined Operations against Mexico. Signed at London, October 31, 1861. [*Ratifications exchanged at London, November* 15, 1861.]

(Translation.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, feeling themselves compelled by the arbitrary and vexatious conduct of the authorities of the Republic of Mexico to demand from those authorities more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfilment of the obligations contracted towards their Majesties by the Republic of Mexico, have agreed to conclude a Convention, with a view to combine their common action, and, for this purpose, have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable John, Earl Russell, &c.;

Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, Don Xavier de Isturiz y Montero, &c.;

And His Majesty the Emperor of the French, His Excellency the Count de Flahault de la Billarderie, &c.;

Who, after having reciprocally communicated their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

I. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Her Majesty the Queen of Spain, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, engage to make, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, the necessary arrangements for dispatching to the coasts of Mexico, combined naval and military forces, the strength of which shall be determined by a further interchange of communications between their Governments, but of which the total shall be sufficient to seize and occupy the several fortresses and military positions on the Mexican coast.

The commanders of the allied forces shall be, moreover, authorized to execute the other operations which may be considered, on the spot, most suitable

to effect the object specified in the preamble of the present Convention, and specifically to ensure the security of foreign residents.

All the measures contemplated in this Article shall be taken in the name and on account of the High Contracting Parties, without reference to the particular nationality of the forces employed to execute them.

II. The High Contracting Parties engage not to seek for themselves, in the employment of the coercive measures contemplated by the present Convention, any acquisition of territory nor any special advantage, and not to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.

III. A Commission composed of three Commissioners, one to be named by each of the Contracting Powers, shall be established with full authority to determine all questions that may arise as to the application or distribution of the sums of money which may be recovered from Mexico, having regard to the respective rights of the three Contracting Parties.

IV. The High Contracting Parties desiring, moreover, that the measures which they intend to adopt should not bear an exclusive character, and being aware that the Government of the United States on its part has, like them, claims to enforce upon the Mexican Republic, agree that, immediately after the signature of the present Convention, a copy thereof shall be communicated to the Government of the United States; that that Government shall be invited to accede to it; and that, in anticipation of that accession, their respective Ministers at Washington shall be at once furnished with full powers for the purpose of concluding and signing, collectively or separately, with the Plenipotentiary designated by the President of the United States, a Convention identic, save the suppression of the present Article, with that which they sign this day. But as, by delaying to put into execution Articles I. and II. of the present Convention, the High Contracting Parties would incur a risk of failing in the object which they desire to attain, they have agreed not to defer, with the view of obtaining the accession of the Government of the United States, the commencement of the above-mentioned operations beyond the time at which their combined forces can be assembled in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz.

V. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at London within fifteen days.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done in London, in triplicate, the thirty-first day of the month of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.) Russell.
(L.S.) Xavier de Isturiz.
(L.S.) Flahault.

Convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of Morocco, relative to a Loan to be raised in London by the Emperor. Signed, in the English and Arabic Languages, at Tangier, October 24, 1861. [*Ratifications exchanged at Tangier, December* 20, 1861.]

His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco being desirous of raising a loan of 426,000*l.* sterling in London, to enable him to meet his engagements with Her Catholic Majesty, and having requested the good offices of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a view to facilitate that object; and Her Britannic Majesty having agreed to the request of His Imperial Majesty, their Majesties have resolved to conclude a Convention on the subject, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, John Hay Drummond Hay, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Minister Resident at the Court of His Majesty, the Sultan of Morocco;

And His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, his Officer, the learned Fakee Seed Hadj Abderrahman el Ajee;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

I. His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco engages that from and after the ratification of the present Convention there shall be paid over to a Commissioner, named by her Britannic Majesty, 50 per cent. of the Custom duties at all the ports of the Empire of Morocco.

Her Britannic Majesty, on her part, engages that six weeks before the period at which the half-yearly charges on the loan of 426,000*l.* sterling, which the Emperor of Morocco is about to raise, shall become due, she will transfer to the agent or agents of the Contractors for that loan, the sums so to be received by the Commissioner of Her Majesty, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund on the said loan, the amount of such sums not exceeding, in the aggregate, 15 per cent. on the above-mentioned sum of 426,000*l.* sterling. But Her Britannic Majesty shall not be liable for the payment of more than she receives.

In case the sums received should be more than sufficient for such half-yearly payments, the surplus shall be repaid by the British Commissioner to the officers of the Emperor of Morocco duly authorized to receive the same.

II. When, by means of the payments provided for in the preceding Article, the whole of the loan of 426,000*l.* sterling shall have been repaid, together with the interest due thereon, the Commissioner of Her Britannic Majesty shall cease to receive the 50 per cent. of the Custom duties at the ports above mentioned, and shall repay to the said officers of the Emperor of Morocco any balance that may be remaining in his hands.

III. The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and by His Majesty the Emperor of Morocco, and

the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tangier as soon as possible within 40 days from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Tangier, the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Moorish date of the eighteenth day of the month of Rabbea, the second in the year one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight.

(L.S.) J. H. Drummond Hay.

(Arabic signature of)

(L.S.) Hadj Abderrahman el Ajee.

INSTITUTION OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

India-Office, June 25.

The Queen, being desirous of affording to the princes, chiefs, and people of the Indian Empire a public and signal testimony of her regard by the institution of an Order of Knighthood, whereby her resolution to take upon herself the Government of the territories in India may be commemorated, and by which Her Majesty may be enabled to reward conspicuous merit and loyalty, has been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to institute, erect, constitute, and create an Order of Knighthood, to be known by, and have for ever hereafter, the name, style, and designation of "The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;"

And to ordain, direct, and appoint that the said Order shall consist of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and 25 Knights, together with such extra and honorary Knights as Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, shall from time to time appoint;

And to ordain, direct, and appoint that Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the said United Kingdom, shall be Sovereigns of the said Most Exalted Order;

And that the Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being shall be Grand Master of the said Order, and that he shall, in virtue thereof, be the first and principal Knight of the Order;

And that the said Most Exalted Order shall be governed by sta-

tutes and ordinances, to be from time to time made and ordained by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, Sovereigns of the said Order;

And to ordain and direct that it shall be competent for the Sovereign of the said Order to confer the dignity of a Knight of the Order upon such native princes and chiefs of India as shall have entitled themselves to Her Majesty's favour, and upon such of Her Majesty's British subjects as have, by important and loyal services rendered by them to the Indian Empire, merited Her Majesty's favour.

The Queen has been further pleased to ordain, constitute, and appoint the Right Hon. Charles John, Earl Canning, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, and Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India, to be the first Grand Master of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India;

And to nominate and appoint—

His Highness Nizam - ool - Moolk, Nuwab Tuyinat Ali Khan, Nizam of Hydrabad;

General the Viscount Gough, K.P., G.C.B., some time Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies;

His Highness Jyajee Rao Sindhia, Maharaja of Gwalior;

The Lord Harris, some time Governor of the Presidency of Madras;

His Highness Maharaja Duleep Singh;

General the Lord Clyde, G.C.B., lately Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies;

His Highness Runbeer Singh, Maharaja of Cashmere;

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay;

His Highness Tookoojee Rao Holkar, Maharaja of Indore;

His Highness Maharaja Khunde Rao, Guicowar of Baroda;

The Right Hon. Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., lately Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab;

His Highness Nurendur Singh, Maharaja of Putiala;

Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, Bart., G.C.B., lately Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India;

Her Highness Nuwab Sekunder Begum, of Bhopal;

General Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East Indies; and

His Highness Yoosuf Ali Khan, Nuwab of Rampore;

To be Knights of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

The Queen, in order to mark the high sense and esteem in which Her Majesty holds the said Order, and to give an additional proof of her affectionate regard for his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, has been pleased to nominate and appoint their Royal Highnesses to be Extra Knights of the said Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

STATE PAPERS.

The Case of The "Trent."

Extracts from the Correspondence respecting the Seizure of Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Mc Farland, and Eustis, from on board the Royal Mail-Packet Trent, *by the Commander of the United States' Ship of War* San Jacinto.

Commander Williams to Captain Patey.

Trent, at Sea, November 9, 1861.

Sir,—There devolves on me the painful duty of reporting to you a wanton act of aggression on this ship by the United States war screw-steamer *San Jacinto*, carrying a broadside of seven guns, and a shell pivot-gun of heavy calibre on the forecastle, which took place on the 8th instant, in the Bahama Channel, abreast of the Paredon lighthouse.

The *Trent* left Havana at 8 A.M. on the 7th instant, with Her Majesty's mails for England, having on board a large freight of specie, as well as numerous passengers, amongst whom were Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the former accredited with a special mission from the Confederate States to the Government of Great Britain, and the latter to the French Government, with their respective secretaries, Messrs. Mc Farland and Eustis.

Shortly after noon, on the 8th, a steamer, having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colours, was observed ahead, hove-to; we immediately hoisted our ensign at the peak, but it was not responded to until, on nearing her, at 1.15 P.M., she fired a round shot from her pivot-gun across our bows, and showed American colours. Our engines were immediately slowed, and we were still approaching her, when she discharged a shell from her pivot-gun immediately across our bows, exploding half a cable's length ahead of us. We then stopped, when an officer with an armed guard of marines boarded us and demanded a list of passengers, which demand being refused, the officer said that he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Mc Farland, and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the *Trent*. Declining to satisfy him whether such persons were on board or not, Mr. Slidell stepped forward, and announced that the four persons he had named were then standing before him, under British protection, and that if they were taken on board the *San Jacinto*, they must be taken *vi et armis*; the commander of the *Trent* and myself at the same time protesting against this illegal act, this act of piracy, carried out by brute force, as we had no means of resisting the aggression, the *San Jacinto* being at the time on our port beam, about 200 yards off, her ship's company at quarters, ports open, and tompions out.

Sufficient time being given for such necessaries as they might require being sent to them, these gentlemen were forcibly taken out of the ship, and then a further demand was made that the commander of the *Trent* should go on board the *San Jacinto*, but as he expressed his determination not to go, unless

forcibly compelled likewise, this latter demand was not carried into execution.

At 3.40 we parted company, and proceeded on our way to St. Thomas, on our arrival at which place I shall deliver to the Consul duplicates of this letter to Lord Lyons, Sir Alexander Milne, Commodore Dunlop, and the Consul-General at Havana.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Richard Williams,
Commander, R.N.

No. 7.—*Memorandum made by Commander Williams at the Admiralty, on the 27th of November, 1861, relative to the forcible seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their Secretaries, from on board the* Trent.

On Mr. Slidell's announcing that the four persons inquired for were then standing before Lieutenant Fairfax under British protection, and that if taken on board the *San Jacinto* they must be taken *vi et armis*, I addressed that officer in the following terms:—

"In this ship I am the Representative of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and, in the name of that Government, I protest against this illegal act—this violation of international law—this act of piracy, which you would not dare to attempt on a ship capable of resisting such aggression."

It was then that Lieutenant Fairfax waved his hand towards the *San Jacinto*, and additional force was sent. The marines were drawn up at the entry-port—bayonets fixed; and on Miss Slidell's uttering an hysterical scream on her being separated from her father, that is, on his breaking the window of his cabin, and thrusting his body through to escape from the distressing scene of forcible separation from his family, they rushed into the passage at the charge. There were upwards of 60 armed men in all, and the aforesaid gentlemen were then taken out of the ship, an armed guard on either side of each seizing them by the collar of the coat. Every inducement was held out, so far as importunate persuasion would go, to prevail on Mrs. Slidell and Mrs. Eustis, with the son and three daughters of the former, to accompany their husbands, but as they did not wish their wives to be subjected to imprisonment (Lieutenant Fairfax having replied to Mrs. Slidell's inquiry as to their disposal if they did accompany them, that they would be sent to Washington), they remained on board the *Trent*, and came on to England in *La Plata*.

The ships getting somewhat further apart than when this affair commenced, a boat came from the *San Jacinto* to request us to approach nearer; to which I replied that they had the same power as ourselves, and if they wished to be nearer to us, they had their own remedy.

No. 2.—*Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

Foreign Office, November 30, 1861.

My Lord,—Intelligence of a very grave nature has reached Her Majesty's Government.

This intelligence was conveyed officially to the knowledge of the Admiralty by Commander Wil-

liams, Agent for Mails on board the contract steamer, *Trent*.

It appears from the letter of Commander Williams, dated "Royal mail contract packet *Trent*, at sea, November 9," that the *Trent* left Havana on the 7th instant with Her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Commander Williams states that shortly after noon, on the 8th, a steamer, having the appearance of a man-of-war, but not showing colours, was observed ahead. On nearing her at 1.15 P.M. she fired a round shot from her pivot-gun across the bows of the *Trent*, and showed American colours. While the *Trent* was approaching her slowly, the American vessel discharged a shell across the bows of the *Trent*, exploding half a cable's length ahead of her. The *Trent* then stopped, and an officer, with a large armed guard of marines, boarded her. The officer demanded a list of the passengers, and compliance with this demand being refused, the officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarland, and Eustis, and that he had sure information of their being passengers in the *Trent*. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and told the American officer that the four persons he had named were then standing before him. The commander of the *Trent*, Commander Williams, protested against the act of taking by force out of the *Trent* these four passengers, then under the protection of the British flag. But the *San Jacinto* was at that time only 200 yards from the *Trent*, her ship's company at quarters, her ports open and tompions out.

Resistance was, therefore, out of the question, and the four gentlemen before named were forcibly taken out of the ship.

A further demand was made that the commander of the *Trent* should proceed on board the *San Jacinto*, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

It thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage; an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law.

Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States' naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

For the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honour to pass without full reparation, and Her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with re-

gard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, that Government will, of its own accord, offer to the British Government such redress as alone would satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed.

Should these terms not be offered by Mr. Seward, you will propose them to him.

You are at liberty to read this despatch to the Secretary of State, and if he shall desire it, you will give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 3.—*Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

Foreign Office, November 30, 1861.

In my previous despatch of this date I have instructed you, by command of Her Majesty, to make certain demands of the Government of the United States.

Should Mr. Seward ask for delay in order that this grave and painful matter should be deliberately considered, you will consent to a delay not exceeding seven days. If, at the end of that time, no answer is given, or if any other answer is given except that of a compliance with the demands of Her Majesty's Government, your Lordship is instructed to leave Washington with all the members of your Legation, bringing with you the archives of the Legation, and to repair immediately to London.

If, however, you should be of opinion that the requirements of Her Majesty's Government are substantially complied with, you may report the facts to Her Majesty's Government for their consideration, and remain at your post till you receive further orders.

You will communicate with Vice-Admiral Sir A. Milne immediately upon receiving the answer of the American Government, and you will send him a copy of that answer, together with such observations as you may think fit to make.

You will also give all the information in your power to the Governors of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Jamaica, Bermuda, and such other of Her Majesty's possessions as may be within your reach.

No. 8.—*M. de Thouvenel to M. Mercier.* — (*Communicated to Earl Russell by Count Flahault, December* 6.)

Paris, December 3, 1861.

Sir,—The arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the English mail-packet *Trent* by an American cruizer has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, at least a profound astonishment and sensation. Public opinion was immediately occupied with the legality and the consequences of such an act, and the impression which has been thereby produced has not been for an instant doubtful. The act seemed to the public to be so entirely at vari-

ance with the ordinary rules of international law, that it has determined to throw the responsibility exclusively on the Commander of the *San Jacinto*. We are not yet in a position to know if this supposition is well founded, and the Government of the Emperor have been therefore compelled to examine the question raised by the removal of the two passengers from the *Trent*. The desire to aid in preventing a conflict, perhaps imminent, between two Powers towards whom they are animated by equally friendly sentiments, and the desire to maintain, with a view to placing the rights of their own flag beyond the danger of any attack, certain principles essential to the security of neutrals, have convinced them, after mature reflection, that they could not remain perfectly silent on the matter.

If, to our great regret, the Cabinet of Washington should be disposed to approve the conduct of the Commander of the *San Jacinto*, it would be because they consider Messrs. Mason and Slidell as enemies, or because they only recognize them as rebels. In the one case, as in the other, there would be an extremely painful forgetfulness of principles on which we have always found the United States agree with us.

On what ground can the American cruiser, in the first case, have arrested Messrs. Mason and Slidell? The United States have admitted, with us, in the Treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends to persons found on board, even were they enemies of one of the two parties, except, at least, in the case of military men actually in the service of the enemy. Messrs. Mason and Slidell were, therefore, by virtue of this principle, the insertion of which in our Treaties of Amity and Commerce has never encountered any difficulty, perfectly free under the neutral flag of England. It will not, doubtless, be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. That which constitutes contraband of war has not yet, it is true, been precisely determined. Its limits are not absolutely the same with all the Powers. But, as far as regards persons, the special stipulations which are found in treaties concerning military men clearly define the character of those who may be seized by belligerents. Now there is no occasion to demonstrate that Messrs. Mason and Slidell cannot be assimilated to persons in this category. There would therefore remain nothing to explain their capture but this pretext—that they were bearers of official despatches of the enemy. Now this is the place to recall a circumstance which should govern this entire affair, and which renders unjustifiable the conduct of the American cruiser. The *Trent* was not bound to a point belonging to either of the belligerents. She was carrying her cargo and passengers to a neutral country, and it was, moreover, in a neutral port where she had embarked them. If it was admissible that, under such circumstances, the neutral flag did not completely cover the persons and goods on board, its immunity would be an empty word. At any moment the commerce and navigation of

third Powers would be liable to suffer in their innocent or even indirect relations with one or other of the belligerents. These latter would not only have a right to require from the neutral a complete impartiality—to prohibit him from all participation in acts of hostility; they would impose upon his liberty of commerce and navigation restrictions of which modern international law has refused to admit the legality. In a word, we should return to those vexatious practices against which, in former times, no Power has protested more energetically than the United States.

If the Cabinet of Washington could only regard the two persons arrested as rebels, whom they have always a right to seize, the question, to place it in another light, could not thereby be solved any the more in a sense favourable to the conduct of the Commander of the *San Jacinto*.

In such a case there would be a non-recognition of the principle which constitutes a ship to be a portion of the territory of the country whose flag she bears, and there would be a violation of the immunity which forbids a foreign Sovereign to exercise there his jurisdiction. It is not necessary, doubtless, to recall the energy with which on every occasion the Government of the United States have defended this immunity, and the right of asylum, which is a consequence of it.

Without wishing to enter into a deeper discussion of the questions raised by the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, I have said enough, I think, to establish that the Cabinet of Washington cannot, without aiming a blow at those principles which all neutral Powers are equally interested in maintaining, nor without putting itself in contradiction with its own conduct up to the present day, give its approval to the proceedings of the Commander of the *San Jacinto*.

In this state of things, there cannot be, in our opinion, any hesitation as to the course to pursue. Lord Lyons is already instructed to present the demands for satisfaction which the English Government is under the necessity of drawing up, and which consist in the immediate release of the persons taken from on board the *Trent*, and in sending explanations calculated to remove from this act its offensive character to the British flag.

The Federal Government would be inspired by a just and elevated sentiment in yielding to these demands. One would vainly search for what object, or in what interest they would risk to provoke, by a different attitude, a rupture with Great Britain. For ourselves, who would see in this case a complication in every way deplorable, of the difficulties with which the Cabinet of Washington has already to struggle against, and a precedent of a nature to render seriously uneasy all those Powers not parties to the present contest, we think we are giving a proof of loyal amity towards the Cabinet of Washington in not allowing them to be ignorant of our opinion in this circumstance. I invite you, Sir, to take the first opportunity of speaking frankly to Mr. Seward, and if he should ask it, to leave with him a copy of this despatch.

Receive, &c.,

(Signed) THOUVENEL.

No. 16.—*Count Rechberg to M. de Hülsemann.*—(*Communicated to Earl Russell by Count Apponyi, December* 24.)

Vienna, December 18, 1861.

(*Confidential.*)—The difference which has occurred between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain in consequence of the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, effected by the Captain of the American ship of war the *San Jacinto* on board the English packet the *Trent*, has not failed to attract the most serious attention of the Imperial Cabinet.

The more importance we attach to the preservation of good relations between the United States and England, the more must we regret an accident which has complicated in such a grave manner a situation already surrounded with difficulties.

Without having any intention of entering here into an examination of the question of right, we cannot, however, overlook the fact that according to the notions of international law adopted by all the Powers, and which the American Government itself has often taken as the rule of its conduct, England could not by any means refrain in the present case from making a representation against the attack made on its flag, and from demanding a just reparation for it. It appears to us, moreover, that the demands drawn up for this purpose by the Cabinet of St. James' have nothing in them hurtful to the feelings of the Cabinet of Washington, and that the latter will be able to do an act of equity and moderation without the least sacrifice of its dignity.

We think that we can hope that the Government of the United States, in taking counsel both from the rules which govern international relations, as well as from considerations of enlightened policy, rather than from the manifestations produced by an over-excitement of national feeling, will bring to bear on its deliberation all the calmness which the gravity of the case requires, and will think it right to decide on a course which, while preserving from rupture the relations between two great States to which Austria is equally bound in friendship, will tend to avert the grave disturbances which the eventuality of a war could not fail to bring about, not only upon each one of the contending parties, but upon the affairs of the world in general.

Be so good, M. le Chevalier, as to bring the preceding reflections to the notice of Mr. Seward, and to inform us of the manner in which the Minister shall have received your communication.

Receive, &c.,
(Signed) RECHBERG.

No. 20.—*Count Bernstorff to Baron Gerolt.*—(*Communicated to Earl Russell by Count Brandenburg, January* 2, 1862.)

Berlin, December 25, 1861.

M. le Baron,—The maritime operations undertaken by President Lincoln against the Southern Seceding States could not, from their very commencement, but fill the King's Government with apprehension lest they should result in possible prejudice to the legitimate interests of neutral Powers.

These apprehensions have unfortunately proved fully justified by the forcible seizure on board

the neutral mail-packet the *Trent*, and the abduction therefrom of Messrs. Slidell and Mason by the Commander of the United States man-of-war the *San Jacinto*.

This occurrence, as you can well imagine, has produced in England and throughout Europe the most profound sensation, and thrown not Cabinets only, but also public opinion, into a state of the most excited expectation. For, although at present it is England only which is immediately concerned in the matter, yet, on the other hand, it is one of the most important and universally-recognized rights of the neutral flag which has been called into question.

I need not here enter into a discussion of the legal side of the question. Public opinion in Europe has, with singular unanimity, pronounced in the most positive manner for the injured party. As far as we are concerned we have hitherto abstained from expressing ourselves to you upon the subject, because in the absence of any reliable information we were in doubt as to whether the Captain of the *San Jacinto*, in the course taken by him, had been acting under orders from his Government or not. Even now we prefer to assume that the latter was the case. Should the former supposition, however, turn out to be the correct one, we should consider ourselves under the necessity of attributing greater importance to the occurrence, and to our great regret we should find ourselves constrained to see in it not an isolated fact, but a public menace offered to the existing rights of all neutrals.

We have as yet no certain information as to the demands made by England to the American Cabinet, upon the acceptance of which the maintenance of peace appears to depend. As far, however, as our information reaches on the subject, we are convinced that no conditions have been put forward by the British Government which could justly offend President Lincoln's sense of honour.

His Majesty the King, filled with the most ardent wishes for the welfare of the United States of North America, has commanded me to advocate the cause of peace with President Lincoln, through your instrumentality, to the utmost of my power. We should reckon ourselves fortunate if we could in this wise succeed in facilitating the peaceful solution of a conflict from which the greatest dangers might arise. It is possible, however, that the President has already taken his decision and announced it. Whatever that decision may be, the King's Government when they reflect upon the uninterrupted relations of friendship and amity which have existed between Prussia and the United States ever since the latter were founded, will derive satisfaction from the thought of having laid with the most unreserved candour their views of this occurrence before the Cabinet of Washington, and expressed the wishes which they entertain in connection with it.

You will read this despatch without delay to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, should he desire it, you will give him a copy of it. I shall await your report upon the instructions contained in this despatch, and I avail, &c.

(Signed) BERNSTORFF.

No. 14.—*Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

Foreign Office, December 19, 1861.

My Lord,—Mr. Adams came to me to-day, at the Foreign Office, at 3 o'clock. He said he came to ask two questions which concerned himself personally.

I interrupted him to ask whether what he was going to say was by order of his Government, or from his own sense of what he ought to do.

Mr. Adams answered that the proceeding was entirely his own, but that he had with him a despatch from Mr. Seward which he was authorized to read to me if he should think fit to do so. It appeared, he said, from that despatch, that the Government of Washington had not authorized the capture of the two insurgents, Mason and Slidell, and that the United States Government stood quite uncommitted at the time of sending the despatch.

I said that if the despatch did not enter into any controversy with regard to the case of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, I should be glad to hear it read.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to read the despatch. It commenced by referring with approbation to a speech made by Mr. Adams at the Mansion House, and proceeded to notice with gratification the sentiments which had been expressed by Lord Palmerston in a conversation he had held with Mr. Adams in reference to the *James Adger*.

Mr. Seward then proceeds to declare that the American Government value highly the friendship of Great Britain, and lament that certain causes of difference have arisen, owing, as Mr. Seward imagines, to the want of attention on the part of the British Government to the performance of the duties incumbent on a friendly Power during the struggle in which the United States are engaged. Mr. Seward gives as instances the case of communication to the Confederate authorities by Mr. Bunch; the admission of the *Sumpter* privateer to purchase coal and provisions at Trinidad, in distinction, as he said, to the conduct of every European State; and the arrival in the Southern States of vessels laden with arms and ammunition from England.

Mr. Seward then proceeds to the case of the *Trent*, from which ship the two insurgents had been taken. He affirms that no instructions were given to Captain Wilkes which authorized him to act in the manner he had done. Neither had the United States Government committed itself with regard to any decision upon the character of that act. The Government would wait for any representation the British Government might make before coming to any positive decision. He desires that, if Mr. Adams shall think it desirable, this despatch shall be read to me, and also to Lord Palmerston.

In answer to Mr. Adams, I touched upon most of the points treated of in the despatch. I did not think it necessary, however, to recur to the case of Mr. Bunch.

With regard to the Confederate privateer, I said that I could not see that our conduct had been different from that of France and Holland, or of Spain. The *Sumpter* had been refused coal

from the Government Stores at Trinidad, but had been allowed to get coal and provisions from private merchants. The same thing had taken place at Martinique and at Curaçoa. I did not find that the rule of twenty-four hours had been observed in practice, but there would be little difficulty in coming to an agreement on this point.

In regard to the export of arms and ammunition to the Confederate States, I had lately read the opinion of the Attorney-General, and believed it was in entire conformity with the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act: warlike equipment of a vessel was prohibited; the loading a vessel with arms and ammunition was not prohibited. But in point of fact, a much greater amount of arms and ammunition had been sent to the Federal States, where there was no obstacle to the export or the import, than to the ports of the Confederate States which were blockaded. Mr. Adams admitted this to be the fact, and said he had refrained from pressing a more rigorous compliance with the Foreign Enlistment Act for this reason.

I then stated to Mr. Adams the substance of the two despatches I had written to Lord Lyons on the subject of the *Trent*.

I told him that in a private letter I had directed Lord Lyons to talk the matter over with Mr. Seward two days before reading to him the despatch. Mr. Adams asked whether the direction to Lord Lyons to leave Washington in seven days was in the despatch to be read. I said it was not, and that in case Mr. Seward should ask what would be the consequence of a refusal on his part to comply with our conditions, Lord Lyons was to decline to answer that question, in order not to have the appearance of a threat. I said that I thought the explanation that the Government had not authorized the seizure would stand in the place of an apology.

But the essential condition was, that Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell should be given up to Lord Lyons.

Mr. Adams said that if the matter was stated to Mr. Seward in the manner I had explained, he hoped for an amicable termination of the difference; he thought that if the Government of the United States insisted on maintaining the act of Captain Wilkes, the United States would be abandoning their doctrine and adopting ours.

Mr. Adams asked me a further question, which he said I might decline to answer; it was whether, if Lord Lyons came away, a declaration of war would be the immediate consequence.

I told him nothing was decided on that point; we should wait for the reply from America, and then decide upon our course.

I stated to Mr. Adams the substance of M. Thouvenel's despatch to M. Mercier as I had heard it from M. de Flahault.

Mr. Adams said that the French Government had always been very consistent in their maintenance of the rights of neutrals. He added, that he could not pay our Government the same compliment.

I said I would dispense with compliments if this matter could be amicably arranged.

We parted on very friendly terms. I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 19.—*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.*—(*Received January* 1, 1862.)

Washington, December 19, 1861.

My Lord,—The messenger Seymour delivered to me at half-past 11 o'clock last night your Lordship's despatch of the 30th ultimo, specifying the reparation required by Her Majesty's Government for the seizure of Mr. Mason and Mr. Slidell, and their Secretaries, on board the Royal mail-steamer *Trent*.

I waited on Mr. Seward this afternoon at the State Department, and acquainted him in general terms with the tenor of that despatch. I stated in particular, as nearly as possible in your Lordship's words, that the only redress which could satisfy Her Majesty's Government and Her Majesty's people would be the immediate delivery of the prisoners to me in order that they might again be placed under British protection, and, moreover, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed.

I added, that Her Majesty's Government hoped that the Government of the United States would of its own accord offer this reparation; that it was in order to facilitate such an arrangement that I had come to him without any written demand, or even any written paper at all in my hand; that if there was a prospect of attaining this object, I was willing to be guided by him as to the conduct, on my part, which would render its attainment most easy.

Mr. Seward received my communication seriously, but without any manifestation of dissatisfaction. Some further conversation ensued in consequence of questions put by him, with a view to ascertain the exact character of the despatch. At the conclusion he asked me to give him to-morrow to consider the question, and to communicate with the President. On the day after he should, he said, be ready to express an opinion with respect to the communication I had made. In the meantime he begged me to be assured that he was very sensible of the friendly and conciliatory manner in which I had made it.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Lyons.

No. 24.—*Mr. Seward to Lord Lyons.*

Department of State, Washington, December 26, 1861.

My Lord,—Earl Russell's despatch of November 30th, a copy of which you have left with me at my request, is of the following effect, namely:—

That a letter of Commander Williams, dated Royal Mail Contract Packet-boat *Trent*, at sea, November 9, states that that vessel left Havana on the 7th of November with Her Majesty's mails for England, having on board numerous passengers. Shortly after noon on the 8th of November, the United States' war-steamer *San Jacinto*, Captain Wilkes, not showing colours, was observed ahead. That steamer on being neared by the *Trent*, at 1 o'clock 15 minutes in the afternoon, fired a round shot from a pivot-gun across her bows, and showed American colours. While the *Trent* was approaching slowly towards the *San Jacinto*, she discharged a shell across the *Trent's*

bows, which exploded at half a cable's length before her. The *Trent* then stopped, and an officer with a large armed guard of marines boarded her. The officer said he had orders to arrest Messrs. Mason, Slidell, McFarland, and Eustis, and had sure information that they were passengers in the *Trent*. While some parley was going on upon this matter, Mr. Slidell stepped forward and said to the American officer that the four persons he had named were standing before him. The Commander of the *Trent*, Commander Williams, protested against the act of taking those four passengers out of the *Trent* they then being under the protection of the British flag; but the *San Jacinto* was at this time only 200 yards distant, the ship's company at quarters, her ports open and tompions out, and so resistance was out of the question. The four persons before named were then forcibly taken out of the ship. A further demand was made that the Commander of the *Trent* should proceed on board the *San Jacinto*, but he said he would not go unless forcibly compelled likewise, and this demand was not insisted upon.

Upon this statement Earl Russell remarks, that it thus appears that certain individuals have been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while that vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage—an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law.

Earl Russell next says that Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the naval officer who committed this aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that if he conceived himself to be so authorized, he greatly misunderstood the instructions which he had received.

Earl Russell argues that the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honour to pass without full reparation, and they are willing to believe that it could not be the deliberate intention of the Government of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question of so grave a character, and with regard to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling.

Earl Russell, resting upon the statement and the argument which I have thus recited, closes with saying that Her Majesty's Government trusts that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the Government of the United States, it will of its own accord offer to the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation, namely, the liberation of the four prisoners taken from the *Trent*, and their delivery to your Lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection, and a suitable apology for the aggression which has been committed. Earl Russell finally instructs you to propose these terms to me, if I should not first offer them on the part of this Government.

This despatch has been submitted to the President. The British Government has rightly conjectured, what it is now my duty to state, that Captain Wilkes in conceiving and executing the proceeding in question acted upon his own suggestions of duty, without any direction or instruction, or even foreknowledge of it, on the part of this Government. No directions had been given to him or any other naval officer to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the *Trent*, or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred, or elsewhere. The British Government will justly infer from these facts that the United States not only have had no purpose, but even no thought, of forcing into discussion the question which has arisen, or any other which could affect in any way the sensibilities of the British nation.

It is true that a round shot was fired by the *San Jacinto* from her pivot-gun when the *Trent* was distantly approaching. But as the facts have been reported to this Government, the shot was nevertheless intentionally fired in a direction so obviously divergent from the course of the *Trent* as to be quite as harmless as a blank shot, while it should be regarded as a signal.

So also we learn that the *Trent* was not approaching the *San Jacinto* slowly when the shell was fired across her bows; but, on the contrary, the *Trent* was, or seemed to be, moving under a full head of steam, as if with a purpose to pass the *San Jacinto*.

We are informed also that the boarding-officer (Lieutenant Fairfax) did not board the *Trent* with a large armed guard, but he left his marines in his boat when he entered the *Trent*. He stated his instructions from Captain Wilkes to search for the four persons named, in a respectful and courteous, though decided, manner; and he asked the Captain of the *Trent* to show his passenger list, which was refused. The Lieutenant, as we are informed, did not employ absolute force in transferring the passengers, but he used just so much as was necessary to satisfy the parties concerned that refusal or resistance would be unavailing.

So, also, we are informed that the Captain of the *Trent* was not at any time, or in any way, required to go on board the *San Jacinto*.

These modifications of the case, as presented by Commander Williams, are based upon our official reports.

I have now to remind your Lordship of some facts which doubtlessly were omitted by Earl Russell with the very proper and becoming motive of allowing them to be brought into the case on the part of the United States, in the way most satisfactory to this Government.

These facts are, that at the time the transaction occurred, an insurrection was existing in the United States, which this Government was engaged in suppressing by the employment of land and naval forces; that in regard to this domestic strife, the United States considered Great Britain as a friendly Power, while she had assumed for herself the attitude of a neutral; and that Spain was considered in the same light, and had

assumed the same attitude as Great Britain.

It had been settled by Correspondence that the United States and Great Britain mutually recognized, as applicable to this local strife, these two Articles of the Declaration made by the Congress of Paris in 1856, viz. that the neutral or friendly flag should cover enemy's goods, not contraband of war; and that neutral goods, not contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. These exceptions of contraband from favour were a negative acceptance by the parties of the rule hitherto everywhere recognized as a part of the law of nations, that whatever is contraband is liable to capture and confiscation in all cases.

James M. Mason and McFarland are citizens of the United States and residents of Virginia. John Slidell and George Eustis are citizens of the United States, and residents of Louisiana. It was well known at Havana when these parties embarked on the *Trent*, that James M. Mason was proceeding to England in the affected character of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James', under a pretended Commission from Jefferson Davis, who had assumed to be President of the Insurrectionary Party in the United States, and McFarland was going with him in a like unreal character of Secretary of Legation to the pretended Mission. John Slidell, in similar circumstances, was going to Paris as a pretended Minister to the Emperor of the French; and George Eustis was the chosen Secretary of Legation for that simulated Mission. The fact that these persons had assumed such characters has been since avowed by the same Jefferson Davis in a pretended Message to an unlawful and insurrectionary Congress. It was, as we think, rightly presumed that these Ministers bore pretended credentials and instructions, and such papers are in the law known as despatches. We are informed by our Consul at Paris, that these despatches, having escaped the search of the *Trent*, were actually conveyed and delivered to emissaries of the insurrection in England.

Although it is not essential, yet it is proper to state, as I do also upon information and belief, that the owner and agent, and all the officers of the *Trent*, including the Commander, Williams, had knowledge of the assumed characters and purposes of the persons before named when they embarked on that vessel.

Your Lordship will now perceive that the case before us, instead of presenting a merely flagrant act of violence on the part of Captain Wilkes, as might well be inferred from the incomplete statement of it that went up to the British Government, was undertaken as a simple, legal, and customary belligerent proceeding by Captain Wilkes to arrest and capture a neutral vessel engaged in carrying contraband of war for the use and benefit of the insurgents.

The question before us is, whether this proceeding was authorized by, and conducted according to, the law of nations.

It involves the following inquiries:—

1st. Were the persons named and their supposed despatches contraband of war?

2nd. Might Captain Wilkes lawfully stop and search the *Trent* for these contraband persons and despatches?

3rd. Did he exercise that right in a lawful and proper manner?

4th. Having found the contraband persons on board, and in presumed possession of the contraband despatches, had he a right to capture the persons?

5th. Did he exercise that right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law of nations?

If all these inquiries shall be resolved in the affirmative, the British Government will have no claim for reparation.

I address myself to the first inquiry, namely, Were the four persons mentioned, and their supposed despatches, contraband?

Maritime law so generally deals, as its professors say, in *rem*, that is, with property, and so seldom with persons, that it seems a straining of the term "contraband" to apply it to them. But persons, as well as property, may become contraband, since the word means broadly "contrary to proclamation, prohibited, illegal, unlawful." All writers and judges pronounce naval or military persons in the service of the enemy contraband. Vattel says, "War allows us to cut off from an enemy all his resources, and to hinder him from sending Ministers to solicit assistance;" and Sir William Scott says, "You may stop the Ambassador of your enemy on his passage." Despatches are not less contraband, and the bearers or couriers who undertake to carry them fall under the same condemnation.

A subtlety might be raised whether pretended Ministers of an usurping Power, not recognized as legal by either the belligerent or the neutral, could be held to be contraband. But it would disappear on being subjected to what is the true test in all cases, viz. the spirit of the law. Sir William Scott, speaking of Civil Magistrates who were arrested and detained as contraband, says, "It appears to me on principle to be but reasonable that when it is of sufficient importance to the enemy that such persons shall be sent out on the public service at the public expense, it should afford equal ground of forfeiture against the vessel that may be let out for a purpose so intimately connected with the hostile operations."

I trust that I have shown that the four persons who were taken from the *Trent* by Captain Wilkes, and their despatches, were contraband of war.

The second inquiry is, whether Captain Wilkes had a right by the law of nations to detain and search the *Trent*.

The *Trent*, though she carried mails, was a contract or merchant-vessel, a common carrier for hire. Maritime law knows only three classes of vessels—vessels of war, revenue vessels, and merchant-vessels. The *Trent* falls within the latter class. Whatever disputes have existed concerning a right of visitation or search in time of peace, none, it is supposed, has existed in modern times about the right of a belligerent in time of war to capture contraband in neutral and even friendly merchant vessels, and of the right of visitation and search in order to determine whether they are neutral and are docu-

mented as such according to the law of nations.

I assume in the present case what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law, that the circumstance that the *Trent* was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the right of the belligerent captor.

The third question is, whether Captain Wilkes exercised the right of search in a lawful and proper manner. If any doubt hung over this point, as the case was presented in the statement of it adopted by the British Government, I think it must already have passed away before the modification of that statement which I have already submitted.

I proceed to the fourth inquiry, namely, having found the suspected contraband of war on board the *Trent*, had Captain Wilkes a right to capture the same? Such a capture is the chief, if not the only recognized object of the permitted visitation and search. The principle of the law is, that the belligerent exposed to danger may prevent the contraband persons or things from applying themselves or being applied to the hostile uses or purposes designed. The law is so very liberal in this respect, that when contraband is found on board a neutral vessel, not only is the contraband forfeited, but the vessel, which is the vehicle of its passage or transportation, being tainted, also becomes contraband, and is subjected to capture and confiscation.

Only the fifth question remains, namely, did Captain Wilkes exercise the right of capturing the contraband in conformity with the law of nations?

It is just here that the difficulties of the case begin.

What is the manner which the law of nations prescribes for disposing of the contraband, when you have found and seized it on board of the neutral vessel? The answer would be easily found, if the question were what you shall do with the contraband vessel. You must take or send her into a convenient port, and subject her to a judicial prosecution there in Admiralty, which will try and decide the questions of belligerency, neutrality, contraband, and capture. So, again, you would promptly find the same answer, if the question were what is the manner of proceeding prescribed by the law of nations in regard to the contraband, if it be property or things of material or pecuniary value? But the question here concerns the mode of procedure in regard, not to the vessel that was carrying the contraband, nor yet to contraband things which worked the forfeiture of the vessel, but to contraband persons.

The books of law are dumb; yet the question is as important as it is difficult. First, the belligerent captor has a right to prevent the contraband officer, soldier, sailor, minister, messenger, or courier, from proceeding in his unlawful voyage, and reaching the destined scene of his injurious service. But, on the other hand, the person captured may be innocent, that is, he may not be contraband; he therefore has a right to a fair trial of the accusation against him. The neutral State that has taken him under its

flag is bound to protect him, if he is not contraband, and is therefore entitled to be satisfied upon that important question. The faith of that State is pledged to his safety, if innocent, as its justice is pledged to his surrender, if he is really contraband. Here are conflicting claims, involving personal liberty, life, honour, and duty. Here are conflicting national claims, involving welfare, safety, honour, and empire. They require a tribunal and a trial. The captors and the captured are equals; the neutral and the belligerent States are equals.

While the law authorities were found silent, it was suggested at an early day by this Government, that you should take the captured persons into a convenient port, and institute judicial proceedings there to try the controversy. But only Courts of Admiralty have jurisdiction in maritime cases, and these Courts have formulas to try only claims to contraband chattels, but none to try claims concerning contraband persons. The Courts can entertain no proceedings and render no judgment in favour of or against the alleged contraband men.

It was replied, all this is true, but you can reach in those Courts a decision which will have the moral weight of a judicial one, by a circuitous proceeding. Convey the suspected men together with the suspected vessel into port, and try there the question whether the vessel is contraband. You can prove it to be so by proving the suspected men to be contraband, and the Court must then determine the vessel to be contraband. If the men are not contraband the vessel will escape condemnation. Still, there is no judgment for or against the captured persons; but it was assumed that there would result from the determination of the Court concerning the vessel a legal certainty concerning the character of the men.

This course of proceeding seemed open to many objections. It elevates the incidental, inferior, private interest, into the proper place of the main, paramount, public one, and possibly it may make the fortunes, the safety, or the existence of a nation, depend on the accidents of a merely personal and pecuniary litigation. Moreover, when the judgment of the Prize Court upon the lawfulness of the capture of the vessel is rendered, it really concludes nothing, and binds neither the belligerent State nor the neutral, upon the great question of the disposition to be made of the captured contraband persons. That question is still to be really determined, if at all, by diplomatic arrangement or by war.

One may reasonably express his surprise when told that the law of nations has furnished no more reasonable, practical, and perfect mode than this of determining questions of such grave import between Sovereign Powers. The regret we may feel on the occasion is, nevertheless, modified by the reflection that the difficulty is not altogether anomalous.

Similar and equal deficiencies are found in every system of municipal law, especially in the system which exists in the greater portion of Great Britain and the United States. The title to personal property can hardly ever be resolved by a Court without

resorting to the fiction that the claimant has lost, and the possessor has found it, and the title to real estate is disputed by real litigants under the names of imaginary persons. It must be confessed, however, that while all aggrieved nations demand, and all impartial ones concede, the need of some form of judicial process in determining the character of contraband persons, no other form than the illogical and circuitous one thus described exists, nor has any other yet been suggested. Practically, therefore, the choice is between that judicial remedy, or no judicial remedy whatever.

If there be no judicial remedy, the result is that the question must be determined by the captor himself on the deck of the prize-vessel. Very grave objections arise against such a course. The captor is armed, the neutral is unarmed. The captor is interested, prejudiced, and perhaps violent; the neutral, if truly neutral, is disinterested, subdued, and helpless. The tribunal is irresponsible, while its judgment is carried into instant execution. The captured party is compelled to submit, though bound by no legal, moral, or treaty obligation to acquiesce. Reparation is distant and problematical, and depends at last on the justice, magnanimity, or weakness of the State in whose behalf, and by whose authority, the capture was made. Out of these disputes reprisals and wars necessarily arise, and these are so frequent and destructive that it may well be doubted whether this form of remedy is not a greater social evil than all that could follow, if the belligerent right of search were universally renounced and abolished for ever. But carry the case one step further. What if the State that has made the capture unreasonably refuse to hear the complaint of the neutral, or to redress it? In that case, the very act of capture would be an act of war—of war begun without notice, and, possibly, entirely without provocation.

I think all unprejudiced minds will agree that imperfect as the present judicial remedy may be supposed to be, it would be, as a general practice, better to follow it than to adopt the summary one of leaving the decision with the captor, and relying upon diplomatic debates to review his decision. Practically, it is a question of choice between law, with its imperfections and delays, and war with its evils and desolations.

Nor is it ever to be forgotten that neutrality, honestly and justly preserved, is always the harbinger of peace, and, therefore, is the common interest of nations, which is only saying that it is the interest of humanity itself.

At the same time, it is not to be denied that it may sometimes happen that the judicial remedy will become impossible, as by the shipwreck of the prize-vessel, or other circumstances which excuse the captor from sending or taking her into port for confiscation. In such a case, the right of the captor to the custody of the captured persons, and to dispose of them, if they are really contraband, so as to defeat their unlawful purposes, cannot reasonably be denied. What rule

shall be applied in such a case? Clearly the captor ought to be required to show that the failure of the judicial remedy results from circumstances beyond his control and without his fault, otherwise he would be allowed to derive advantages from a wrongful act of his own.

In the present case, Captain Wilkes, after capturing the contraband persons and making prize of the *Trent*, in what seems to us a perfectly lawful manner, instead of sending her into port, released her from the capture, and permitted her to proceed with her whole cargo upon her voyage. He thus effectually prevented the judicial examination which might otherwise have occurred.

If now the capture of the contraband persons and the capture of the contraband vessel are to be regarded not as two separable or distinct transactions under the law of nations, but as one transaction, one capture only, then it follows that the capture in this case was left unfinished, or was abandoned. Whether the United States have a right to retain the chief public benefits of it, namely, the custody of the captured persons, on proving them to be contraband, will depend upon the preliminary question—whether the leaving of the transaction unfinished was necessary, or whether it was unnecessary, and therefore voluntary. If it was necessary, Great Britain, as we suppose, must of course waive the defect, and the consequent failure of the judicial remedy. On the other hand, it is not seen how the United States can insist upon her waiver of that judicial remedy if the defect of the capture resulted from an act of Captain Wilkes, which would be a fault on their own side.

Captain Wilkes has presented to this Government his reasons for releasing the *Trent*:—

"I forbore to seize her," he says, "in consequence of my being so reduced in officers and crew, and the derangement it would cause innocent persons, there being a large number of passengers who would have been put to great loss and inconvenience, as well as disappointment, from the interruption it would have caused them in not being able to join the steamer from St. Thomas to Europe. I therefore concluded to sacrifice the interest of my officers and crew in the prize, and suffered her to proceed, after the detention necessary to effect the transfer of those Commissioners, considering I had obtained the important end I had in view, and which affected the interests of our country and interrupted the action of the Confederates."

I shall consider, first, how these reasons ought to affect the action of this Government; and secondly, how they ought to be expected to affect the action of Great Britain. The reasons are satisfactory to this Government, so far as Captain Wilkes is concerned. It could not desire that the *San Jacinto*, her officers and crew, should be exposed to dangers and loss by weakening their number to detach a prize-crew to go on board the *Trent*. Still less could it disavow the humane motive of preventing inconveniences, losses, and perhaps disasters, to the seve-

ral hundred innocent passengers found on board the prize vessel.

Nor could this Government perceive any ground for questioning the fact that these reasons, though apparently incongruous, did operate in the mind of Captain Wilkes, and determine him to release the *Trent*. Human actions generally proceed upon mingled and sometimes conflicting motives. He measured the sacrifices which this decision would cost. It manifestly, however, did not occur to him that beyond the sacrifice of the private interests (as he calls them) of his officers and crew, there might also, possibly, be a sacrifice even of the chief and public object of his capture, namely, the right of his Government to the custody and disposition of the captured persons. This Government cannot censure him for this oversight. It confesses that the whole subject came unforeseen upon the Government, as, doubtless, it did upon him. Its present convictions on the point in question are the result of deliberate examination and deduction now made, and not of any impressions previously formed.

Nevertheless, the question now is, not whether Captain Wilkes is justified to his Government in what he did, but what is the present view of the Government as to the effect of what he has done.

Assuming now, for argument's sake only, that the release of the *Trent*, if voluntary, involved a waiver of the claim of the Government to hold the captured persons, the United States could in that case have no hesitation in saying that the act which has thus already been approved by the Government must be allowed to draw its legal consequence after it.

It is of the very nature of a gift or a charity that the giver cannot, after the exercise of his benevolence is past, recall or modify its benefits.

We are thus brought directly to the question whether we are entitled to regard the release of the *Trent* as involuntary, or whether we are obliged to consider that it was voluntary.

Clearly the release would have been involuntary had it been made solely upon the first ground assigned for it by Captain Wilkes, namely, a want of sufficient force to send the prize-vessel into port for adjudication. It is not the duty of a captor to hazard his own vessel in order to secure a judicial examination to the captured party. No large prize-crew, however, is legally necessary, for it is the duty of the captured party to acquiesce, and go willingly before the tribunal to whose jurisdiction it appeals. If the captured party indicate purposes to employ means of resistance which the captor cannot with probable safety to himself overcome, he may properly leave the vessel to go forward, and neither she nor the State she represents can ever afterwards justly object that the captor deprived her of the judicial remedy to which she was entitled.

But the second reason assigned by Captain Wilkes for releasing the *Trent* differs from the first. At best, therefore, it must be held that Captain Wilkes, as he explains himself, acted from combined sentiments of prudence and generosity, and

so that the release of the prize-vessel was not strictly necessary or involuntary.

Secondly, how ought we to expect these explanations by Captain Wilkes of his reasons for leaving the capture incomplete, to affect the action of the British Government? The observation upon this point which first occurs is, that Captain Wilkes' explanations were not made to the authorities of the captured vessel. If made known to them, they might have approved, and taken the release upon the condition of waiving a judicial investigation of the whole transaction, or they might have refused to accept the release upon that condition.

But the case is one not with them, but with the British Government. If we claim that Great Britain ought not to insist that a judicial trial has been lost because we voluntarily released the offending vessel out of consideration for her innocent passengers, I do not see how she is to be bound to acquiesce in the decision which was thus made by us without necessity on our part, and without knowledge of conditions or consent on her own. The question between Great Britain and ourselves, thus stated, would be a question not of right and of law, but of favour to be conceded by her to us in return for favours shown by us to her, of the value of which favours on both sides we ourselves shall be the judge. Of course, the United States could have no thought of raising such a question in any case.

I trust that I have shown, to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and natural statement of the facts and analysis of the law applicable to them, that this Government has neither meditated, nor practised, nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transaction to which they have called its attention, and, on the contrary, that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably, by the several parties concerned, either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. For this error the British Government has right to expect the same reparation that we, as an independent State, should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation in a similar case.

I have not been unaware that, in examining this question, I have fallen into an argument for what seems to be the British side of it against my own country; but I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject. I had hardly fallen into that line of argument, when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining, not an exclusively British interest, but an old, honoured, and cherished American cause, not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large portion of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus becoming a considerable maritime Power, have won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principles were laid down for us, in 1804, by James Madison, when Secretary of State in the administration of

Thomas Jefferson, in instructions given to James Munroe, our Minister to England. Although the case before him concerned a description of persons different from those who are incidentally the subjects of the present discussion, the ground he assumed then was the same I now occupy, and the arguments by which he sustained himself upon it have been an inspiration to me in preparing this reply.

"Whenever," he says, "property found in a neutral vessel is supposed to be liable on any ground to capture and condemnation, the rule in all cases is, that the question shall not be decided by the captor, but be carried before a legal tribunal, where a regular trial may be had, and where the captor himself is liable to damages for an abuse of his power. Can it be reasonable, then, or just, that a belligerent commander who is thus restricted, and thus responsible in a case of mere property, of trivial amount, should be permitted, without recurring to any tribunal whatever, to examine the crew of a neutral vessel, to decide the important question of their respective allegiance, and to carry that decision into execution by forcing every individual he may choose into a service abhorrent to his feelings, cutting him off from his most tender connections, exposing his mind and his person to the most humiliating discipline, and his life itself to the greatest dangers? Reason, justice, and humanity unite in protesting against so extravagant a proceeding."

If I decide this case in favour of my own Government, I must disallow its most cherished principles, and reverse and for ever abandon its essential policy. The country cannot afford the sacrifice. If I maintain those principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself. It will be seen, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented to us in this respect upon its merits. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we have always insisted all nations ought to do to us.

The claim of the British Government is not made in a discourteous manner. This Government, since its first organization, has never used more guarded language in a similar case.

In coming to my conclusion, I have not forgotten that, if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them; but the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbid me from resorting to that defence.

Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground.

Nor have I been tempted at all by suggestions that cases might be found in history where Great Britain refused to yield to other nations, and even to ourselves, claims like that which is now before us. Those cases occurred when Great Britain, as

well as the United States, was the home of generations which, with all their peculiar interests and passions, have passed away. She could in no other way so effectually disavow any such injury, as we think she does, by assuming now as her own the ground upon which we then stood.

It would tell little for our own claims to the character of a just and magnanimous people, if we should so far consent to be guided by the law of retaliation, as to lift up buried injuries from their graves, to oppose against what national consistency and the national conscience compel us to regard as a claim intrinsically right.

Putting behind me all suggestions of this kind, I prefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly settled between them, which, heretofore exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbitrament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed with fears and apprehensions all other nations.

The four persons in question are now held in military custody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated.

Your Lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them.

I avail, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

No. 25.—*Lord Lyons to Earl Russell.*—(*Received January 9, 1862.*)

(Extract.)

Washington, December 27, 1861.

Before transmitting to me the note of which a copy is inclosed in my immediately preceding despatch of to-day's date, Mr. Seward sent for me to the State Department, and said, with some emotion, that he thought that it was due to the great kindness and consideration which I had manifested throughout in dealing with the affair of the *Trent*, that he should tell me with his own lips that he had been able to effect a satisfactory settlement of it. He had, however, now been authorized to address to me a note which would be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government.

In answer to inquiries from me, Mr. Seward said that of course he understood Her Majesty's Government to leave it open to the Government of Washington to present the case in the form which would be most acceptable to the American people; but that the note was intended to be, and was, a compliance with the terms proposed by Her Majesty's Government. He would add that the friendly spirit and the discretion which I had manifested in the whole matter, from the day on which the intelligence of the seizure reached Washington up to the present moment, had more than anything else contributed to the satisfactory settlement of the question.

I asked Mr. Seward what arrangements he would wish me to make for receiving the prisoners. He begged me to speak to him on the subject to-

morrow, for he was at the moment overwhelmed with business, and particularly with the labour of preparing despatches for the European mail.

No. 27. — *Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.*

Foreign Office, January 10, 1862.

My Lord,—In my despatch to you of the 30th of November, after informing you of the circumstances which had occurred in relation to the capture of the four persons taken from on board the *Trent*, I stated to you that it thus appeared that certain individuals had been forcibly taken from on board a British vessel, the ship of a neutral Power, while such vessel was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage; an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. I concluded by directing you, in case the reparation which Her Majesty's Government expected to receive, should not be offered by Mr. Seward, to propose to that Minister to make such redress as alone would satisfy the British nation, namely, first, the liberation of the four gentlemen taken from on board the *Trent*, and their delivery to your Lordship in order that they might again be placed under British protection; and secondly, a suitable apology for the aggression which had been committed.

I received, yesterday, your despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a note to you from Mr. Seward, which is in substance the answer to my despatch of the 30th of November.

Proceeding at once to the main points in discussion between us, Her Majesty's Government have carefully examined how far Mr. Seward's note, and the conduct it announces, complies substantially with the two proposals I have recited.

With regard to the first, viz., the liberation of the prisoners with a view to their being again placed under British protection, I find that the note concludes by stating that the prisoners will be cheerfully liberated, and by calling upon your Lordship to indicate a time and place for receiving them. No condition of any kind is coupled with the liberation of the prisoners.

With regard to the suitable apology which the British Government had a right to expect, I find that the Government of the United States distinctly and unequivocally declares that no directions had been given to Captain Wilkes, or to any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons named, or any of them, on the *Trent*, or on any other British vessel, or on any other neutral vessel, at the place where it occurred or elsewhere.

I find further that the Secretary of State expressly forbears to justify the particular act of which Her Majesty's Government complained. If the United States' Government had alleged that, although Captain Wilkes had no previous instruction for that purpose, he was right in capturing the persons of the four prisoners, and in removing them from the *Trent*, on board his own vessel, to be afterwards carried into a port of the United States, the Government which had thus sanctioned the proceeding of Captain Wilkes would have be-

come responsible for the original violence and insult of the act. But Mr. Seward contents himself with stating that what has happened has been simply an inadvertency, consisting in a departure by a naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned either imperfectly understood or entirely unknown. The Secretary of State goes on to affirm that for this error the British Government has a right to expect the same reparation which the United States as an independent State should expect from Great Britain or from any other friendly nation in a similiar case.

Her Majesty's Government having carefully taken into their consideration the liberation of the prisoners, the delivery of them into your hands, and the explanations to which I have just referred, have arrived at the conclusion that they constitute the reparation which Her Majesty and the British nation had a right to expect.

It gives Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to be enabled to arrive at a conclusion favourable to the maintenance of the most friendly relations between the two nations. I need not discuss the modifications in my statement of facts which Mr. Seward says he has derived from the reports of officers of his Government.

I cannot conclude, however, without adverting shortly to the discussions which Mr. Seward has raised upon points not prominently brought into question in my despatch of the 30th of November. I there objected, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to that which Captain Wilkes had done. Mr. Seward, in his answer, points out what he conceives Captain Wilkes might have done without violating the law of nations.

It is not necessary that I should here discuss in detail the five questions ably argued by the Secretary of State, but it is necessary that I should say that Her Majesty's Government differ from Mr. Seward in some of the conclusions at which he has arrived; and it may lead to a better understanding between the two nations, on several points of international law which may, during the present contest, or at some future time, be brought into question, that I should state to you for communication to the Secretary of State wherein those differences consist. I hope to do so in a few days.

In the meantime, it will be desirable that the commanders of the United States' cruisers should be instructed not to repeat acts for which the British Government will have to ask for redress, and which the United States' Government cannot undertake to justify.

You will read and give a copy of this despatch to the Secretary of State.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) RUSSELL.

No. 35.—Earl Russell to Lord Lyons.

Foreign Office, January 23, 1862.

My Lord, — I mentioned in my despatch of the 10th instant that Her Majesty's Government differed from Mr. Seward in some

of the conclusions at which he had arrived; and that I should state to you on a future occasion wherein these differences consisted. I now proceed to do so.

It is necessary to observe that I propose to discuss the questions involved in this correspondence solely on the principles of international law. Mr. Seward himself, speaking of the capture of the four gentlemen taken from on board the *Trent*, says: "The question before us is, whether this proceeding was authorized by and conducted according to the law of nations." This is, in fact, the nature of the question which has been, but happily is no longer at issue. It concerned the respective rights of belligerents and of neutrals. We must, therefore, discard entirely from our minds the allegation that the captured persons were rebels, and we must consider them only as enemies of the United States at war with its Government, for that is the ground on which Mr. Seward ultimately places the discussion. It is the only ground upon which foreign Governments can treat it.

The first inquiry that arises, therefore is, as Mr. Seward states it, "Were the persons named and their supposed despatches contraband of war?"

Upon this question, Her Majesty's Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward.

The general right and duty of a neutral Power to maintain its own communications and friendly relations with both belligerents cannot be disputed.

"A neutral nation," says Vattel, "continues with the two parties at war, in the several relations Nature has placed between nations. It is ready to perform towards both of them all the duties of humanity, reciprocally due from nation to nation." In the performance of these duties, on both sides, the neutral nation has itself a most direct and material interest; especially when it has numerous citizens resident in the territories of both belligerents; and when its citizens, resident both there and at home, have property of great value in the territories of the belligerents, which may be exposed to danger from acts of confiscation and violence if the protection of their own Government should be withheld. This is the case with respect to British subjects during the present civil war in North America.

Acting upon these principles, Sir William Scott, in the case of the *Caroline*, during the war between Great Britain and France, decided that the carrying of despatches from the French Ambassador resident in the United States to the Government of France by an United States' merchant-ship was no violation of the neutrality of the United States in the war between Great Britain and France, and that such despatches could not be treated as contraband of war. "The neutral country," he said, "has a right to preserve its relations with the enemy, and you are not at liberty to conclude that any communication between them can partake, in any degree, of the nature of hostility against you. The enemy may have his hostile projects to be attempted with the neutral State; but your reliance is on the integrity of that neutral State, that it will not favour nor participate in such designs, but, as

far as its own councils and actions are concerned, will oppose them. And if there should be private reasons to suppose that this confidence in the good faith of the neutral State has a doubtful foundation, that is matter for the caution of the Government, to be counteracted by just measures of preventive policy; but it is no ground on which this Court can pronounce that the neutral carrier has violated his duty by bearing despatches, which, as far as he can know, may be presumed to be of an innocent nature, and in the maintenance of a pacific connection." And he continues, shortly afterwards: "It is to be considered also, with regard to this question, what may be due to the convenience of the neutral State; for its interests may require that the intercourse of correspondence with the enemy's country should not be altogether interdicted. It might be thought to amount almost to a declaration that an Ambassador from the enemy shall not reside in the neutral State, if he is declared to be debarred from the only means of communicating with his own. For to what useful purpose can he reside there without the opportunities of such a communication? It is too much to say that all the business of the two States shall be transacted by the Minister of the neutral State, resident in the enemy's country. The practice of nations has allowed to neutral States the privilege of receiving Ministers from the belligerent States, and the use and convenience of an immediate negotiation with them."

That these principles must necessarily extend to every kind of diplomatic communication between Government and Government, whether by sending or receiving Ambassadors or Commissioners personally, or by sending or receiving despatches from or to such Ambassadors or Commissioners, or from or to the respective Governments, is too plain to need argument; and it seems no less clear that such communications must be as legitimate and innocent in their first commencement as afterwards, and that the rule cannot be restricted to the case in which diplomatic relations are already formally established by the residence of an accredited Minister of the belligerent Power in the neutral country. It is the neutrality of the one party to the communications, and not either the mode of the communication or the time when it first takes place, which furnishes the test of the true application of the principle. The only distinction arising out of the peculiar circumstances of a civil war and of the non-recognition of the independence of the *de facto* Government of one of the belligerents, either by the other belligerent or by the neutral Power, is this: that "for the purpose of avoiding the difficulties which might arise from a formal and positive solution of these questions, diplomatic agents are frequently substituted, who are clothed with the powers and enjoy the immunities of Ministers, though they are not invested with the representative character, nor entitled to diplomatic honours." Upon this footing Messrs. Mason and Slidell, who are expressly stated by Mr. Seward to have been sent as pretended Ministers Plenipotentiary from the Southern States to

the Courts of St. James' and of Paris, must have been sent, and would have been, if at all, received; and the reception of these gentlemen upon this footing could not have been justly regarded, according to the law of nations, as a hostile or unfriendly act towards the United States. Nor, indeed, is it clear that these gentlemen would have been clothed with any powers, or have enjoyed any immunities, beyond those accorded to diplomatic agents not officially recognized.

It appears to Her Majesty's Government to be a necessary and certain deduction from these principles, that the conveyance of public agents of this character from Havana to St. Thomas, on their way to Great Britain and France, and of their credentials or despatches (if any), on board the *Trent*, was not and could not be a violation of the duties of neutrality on the part of that vessel: and both for that reason, and also because the destination of these persons and of their despatches was *bonâ fide* neutral, it is, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, clear and certain that they were not contraband.

The doctrine of contraband has its whole foundation and origin in the principle which is nowhere more accurately explained than in the following passage of Bynkershoek. After stating in general terms the duty of impartial neutrality, he adds:—"Et sane id, quod modo dicebam, non tantum ratio docet, sed et usus, inter omnes fere gentes receptus. Quamvis enim libera sint cum amicorum nostrorum hostibus commercia, usu tamen placuit, ne alterutrum his rebus juvemus, quibus bellum contra amicos nostros instruatur et foveatur. Non licet igitur alterutri advehere ea, quibus in bello gerendo opus habet; ut sunt tormenta, arma, et quorum præcipuus in bello usus, milites. . . . . Optimo jure interdictum est, nequid eorum hostibus subministremus; quia his rebus nos ipsi quodammodo videremur amicis nostris bellum facere."

The principle of contraband of war is here clearly explained; and it is impossible that men, or despatches, which do not come within that principle, can in this sense be contraband. The penalty of knowingly carrying contraband of war is, as Mr. Seward states, nothing less than the confiscation of the ship; but it is impossible that this penalty can be incurred when the neutral has done no more than employ means usual among nations for maintaining his own proper relations with one of the belligerents. It is of the very essence of the definition of contraband that the articles should have a hostile, and not a neutral destination. "Goods," says Lord Stowell, "going to a neutral port cannot come under the description of contraband, all goods going there being equally lawful. The rule respecting contraband," he adds, "as I have always understood it, is, that articles must be taken *in delicto*, in the actual prosecution of the voyage to an enemy's port." On what just principle can it be contended that a hostile destination is less necessary, or a neutral destination more noxious, for constituting a contraband character in the case of public agents or despatches, than in the case of arms and ammunition?

Mr. Seward seeks to support

his conclusion on this point by a reference to the well-known dictum of Sir William Scott in the case of the *Caroline*, that "you may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage;" and to another dictum of the same judge in the case of the *Orozembo*, that civil functionaries, "if sent for a purpose intimately connected with the hostile operations," may fall under the same rule with persons whose employment is directly military.

These quotations are, as it seems to Her Majesty's Government, irrelevant. The words of Sir W. Scott are in both cases applied by Mr. Seward in a sense different from that in which they were used. Sir William Scott does not say that an ambassador sent from a belligerent to a neutral State may be stopped as contraband while on his passage on board a neutral vessel belonging to that or any other neutral State: nor that, if he be not contraband, the other belligerent would have any right to stop him on such a voyage. The sole object which Sir William Scott had in view was to explain the extent and limits of the doctrine of the inviolability of ambassadors, in virtue of that character; for he says:—

"The limits that are assigned to the operations of war against them, by Vattel and other writers upon these subjects, are, that you may exercise your right of war against them wherever the character of hostility exists. You may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage; but when he has arrived, and has taken upon him the functions of his office, and has been admitted in his representative character, he becomes a sort of middle-man, entitled to peculiar privileges, as set apart for the protection of the relations of amity and peace, in maintaining which all nations are in some degree interested."

There is certainly nothing in this passage from which an inference can be drawn so totally opposed to the general tenor of the whole judgment, as that an ambassador proceeding to the country to which he is sent and on board a neutral vessel belonging to that country can be stopped on the ground that the conveyance of such an ambassador is a breach of neutrality, which it must be if he be contraband of war. Sir William Scott is here expressing not his own opinion merely, but the doctrine which he considers to have been laid down by writers of authority upon the subject. No writer of authority has ever suggested that an ambassador proceeding to a neutral State on board one of its merchant-ships is contraband of war. The only writer named by Sir William Scott is Vattel, whose words are these: "On peut encore attaquer et arrêter ses gens" (*i. e.* gens de l'ennemi) "partout où on a la liberté d'exercer des actes d'hostilité. Non seulement donc on peut justement refuser le passage aux Ministres qu'un ennemi envoye à d'autres Souverains; on les arrête même, s'ils entreprennent de passer secrètement et sans permission dans les lieux dont on est maître."

And he adds, as an example, the seizure of a French ambassador, when passing through the dominions of Hanover during war between England and France by the King of England, who was also Sovereign of Hanover.

The rule, therefore, to be col-

lected from these authorities is, that you may stop an enemy's ambassador in any place of which you are yourself the master, or in any other place where you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Your own territory, or ships of your own country, are places of which you are yourself the master. The enemy's territory, or the enemy's ships, are places in which you have a right to exercise acts of hostility. Neutral vessels, guilty of no violation of the laws of neutrality, are places where you have no right to exercise acts of hostility.

It would be an inversion of the doctrine that ambassadors have peculiar privileges, to argue that they are less protected than other men. The right conclusion is that an ambassador sent to a neutral Power is inviolable on the high seas, as well as in neutral waters, while under the protection of the neutral flag.

The other dictum of Sir William Scott, in the case of the *Orozembo*, is even less pertinent to the present question. That related to the case of a neutral ship which, upon the effect of the evidence given on the trial, was held by the Court to have been engaged as an enemy's transport, to convey the enemy's military officers, and some of his civil officers whose duties were intimately connected with military operations, from the enemy's country to one of the enemy's colonies, which was about to be the theatre of those operations, the whole being done under colour of a simulated neutral destination. But as long as a neutral Government, within whose territory no military operations are carried on, adheres to its profession of neutrality, the duties of civil officers on a mission to that Government and within its territory cannot possibly be "connected with" any "military operations," in the sense in which these words were used by Sir William Scott, as, indeed, is rendered quite clear by the passages already cited from his own judgment in the case of the *Caroline*.

In connection with this part of the subject it is necessary to notice a remarkable passage in Mr. Seward's note in which he says, "I assume, in the present case, what, as I read British authorities, is regarded by Great Britain herself as true maritime law—that the circumstance that the *Trent* was proceeding from a neutral port to another neutral port does not modify the right of the belligerent capture." If, indeed, the immediate and ostensible voyage of the *Trent* had been to a neutral port, but her ultimate and real destination to some port of the enemy, Her Majesty's Government might have been better able to understand the reference to British authorities, contained in this passage. It is undoubtedly the law as laid down by British authorities, that if the real destination of the vessel be hostile (that is, to the enemy or the enemy's country), it cannot be covered and rendered innocent by a fictitious destination to a neutral port. But if the real terminus of the voyage be *bonâ fide* in a neutral territory, no English, nor indeed, as Her Majesty's Government believe, any American authority can be found which has ever given countenance to the doctrine that either men or despatches can be subject, during such a voyage,

and on board such a neutral vessel, to belligerent capture as contraband of war. Her Majesty's Government regard such a doctrine as wholly irreconcilable with the true principles of maritime law; and certainly with those principles as they have been understood in the Courts of this country.

It is to be further observed that packets engaged in the postal service, and keeping up the regular and periodical communications between the different countries of Europe and America, and other parts of the world, though in the absence of Treaty stipulations they may not be exempted from visit and search in time of war, nor from the penalties of any violation of neutrality, if proved to have been knowingly committed, are still, when sailing in the ordinary and innocent course of their legitimate employment, which consists in the conveyance of mails and passengers, entitled to peculiar favour and protection from all Governments in whose service they are engaged. To detain, disturb, or interfere, with them without the very gravest cause, would be an act of a most noxious and injurious character, not only to a vast number and variety of individual and private interests, but to the public interests of neutral and friendly Governments.

It has been necessary to dwell upon these points in some detail, because they involve principles of the highest importance, and because if Mr. Seward's argument were acted upon as sound, the most injurious consequences might follow.

For instance, in the present war, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, any packet-ship carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais, or from Calais to Dover, might be captured and carried to New York. In case of a war between Austria and Italy, the conveyance of an Italian minister or agent might cause the capture of a neutral packet plying between Malta and Marseilles, or between Malta and Gibraltar, the condemnation of the ship at Trieste, and the confinement of the minister or agent in an Austrian prison. So in the late war between Great Britain and France on the one hand, and Russia on the other, a Russian minister going from Hamburgh to Washington, in an American ship, might have been brought to Portsmouth, the ship might have been condemned, and the minister sent to the Tower of London. So also a Confederate vessel of war might capture a Cunard steamer on its way from Halifax to Liverpool, on the ground of its carrying despatches from Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

In view, therefore, of the erroneous principles asserted by Mr. Seward, and the consequences they involve, Her Majesty's Government think it necessary to declare that they would not acquiesce in the capture of any British merchant-ship in circumstances similar to those of the *Trent*, and that the fact of its being brought before a Prize Court, though it would alter the character, would not diminish the gravity, of the offence against the law of nations which would thereby be committed.

Having disposed of the question whether the persons named and their supposed despatches were contraband of war, I am

relieved from the necessity of discussing the other questions raised by Mr. Seward, namely, whether Captain Wilkes had lawfully a right to stop and search the *Trent* for these persons and their supposed despatches; whether that right, assuming that he possessed it, was exercised by him in a lawful and proper manner; and whether he had a right to capture the persons found on board.

The fifth question put by Mr. Seward, namely, whether Captain Wilkes exercised the alleged right of capture in the manner allowed and recognized by the law of nations, is resolved by Mr. Seward himself in the negative.

I cannot conclude, however, without noticing one very singular passage in Mr. Seward's despatch.

Mr. Seward asserts that "if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons, it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them." He proceeds to say that the waning proportions of the insurrection, and the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, forbid him from resorting to that defence. Mr. Seward does not here assert any right founded on international law, however inconvenient or irritating to neutral nations; he entirely loses sight of the vast difference which exists between the exercise of an extreme right and the commission of an unquestionable wrong. His frankness compels me to be equally open, and to inform him that Great Britain could not have submitted to the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South, and however important the persons captured might have been.

Happily all danger of hostile collision on this subject has been avoided. It is the earnest hope of Her Majesty's Government that similar dangers, if they should arise, may be averted by peaceful negotiations conducted in the spirit which befits the organs of two great nations.

I request you to read this despatch to Mr. Seward, and give him a copy of it.

I am, &c.

(Signed) RUSSELL.

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the THIRD SESSION *of the* EIGHTEENTH *Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

24° & 25° *VICT.*

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

I. AN Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for *England* and *Wales*.

II. An Act to apply the Sum of Four Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

III. An Act to make further Provision respecting certain Payments to and from the Bank of *England*, and to increase the Facilities for the Transfer of Stocks and Annuities, and for other Purposes.

IV. An Act for amending the *Red Sea* and *India* Telegraph Act, 1859.

V. An Act to amend the Law relating to Supply Exchequer Bills, and to charge the same on the Consolidated Fund.

VI. An Act to apply the Sum of Three Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

VII. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

VIII. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

IX. An Act to amend the Law relating the Conveyance of Land for Charitable Uses.

X. An Act to extend the Jurisdiction and improve the Practice of the High Court of Admiralty.

XI. An Act to afford Facilities for the better Ascertainment of the Law of Foreign Countries when Pleaded in Courts within Her Majesty's Dominions.

XII. An Act for the Abolition of Contributions by Counties for the Relief of Prisoners in the Queen's Prison, and for the Benefit of *Bethlem Hospital*.

XIII. An Act to enable the Admiralty to acquire Property for the Enlargement of the Royal Marine Barracks in the Parish of *East Stonehouse* in the County of *Devon*.

XIV. An Act to grant additional Facilities for depositing small Savings at Interest, with the Security of Government for due Repayment the thereof.

XV. An Act to enable Her Majesty to settle an Annuity on Her Royal Highness the Princess *Alice Maud Mary*.

XVI. An Act to render valid Marriages heretofore solemnized in *Trinity* Church, *Rainow*, and in other Churches and Chapels.

XVII. An Act to amend an Act of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Years of the Reign of Her Majesty, for the Abatement of the Nuisance arising from the Smoke of Furnaces in *Scotland*.

XVIII. An Act to make Provision for the Dissolution of Combinations of Parishes in *Scotland* as to the Management of the Poor.

XIX. An Act to apply the Sum of Ten Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

XX. An Act to continue certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue for the Service of Her Majesty, and to alter and repeal certain other Duties.

XXI. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain Duties of Excise and Stamps.

XXII. An Act for confirming a Scheme

of the Charity Commissioners for certain Charities in the Town and Parish of *Burford* in the County of *Oxford*.

XXIII. An Act for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for certain Charities in the Borough of *Reading*.

XXIV. An Act for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for the Hospital of Lady *Katherine Leveson* at *Temple Balsall* in the County of *Warwick*.

XXV. An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of *India* to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of *India*.

XXVI. An Act to amend the *Dublin* Improvement Act, 1849.

XXVII. An Act to declare the Limits within which increased Assessments are authorized to be raised in the City of *Edinburgh*, under the Provisions of the Act of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Fifty.

XXVIII. An Act to relieve certain Trusts on the *Holyhead* Road from Debts.

XXIX. An Act to authorize the Removal of the Infirmary for the County of *Cork* from the Town of *Mallow* to the City of *Cork*.

XXX. An Act to declare the Validity of an Act passed by the General Assembly of *New Zealand*, intituled *An Act to provide for the Establishment of New Provinces in* New Zealand.

XXXI. An Act for the Prevention and Punishment of Offences committed by Her Majesty's Subjects within certain Territories adjacent to the Colony of *Sierra Leone*.

XXXII. An Act for confirming a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for "The Hospital of the Blessed *Trinity*" at *Guildford* in the County of *Surrey*, and its subsidiary Endowments, with certain Alterations.

XXXIII. An Act to extend the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works to acquire additional Land for the Purposes of the Public Offices Extension Act of 1859.

XXXIV. An Act to enable the Provisions of the Acts to facilitate the Improvement of Landed Property in *Ireland*, and to further provide for the Erection of Dwellings for the Labouring Poor in *Ireland*.

XXXV. An Act to increase the Facilities for the Transfer of Stocks and Annuities transferable at the Bank of *Ireland*, and to make further Provision respecting the mutual Transfer of Capital in certain Public Stocks or Funds transferable at the Banks of *England* and *Ireland* respectively, and for other Purposes.

XXXVI. An Act to amend the Boundaries of Burghs Extension (*Scotland*) Act.

XXXVII. An Act to simplify the Mode of raising the Assessment for the Poor in *Scotland*.

XXXVIII. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners.

XXXIX. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1858), relating to the Districts of *Brighton*, *East Cowes*, *Preston*, *Morpeth*, *Bromsgrove*, and *Durham*; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.

XL. An Act to make further Provision for the Management of Her Majesty's Forest of *Dean*, and of the Mines and Quarries therein and in the Hundred of *Saint Briavels* in the County of *Gloucester*.

XLI. An Act to enable the Admiralty to acquire Property for the Enlargement of Her Majesty's Dockyard at *Chatham* in the County of *Kent*, and to embank Part of the River *Medway*; and for other Purposes connected therewith.

XLII. An Act to continue the Duties levied on Coal and Wine by the Corporation of *London*.

XLIII. An Act to facilitate the Remedies on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in *Ireland* by the Prevention of frivolous or fictitious Defences to Actions thereon.

XLIV. An Act to remove Doubts respecting the Authority of the Legislature of *Queensland*, and to annex certain Territories to the Colony of *South Australia*, and for other Purposes.

XLV. An Act to facilitate the Formation, Management, and Maintenance of Piers and Harbours in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

XLVI. An Act to confirm certain Pro-

visional Orders made under an Act of the Fifteenth Year of Her present Majesty, to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts, and to extend the Provisions of the said Act.

XLVII. An Act to facilitate the Construction and Improvement of Harbours by authorizing Loans to Harbour Authorities; to abolish Passing Tolls; and for other Purposes.

XLVIII. An Act to provide for the Costs of certain Proceedings to be taken under the Landlord and Tenant Law Amendment (*Ireland*) Act (1860).

XLIX. An Act to enable Justices in *Ireland* to commit to local Bridewells Persons convicted of Drunkenness.

L. An Act for facilitating the Transfer of Mortgages and Bonds granted by Railway Companies in *Scotland*.

LI. An Act for granting Pensions to some Officers and Men in the Metropolitan Police Force, and for other Purposes.

LII. An Act to empower the Governors of the several *Australian* Colonies to regulate the Number of Passengers to be carried in Vessels plying between Ports in those Colonies.

LIII. An Act to provide that Votes at Elections for the Universities may be recorded by means of Voting Papers.

LIV. An Act to confirm certain Appointments in *India*, and to amend the Law concerning the Civil Service there.

LV. An Act to amend Laws regarding the Removal of the Poor and the Contribution of Parishes to the Common Fund in Unions.

LVI. An Act to make Provision for Salaries for the Revising Barristers for the City of *Dublin*.

LVII. An Act to continue an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her Majesty relating to private Lunatic Asylums in *Ireland*.

LVIII. An Act to continue an Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of Her Majesty relating to the Collection of County Cess in *Ireland*.

LIX. An Act to facilitate Proceedings before Justices under the Acts relating to Vaccination.

LX. An Act to amend the Act of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Years of Her Majesty, Chapter Sixty-nine, so far as relates to the Time thereby limited for the Publication of the Lists of Voters objected to in *Ireland*.

LXI. An Act to amend the Local Government Act.

LXII. An Act to amend the Act of the Ninth Year of King *George* the Third, Chapter Sixteen, for quieting Possessions and Titles against the Crown, and also certain Acts for the like Object relating to Suits by the Duke of *Cornwall*.

LXIII. An Act to enable Grand Juries in *Ireland* to increase the Remuneration of County Surveyors, and for other Purposes.

LXIV. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain*.

LXV. An Act to continue the Survey of *Great Britain*, *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, and the *Isle of Man*.

LXVI. An Act to give Relief to Persons who may refuse or be unwilling from alleged conscientious Motives, to be sworn in Criminal Proceedings.

LXVII. An Act to make better Provision for the Constitution of the Council of the Governor-General of *India*, and for the Local Government of the several Presidencies and Provinces of *India*, and for the Temporary Government of *India* in the event of a Vacancy in the Office of Governor-General.

LXVIII. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Attorneys and Solicitors in *Ireland*.

LXIX. An Act to provide for the Formation of Tramways on Turnpike and Statute Labour Roads in *Scotland*.

LXX. An Act for regulating the Use of Locomotives on Turnpike and other Roads, and the Tolls to be levied on such Locomotives and on the Waggons and Carriages drawn or propelled by the same.

LXXI. An Act to provide for the Performance of Duties heretofore performed by the Paymaster of Civil Services in *Ireland* in relation to Advances and Repayments of Public Moneys for Public Works.

LXII. An Act to make further Provision for the Regulation of the *British* White Herring Fishery in *Scotland*.

LXXIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Copyright of Designs.

LXXIV. An Act to render lawful the Enlistment of Persons transferred from the *Indian* to the General Forces of Her Majesty, and to pro-

vide in certain respects for the Rights of such Persons.

LXXV. An Act for amending the Municipal Corporations Act.

LXXVI. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Removal of Poor Persons to *Ireland*.

LXXVII. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.

LXXVIII. An Act to repeal certain Enactments relating to nominating and appointing the Householders of *Westminster* to serve as Annoyance Jurors, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

LXXIX. An Act to amend the Metropolis Gas Act.

LXXX. An Act to authorize Advances of Money out of the Consolidated Fund for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries for Employment of the Poor, and for facilitating the Construction and Improvement of Harbours; and for other Purposes.

LXXXI. An Act to repeal the Provisions in certain Statutes relative to the Salary of the Lord Clerk Register in *Scotland*.

LXXXII. An Act for making Provision for good Government and Extension of the University of *Durham*.

LXXXIII. An Act to amend the Law regarding the Registration of County Voters in *Scotland*.

LXXXIV. An Act to amend the Law in *Scotland* relative to the Resignation, Powers, and Liabilities of gratuitous Trustees.

LXXXV. An Act to authorize for a further Period the Application of Money for the Purposes of Loans for carrying on Public Works in *Ireland*.

LXXXVI. An Act to amend the Law regarding Conjugal Rights in *Scotland*.

LXXXVII. An Act to amend the Metropolitan Building Act (1855).

LXXXVIII. An Act to vest in the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings a Portion of *Saint James's Park* as a Site for Public Offices.

LXXXIX. An Act to increase the Amount payable out of the Revenues of *India* in respect of the Retiring Pay, Pensions, and other Expenses of that Nature, of Her Majesty's *British* Forces serving in *India*.

XC. An Act to make Arrangements as to the Disposal and Management of Property belonging to the University of *Edinburgh*; and to regulate the Appropriation and Application of the Annuity of Two thousand five hundred Pounds payable from the Revenues of the Harbour and Docks of *Leith*, under the Authority of an Act passed in the First and Second Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Fifty-five.

XCI. An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Inland Revenue.

XCII. An Act to amend the Law for the Collection of the Stamp Duties on Probates, Administrations, Inventories, Legacies, and Successions.

XCIII. An Act to provide for the Preparation, Audit, and Presentation to Parliament of Annual Accounts of the Appropriation of the Moneys voted for the Revenue Departments.

XCIV. An Act to consolidate and amend the Statue Law of *England* and *Ireland* relating to Accessories to and Abettors of indictable Offences.

XCV. An Act to repeal certain Enactments which have been consolidated in several Acts of the present Session relating to indictable Offences and other Matters.

XCVI. An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of *England* and *Ireland* relating to Larceny and other similar Offences.

XCVII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of *England* and *Ireland* relating to Malicious Injuries to Property.

XCVIII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of *England* and *Ireland* relating to indictable Offences by Forgery.

XCIX. An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of the United Kingdom against Offences relating to the Coin.

C. An Act to consolidate and amend the Statute Law of *England* and *Ireland* relating to Offences against the Person.

CI. An Act for promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing divers Acts and Parts of Acts which have ceased to be in force.

CII. An Act to amend the Tramways (*Ireland*) Act (1860).

CIII. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund and the Surplus of Ways and Means to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

CIV. An Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in *India*.

CV. An Act to prevent the future Grant by Copy of Court Roll and certain Leases of Lands and Hereditaments in *England* belonging to Ecclesiastical Benefices.

CVI. An Act to enable the Admiralty to close the Harbour of *Portpatrick* in *Scotland* during the Execution of certain Works in such Harbour sanctioned by Parliament.

CVII. An Act to alter and amend the Law relating to Parochial and Burgh Schools, and to the Test required to be taken by Schoolmasters in *Scotland*.

CVIII. An Act to provide for the Winding-up the Naval Medical Supplemental Fund Society.

CIX. An Act to amend the Laws relating to Fisheries of Salmon in *England*.

CX. An Act for regulating the Business of Dealers in old Metals.

CXI. An Act to amend "The Probates and Letters of Administration Act (*Ireland*), 1857."

CXII. An Act for the Appropriation of the Seats vacated by the Disfranchisement of the Boroughs of *Sudbury* and *Saint Alban*.

CXIII. An Act for amending and consolidating the Law relating to Industrial Schools.

CXIV. An Act to amend the Law with respect to Wills of Personal Estate made by *British* Subjects.

CXV. An Act for the Government of the Navy.

CXVI. An Act for the Appropriation in favour of the Military Knights and the Churches of *Windsor* of Two of the Canonries suspended in the Chapel of *Windsor*, and for making certain Provisions respecting the Naval Knights of *Windsor*.

CXVII. An Act to place the Employment of Women, young Persons, Youths, and Children in Lace Factories under the Regulations of the Factories Act.

CXVIII. An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of *India* to raise Money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of *India*.

CXIX. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain and Ireland*; to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons and Surgeons' Mates of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-Commissioned Officers.

CXX. An Act to suspend the Making of Lists and the Ballots for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

CXXI. An Act to amend the Law in relation to the Wills and Domicile of *British* Subjects dying whilst resident abroad, and of Foreign Subjects dying whilst resident within Her Majesty's Dominions.

CXXII. An Act to continue the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act (1854).

CXXIII. An Act to reduce and alter the Rate of Duty payable on Proceedings under the Statute of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Years of *Victoria*, Chapter Seventy-two, Section Eighty-eight; and for other Purposes.

CXXIV. An Act for amending the Law relating to the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District; and for other Purposes.

CXXV. An Act to enable Overseers in populous Parishes to provide Offices for the proper Discharge of Parochial Business.

CXXVI. An Act to exempt the Volunteer Forces of *Great Britain* from the Payment of Tolls.

CXXVII. An Act for limiting and regulating the Treasury Chest Fund.

CXXVIII. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Local Government Act (1858) relating to the Districts of *Plymouth*, *Weston-super-Mare*, *Llanelly*, and *Llandilo*; and for other Purposes in relation thereto.

CXXIX. An Act to enable Her Majesty to accept the Services of Officers of the Merchant Service as Officers of Reserve to the Royal Navy.

CXXX. An Act for amending an Act passed in the last Session of Par-

liament to amend the Law concerning the making, keeping, and Carriage of Gunpowder and Compositions of an Explosive Nature, and concerning the Manufacture, Sale, and Use of Fireworks.

CXXXI. An Act to continue the Act concerning the Management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in *England*, and further to amend certain Acts relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for *England*.

CXXXII. An Act for consolidating and amending the Law relating to Industrial Schools in *Scotland*.

CXXXIII. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Drainage of Land for Agricultural Purposes.

CXXXIV. An Act to amend the Law relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency in *England*.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. AN Act to repeal the Act of the Third Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, entitled *An Act for more effectually repairing and improving the Road from* Edenfield Chapel *to* Little Bolton, *and certain Branch Roads connected therewith, all in the County Palatine of* Lancaster; and to confer other Powers in lieu thereof.

ii. An Act to grant further Powers to the *Bristol and South Wales Union* Railway Company with reference to their Capital and Borrowing Powers; to extend the Periods limited for Completion of the Works; to amend the Act relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.

iii. An Act to consolidate the Capital Stock or Shares of "The City of *Dublin* Steam Packet Company;" and for other Purposes.

iv. An Act for conferring on the Local Board of Health for the District of *Wallasey* further Powers for raising Money; for the Acquisition of *Seacombe Ferry;* and for incorporating the said Board; and for other Purposes.

v. An Act to continue the *Biddenden* Turnpike Trust in the County of *Kent;* and for other Purposes.

vi. An Act to repeal the Act for more effectually repairing and improving the Road from the West End of *Gainsburgh Bridge* to *East Retford* and to *Gringley-on-the-Hill* in the County of *Nottingham*, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

vii. An Act for authorizing the Corporation of the Borough of *Preston* to establish and regulate Markets and Fairs, to erect a Town Hall, an Exchange, and Public Offices, and make new Streets in *Preston;* and for other Purposes.

viii. An Act to authorize the Consolidation into One Undertaking of the *Inverness and Nairn* and *Inverness and Aberdeen Junction* Railways, and the Union into One Company of the Two Companies to which the said Railways respectively belong.

ix. An Act for making a Railway from *Blackpool* in the County of *Lancaster* to *Lytham* in the same County.

x. An Act to enable the *Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction* Railway Company to raise additional Money; and for other Purposes.

xi. An Act to enable the *Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford* Railway Company to make a Deviation in their authorized Railway; and for other Purposes.

xii. An Act to enable the *South Eastern* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money, and to increase their Subscription to the Undertaking of the *Charing Cross* Railway Company.

xiii. An Act to authorize the *Shrewsbury and Welchpool* Railway Company to widen their *Minsterley* Branch; and for other Purposes.

xiv. An Act to enable the Corporation of the City of *Bristol* to purchase *Durdham Down*, and to secure *Durdham Down* and *Clifton Down* as Places for Public Recreation.

xv. An Act for enabling the *Exeter and Exmouth* Railway Company to regulate their Capital, to raise further Capital; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.

xvi. An Act to authorize the making of a Railway in *Scotland*, to be called the *Strathspey* Railway.

xvii. An Act to enable the *Oswestry and Newtown* Railway Company to construct additional Lines of Rail-

way to *Llanfyllin* and *Kerry* in the County of *Montgomery;* and for other Purposes.

xviii. An Act to enable the *Inverness and Aberdeen Junction* Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway from their *Alves* Station to the Town and Harbour of *Burghead*; to provide additional Station Accommodation at *Inverness;* and for other Purposes.

xix. An Act to repeal an Act of the Eleventh Year of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, for improving several Roads and making certain new Roads in the Counties of *Devon* and *Somerset* leading to and from the Town of *Tiverton,* and for amending an Act of His present Majesty for repairing several Roads leading from and through the Town of *Wiveliscombe;* and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

xx. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Tenth Year of King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for repairing, improving, and maintaining in repair the Road from* Brandlesome Moss Gate *in the Township of* Elton *to the* Duke of York *Public House in the Township of* Blackburn, *and a Branch Road therefrom, all in the County Palatine of* Lancaster; and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

xxi. An Act to enable the Borough of *Portsmouth* Waterworks Company to raise further Money; and for other Purposes.

xxii. An Act to enable the *Witney* Railway Company to make a Road to their Station at *Witney;* and for other Purposes.

xxiii. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of *South Shields* to maintain a Quay there; and for other Purposes.

xxiv. An Act for incorporating the *Clitheroe* Gaslight Company; for the Regulation of their Capital; and for other Purposes.

xxv. An Act to repeal *An Act for more effectually amending the Road from* Oldham *in the County of* Lancaster *to* Ripponden *in the County of* York, *and other Roads in the same Counties, and for making and maintaining a new Branch to communicate therewith,* and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof, so far as regards the said Road from *Oldham* to *Ripponden,* and the other Roads already made in connection therewith.

xxvi. An Act to repeal the Act of the 7th Year of His late Majesty King *George* III., Chapter 111, and to make better Provision for the managing of certain Lands in the County of *Westmoreland* called *Kendal Fell* Lands.

xxvii. An Act for extending the Term and amending the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Kingston-upon-Thames and Leatherhead* Turnpike Road in the County of *Surrey.*

xxviii. An Act to empower the *Bradford, Wakefield, and Leeds* Railway Company to construct a Railway from *Ossett* to join the *London and North Western* Railway at or near *Batley,* all in the West Riding of the County of *York;* and for other Purposes.

xxix. An Act to divert certain Portions of the Railway from *Kilrush* to *Kilkee,* and to deepen and improve the Creek or Harbour of *Kilrush.*

xxx. An Act to enable the *Morayshire* Railway Company to extend their Railway to the *Strathspey* Railway; and for other Purposes.

xxxi. An Act for authorizing the *Stratford-upon-Avon* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

xxxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Wrexham* to *Minera;* and for other Purposes.

xxxiii. An Act to amend "The *Dewsbury, Batley,* and *Heckmondwike* Waterworks Act, 1856;" and to authorize the Construction of new Works; and for other Purposes.

xxxiv. An Act to enable the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Aintree* to *Bootle,* with certain Branch Railways, all in *Lancashire;* and for other Purposes relating to the same Company.

xxxv. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway between *Garston* and *Liverpool;* and for other Purposes.

xxxvi. An Act to define and increase the Capital of the *Great Western* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

xxxvii. An Act to enable the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

xxxviii. An Act to continue the existing Borrowing Power of *Price's* Patent Candle Company (Limited).

xxxix. An Act for lighting with Gas the Town and Neighbourhood of *Haslingden* in *Lancashire*.

xl. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen *Victoria*, intituled *An Act for incorporating the* North of Scotland *Fire and Life Assurance Company, under the Name of the* Northern *Assurance Company; for enabling the said Company to sue and be sued, and to take, hold, and transfer Property; for confirming the Rules and Regulations of the said Company; and for other Purposes relating thereto;* and to vary, extend, and enlarge certain of the Powers of the said Company; and for other Purposes relating to the said Company.

xli. An Act for better lighting with Gas the Borough of *Swansea* and the Neighbourhood thereof.

xlii. An Act for enabling the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Liverpool* to make new and widen existing Streets within the Borough; and for other Purposes.

xliii. An Act to amend and extend the Acts relating to the *Newcastle-under-Lyme Marsh* Lands; to incorporate the Trustees under the said Acts; and for other Purposes.

xliv. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and North-western* Railway at *Nantwich* in the County of *Chester* to *Market Drayton* in the County of *Salop*.

xlv. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough of *Neath* and the adjacent District in the County of *Glamorgan*.

xlvi. An Act for authorizing the *Dartmouth and Torbay* Railway Company to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.

xlvii. An Act to incorporate the *Northampton* Waterworks Company; to enable them to better supply the town of *Northampton* and the several Townships and Places adjacent thereto with Water; and for other Purposes.

xlviii. An Act for the better Drainage and Improvement of certain Low Lands and Grounds, formerly Common, within the Manors of *Baschurch, Hordley, Stanwardine-in-the-Wood, Weston Lullingfield,* and *Stanwardine-in-the-Fields,* and of certain other Lands adjoining or near thereto, all situate in the County of *Salop*.

xlix. An Act to authorize the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of *Kilkenny* to make a General Market in the City of *Kilkenny;* and for other Purposes.

l. An Act to enable the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company to construct Branch Railways to *Dewsbury, Heckmondwike,* and *Meltham;* to purchase additional Lands at *Rochdale* and *Miles Platting;* and for other Purposes.

li. An Act for making a Railway from the *Taff Vale* Railway in the Parish of *Lantwit Vardre* in the County of *Glamorgan* to *Llantrissant* in the same County, with Branches therefrom, to be called "The *Lantrissant and Taff Vale Junction* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

lii. An Act to abolish and dismarket *Newgate Market* in the City of *London,* and to facilitate the Removal of Shambles and Slaughter-houses and other Nuisances and Obstructions in the Vicinity of the said Market, and to authorize the Erection of Dwelling Houses or Shops or other Buildings on the Site thereof; and for other Purposes.

liii. An Act to incorporate a Company for supplying Gas to *Uxbridge* and certain Places in the neighbourhood of the same.

liv. An Act for enabling the *West Cornwall* Railway Company to create Debenture Stock; and for other Purposes.

lv. An Act for better supplying with Water *Sandown, Lake, Shanklin, Brading, Newchurch, Ryde,* and other Places in the Parishes of *Brading, Shanklin,* and *Newchurch,* and the several Parishes and Places adjacent thereto, in the *Isle of Wight* and County of *Southampton,* and for other Purposes.

lvi. An Act for dissolving and re-incorporating the *Huddersfield* Registered Gaslight Company, and for conferring upon them further Powers for the Supply of Gas to the Borough of *Huddersfield,* and certain neighbouring Townships and Places.

lvii. An Act to enable the *Midland* Railway Company to make new Railways; and for other Purposes.

lviii. An Act to enable the *Ryde* Commissioners to better supply with

Water the Town of *Ryde* and the Places adjacent thereto, in the *Isle of Wight;* and for other Purposes.

lix. An Act for maintaining certain Roads and Bridges in the County of the Borough and Town of *Berwick-upon-Tweed* and Counties of *Northumberland* and *Berwick*, and for the Liquidation of the Debt due on the Security of the Tolls taken on the said Roads and Bridges.

lx. An Act to authorize the *Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction* Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway to join the *Birstal* Branch of the *London and North-western* Railway at *Batley* in the West Riding of the County of *York;* and for other Purposes.

lxi. An Act for incorporating the *Universal* Private Telegraph Company, and to enable the said Company to work certain Letters Patent.

lxii. An Act to enable the *Whitehaven, Cleator, and Egremont* Railway Company to extend their Railway from *Frizington* to *Lamplugh* in the County of *Cumberland;* to widen and enlarge their present Railway and Works; to raise further Capital; and for other Purposes.

lxiii. An Act for authorizing the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to make and maintain a new Branch Railway, and to abandon the making of one of their authorized Branch Railways; and for other Purposes.

lxiv. An Act to authorize the entire Abandonment of the *Bangor* Branch of the *Belfast and County Down* Railway.

lxv. An Act to enable the *Mid-Wales* Railway Company to make a Deviation in their authorized Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxvi. An Act for the Enlargement and Regulation of the *Manchester London Road* Station; and for other Purposes.

lxvii. An Act to enable the *Great Northern and Western (of Ireland)* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Westport;* and for other Purposes.

lxviii. An Act for supplying with Gas the Township of *Elland-cum-Greetland* and adjacent Places in the Parish of *Halifax* in the West Riding of the County of *York*, and for other Purposes.

lxix. An Act to enable the *Portadown, Dungannon, and Omagh Junction* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to *Aughnacloy* in the County of *Tyrone;* to amend the Acts relating to the Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxx. An Act to vest in the *Great Northern* Railway Company the *Hertford, Luton, and Dunstable* Railway; and for Purposes relating to the same Company.

lxxi. An Act to authorize the Construction of Bridges over Highways and Arches under a Turnpike Road and Highways in the Parishes of *Wolstanton* and *Audley* in the County of *Stafford*, and for other Purposes.

lxxii. An Act to authorize the making of a Railway from the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway at or near the *Frosterly* Station to *Newlandside* near *Stanhope*, with a Road Approach from *Stanhope*, all in the County of *Durham;* and for authorizing Working Arrangements with the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

lxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from *Uxbridge* in the County of *Middlesex* to *Rickmansworth* in the County of *Hertford*, with a Branch to *Scott's Bridge Mill*, to be called "The *Uxbridge and Rickmansworth* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

lxxiv. An Act for enabling the Company of Proprietors of the *Birmingham* Canal Navigations to raise further Money; and for other Purposes.

lxxv. An Act for the *Manchester and Wilmslow* Turnpike Roads in the Counties Palatine of *Lancaster* and *Chester*.

lxxvi. An Act for making and maintaining of the *Henley-in-Arden* Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxxvii. An Act to enable the Local Board of Health for the Township of *Darlington* to supply Gas and Water in the adjoining Townships of *Cockerton, Blackwell, Whessoe*, and *Haughton-le-Skerne;* to enlarge Market Place, erect a covered Market, make and improve Roads; to vest in the Local Board all the Powers of the Burial Board; to raise additional Money; to levy and alter Tolls and Rates; and amend Acts relating to the Local Board; and for other Purposes.

lxxviii. An Act to make further Provision for the Draining, Warping, and

Improvement of *Thorne Moor* in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*.

lxxix. An Act for authorizing the Dock Company at *Kingston-upon-Hull* to make and maintain an additional Dock at *Kingston-upon-Hull* (to be called the Western Dock), and a Railway to connect the same with the *Hull and Selby* Railway; to alter a Part of the Line of the *Hull and Selby* Railway; and to construct other Works at *Kingston-upon-Hull;* for amending the Acts relating to the Company; for granting more effectual Powers for the Regulation and Management of their Docks; and for other Purposes.

lxxx. An Act for incorporating the *Sowerby Bridge* Gas Company; for enabling the Company to raise further Capital; for better supplying *Sowerby Bridge* and the Neighbourhood thereof with Gas; and for authorizing the Sale of the Undertaking of that Company, and also of the Rights and Powers of the *Sowerby Bridge* Gas Consumers Company (Limited); and for other Purposes.

lxxxi. An Act to grant further Powers to the *Victoria* Station and *Pimlico* Railway Company, with reference to their Share and Loan Capital; and to sanction certain Agreements with the *Great Western* and *London, Chatham, and Dover* Railway Companies; and for other Purposes.

lxxxii. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the River *Clwyd*, to be called "The *Rhyl Bridge*."

lxxxiii. An Act to enable the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Lonsdale* to make and maintain a Dock or Tidal Basin at *Workington* in the County of *Cumberland*, and a Railway therefrom to join the *Whitehaven Junction* Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxxxiv. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* Railway Company to raise additional Capital.

lxxxv. An Act for incorporating the *Scottish* Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society; and for other Purposes relating thereto.

lxxxvi. An Act to enable the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company to make new Railways in the Counties of *Derby* and *Lincoln;* to improve their Station at *Ardwick;* and for other Purposes.

lxxxvii. An Act to authorize the *Wycombe* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Aylesbury* and to *Oxford;* and for other Purposes.

lxxxviii. An Act to repeal an Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for repairing the Road leading from* Ealand *to the Town of* Leeds *in the West Riding of the County of* York; and granting more effectual Powers in lieu thereof.

lxxxix. An Act for making a Railway from *Banbridge* to *Ballyroney*, with a Branch Railway therefrom to *Rathfriland*, to be called "The *Banbridge Extension* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

xc. An Act to revive the Powers for the Purchase of Lands, and to extend the Time for the Completion of Works authorized by the "*Llanidloes and Newtown* Railway (Canal Extension) Act, 1859," and to authorize the *Llanidloes and Newtown* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

xci. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *River Tyne;* and to enable the *Tyne* Improvement Commissioners to construct Docks and other Works, and to remove and rebuild the Bridge of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne;* to make certain Alterations in the Rates charged by the Commissioners; and for other Purposes.

xcii. An Act to empower *Bonelli's* Electric Telegraph Company (Limited) to acquire and work Letters Patent relating to Electric Telegraphs; and for other Purposes.

xciii. An Act for authorizing the *Charing Cross* Railway to make a Line of Railway from their authorized Line into the City of *London*, with an additional Line in *Southwark*, and to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.

xciv. An Act to extend the Limits of the *Dewsbury and Batley* Gas Company to Part of the Township of *Thornhill;* to authorize the said Company to raise more Money; to amend their Act; and for other Purposes.

xcv. An Act for the Incorporation of the *Burton-upon-Trent* Waterworks Company, and for authorizing them to supply with Water the Town of *Burton-upon-Trent* and the Township

of *Barton-under-Needwood* and the Neighbourhoods thereof; and for other Purposes.

xcvi. An Act to enable the *Dunblane, Doune, and Callendar* Railway Company to create Preference Shares; and for other Purposes.

xcvii. An Act for incorporating the *Whitworth Vale* Gas Company (Limited), and extending their Powers; and for other Purposes.

xcviii. An Act to enable the *Blyth and Tyne* Railway Company to make a Railway from their Main Line of Railway to *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, and certain Branch Railways in the County of *Northumberland*; to grant further Powers to the Company; to amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.

xcix. An Act to enable the *Limerick and Foynes* Railway Company to raise further Sums.

c. An Act for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the District comprised within the Boundaries of the Township of *Middleton* in the Parish of *Middleton*, and the Township of *Tonge* in the Parish of *Prestwich-cum-Oldham*, both in the County of *Lancaster*; and for other Purposes.

ci. An Act to enable the *Lancashire and Yorkshire* Railway Company to make a Railway between *Salford* and the *Victoria* Station at *Manchester*; and for other Purposes relating to the same Company.

cii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Hawick* Line of the *North British* Railway near *Galashiels* to *Peebles*; and for other Purposes.

ciii. An Act for making Railways from the *Oswestry and Newtown* Railway near *Montgomery* to *Bishops Castle* and other Places in the County of *Salop*.

civ. An Act to enable the Burial Board of the Parish of *Liverpool* to acquire certain Lands at *Walton-on-the-Hill* in *Lancashire*.

cv. An Act to enable the *Kingstown* Waterworks Company to abandon a Portion of their authorized Works, and to construct and maintain other Works; and for other Purposes.

cvi. An Act for enabling the *Midland* Railway Company to construct Works and to acquire additional Lands in the Counties of *Derby, Lancaster, Nottingham, Warwick*, and *Gloucester*, and the West Riding of the County of *York*; for vesting in them the Undertaking of the *Dursley and Midland Junction* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

cvii. An Act to authorize the *Cork and Youghal* Railway Company to extend their Railway in *Youghal*; and to amend the Acts relating to the Company.

cviii. An Act for incorporating "The *East India* Irrigation and Canal Company;" and for other Purposes connected therewith.

cix. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Townships of *Atherton, Bedford, Pennington, Tyldesley-cum-Shackerley, West Leigh*, and other Places in the County of *Lancaster*.

cx. An Act for enabling the *London and North-western* Railway Company to construct new Railways from near *Stockport* to *Northenden* Road near *Cheadle*, and from *Chelford* to *Knutsford*, with Branches therefrom respectively; and for other Purposes.

cxi. An Act for making Railways between the *London and South-western* Railway at *Alton, Alresford*, and the Railway of the *London and South-western* Railway Company near to *Winchester*; and for other Purposes.

cxii. An Act for erecting a Suspension Bridge from *Clifton* in the City and County of *Bristol* to the Parish of *Long Ashton* in the County of *Somerset*.

cxiii. An Act for authorizing the *Cheshire Midland* Railway Company to make a Deviation of their authorized Line of Railway; and for authorizing Working and other Arrangements between them and the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

cxiv. An Act to provide for the leasing of the *Peebles* Railway to the *North British* Railway Company.

cxv. An Act for the building of a new Church in the Township of *Shireoaks* in the Parish of *Worksop* in the County of *Nottingham*; and for other Purposes.

cxvi. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Weston-super-Mare* Gas-light Company, and for extending their Limits for supplying Gas.

cxvii. An Act to incorporate a Company for making a new Bridge from *Lambeth* to *Westminster*.

cxviii. An Act for transferring from the Grand Jury of the County of *Dublin* to the Commissioners of

Kingstown the Management of the Roads and Bridges in the said Town, and for better improving the same.

cxix. An Act for making and maintaining a Railway from *Wivenhoe* to *Brightlingsea*, both in the County of *Essex*, and for other Purposes.

cxx. An Act for making a Railway from the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway in the Parish of *Eastergate* in the County of *Sussex* to *Bognor;* and for other Purposes.

cxxi. An Act to increase the Capital and amend the Powers of the *Portsea Island* Gaslight Company.

cxxii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Ulster* Railway near *Lisburn* to the *Belfast and Northern Counties* Railway at *Antrim*, to be called "The *Dublin and Antrim Junction* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

cxxiii. An Act for enabling the *London and North-western* Railway Company to acquire additional Lands in connexion with their *Chester and Holyhead* Railway; for renewing certain Powers as to Steamboats; and for other Purposes.

cxxiv. An Act to empower the *Penarth* Harbour, Dock, and Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money; to make a Road between their Harbour and *Cardiff;* and for other Purposes.

cxxv. An Act for authorizing the Abandonment of the *Thames Haven* Dock and the Dissolution of the Company; and for other Purposes.

cxxvi. An Act for altering the Constitution of the *Westminster* Improvement Commission; for the Compulsory Purchase of Lands and the Completion of the Improvements; for facilitating the Sale, Exchange, and Lease of Lands discharged from Incumbrances; and for winding up the Affairs of the Commission; Borrowing Power; and for other Purposes.

cxxvii. An Act to enable the *Sittingbourne and Sheerness* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; to alter, amend, and repeal some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.

cxxviii. An Act for enabling the *London and North-western* Railway Company to construct Railways from *Edgehill* to near *Bootle*, from *Winwick* to *Golborne*, and from *Aston* to *Ditton*, with a Branch to *Runcorn;* to enlarge their *Lime Street* and *Wapping* Stations at *Liverpool;* and for other Purposes.

cxxix. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway in *Ireland*, to be called "The *Dompatrick and Newry* Railway."

cxxx. An Act for enabling the *London and North-western* Railway Company to construct Railways from *Eccles* through *Tyldesley* to *Wigan*, with a Branch to *Bedford* and *Leigh;* and for other Purposes.

cxxxi. An Act to authorize the *Fife and Kinross* Railway Company to raise additional Capital.

cxxxii. An Act to empower the *North London* Railway Company to widen a Portion of their Railway; and for other Purposes.

cxxxiii. An Act to authorize the *Metropolitan* Railway Company to make certain Improvements in their Communication with the *Great Northern* Railway and the *Metropolitan* Meat Market at *Smithfield;* to authorize the Purchase of additional Lands for Purposes connected with that Railway; to authorize Arrangements with the Corporation of *London*, and with certain Railway Companies; for amending the Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.

cxxxiv. An Act for vesting the *Birkenhead* Railway in the *London and North-western* Railway Company and the *Great Western* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

cxxxv. An Act to enable the *North-eastern* Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway between the *North Yorkshire and Cleveland* Railway at *Castleton* and the *Whitby and Pickering* Railway; to make a Deviation in and abandon Part of the last-mentioned Railway; to acquire additional Lands; and for other Purposes.

cxxxvi. An Act to authorize the *South Staffordshire* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

cxxxvii. An Act for more effectually supplying Water to several Towns and Places in *Essex* by a Company to be called "*South Essex* Waterworks Company."

cxxxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Londonderry and Enniskillen* Railway in the County of *Tyrone* to the Town of *Bundoran* in

the County of *Donegal*, and for other Purposes.

cxxxix. An Act to enable the *Midland* Railway Company to make Railways from the *Leeds* and *Bradford* Line of their Railway to *Otley* and *Ilkley* in the West Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.

cxl. An Act to provide for the future Election of Commissioners, to confirm certain Acts of the present Commissioners, and to consolidate in One Act the various Provisions for the Management and Regulation of the Port and Harbour of *New Ross* in the Counties of *Wexford* and *Kilkenny*.

cxli. An Act to enable the *North-eastern* Railway Company to construct Branch Railways between *Arthington*, *Otley*, and *Ilkley*; and for other Purposes.

cxlii. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from the *Great Southern and Western* Railway near *Parsonstown* to *Portumna Bridge* on the River *Shannon*, and for other Purposes.

cxliii. An Act for incorporating the *West Cheshire* Railway Company, and for authorizing them to make and maintain Railways from *Northwich* to *Helsby*; and for other Purposes.

cxliv. An Act for reviving the Powers of the *Rhymney* Railway Company with respect to their *Bargoed Rhymney* Branch Railway, and for authorizing them to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.

cxlv. An Act to incorporate the City of *Glasgow* Life Assurance Company; and for other Purposes.

cxlvi. An Act to enable the *Staffordshire Potteries* Waterworks Company to extend their Works, and to raise additional Capital; and to amend the Act relating to the said Company.

cxlvii. An Act to enable the *Great Southern and Western* Railway Company to make a Railway from *Roscrea* in the County of *Tipperary* to *Birdhill* in the same County; and for other Purposes.

cxlviii. An Act to enable the *Great Southern and Western* Railway Company to raise further Sums; and to amend the Provisions of the Acts of that Company with respect to the Transfer of Stock; and to enable them to acquire certain Shares in the Undertaking of the *Limerick and Castle Connell* Railway Company, now held by the *Midland Great Western* Railway of *Ireland* Company, and to purchase additional Lands; and for other Purposes.

cxlix. An Act for the better Drainage of the *Greetwell* District in the County of *Lincoln*.

cl. An Act to enable the *Manchester and Milford* Railway Company to construct a Branch Railway from the *Devil's Bridge* to *Aberystwith*; and for other Purposes.

cli. An Act for extending the Limits within which the *Grand Junction* Waterworks Company may supply Water, and for other Purposes.

clii. An Act to confer additional Powers upon the *Wolverhampton* New Waterworks Company; and for other Purposes.

cliii. An Act to enable the *Great North of Scotland* Railway Company to enlarge their Stations at *Kittybrewster* and at *Aberdeen*, and to alter the Line and Levels of their Dock Branch.

cliv. An Act for incorporating the *Fylde* Waterworks Company; and for authorizing them to make and maintain Waterworks, and to supply Water at *Kirkham*, *Lytham*, *Blackpool*, *Fleetwood*, *Poulton*, *Rossall*, *Garstang*, *Southshore*, and *Bispham*, in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and to Shipping at *Fleetwood* and *Lytham*.

clv. An Act to make better Provision for supplying with Water the Town and Township of *Blackburn*, and the Townships of *Lower Darwen*, *Livesey*, *Wilton*, *Oswaldtwistle*, and *Little Harwood*; and for other Purposes.

clvi. An Act to authorize the Construction in *Lincolnshire* of a Railway from the River *Trent* across the River *Ancholme* to the *Manchester*, *Sheffield*, *and Lincolnshire* Railway.

clvii. An Act for enabling the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

clviii. An Act for the Amalgamation of the *Leven* and *East of Fife* Railway Companies.

clix. An Act to enable the *Leven* and *East of Fife* Railway Companies to extend the *East of Fife* Railway to *Anstruther*.

clx. An Act for the draining of Lands in *Airedale*, adjoining and near to the River *Aire*, in the West Riding of the County of *York*; and for other Purposes.

clxi. An Act to enable the *Londonderry and Lough Swilly* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Buncrana* in the County of *Donegal*.

clxii. An Act to authorize the *Swansea Vale* Railway Company to make certain new Railways; and for other Purposes.

clxiii. An Act to enable the *Dumfries, Lochmaben, and Lockerby Junction* Railway Company to divert their authorized Line of Railway; and for other Purposes.

clxiv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Great Western* Railway to *Hammersmith*, to be called "The *Hammersmith and City* Railway," and for other Purposes.

clxv. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway in the West Riding of *Yorkshire*, to be called "The *Barnsley Coal* Railway."

clxvi. An Act for the Enlargement, Regulation, and Management of "The *Citadel* Station" at *Carlisle*, situate at the Junction of the *Lancaster and Carlisle* and the *Caledonian* Railways; and for other Purposes.

clxvii. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from the *Berks and Hants Extension* Railway to *Marlborough* in *Wiltshire*.

clxviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Limerick and Foynes* Railway to the Town of *Newcastle* in the County of *Limerick*, to be called "The *Rathkeale and Newcastle Junction* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

clxix. An Act for the Extension of the *South Yorkshire* Railway across the *Trent* near *Keadby* in *Lincolnshire*, and for granting further Powers to the *South Yorkshire* Railway and River *Dun* Company.

clxx. An Act for better supplying with Gas the Borough of *Wigan* and other Places adjacent thereto in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*.

clxxi. An Act to grant further Powers to the *Waveney Valley* Railway Company as to their Capital.

clxxii. An Act to enable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of *Dublin* to construct additional Waterworks; and for other Purposes.

clxxiii. An Act for the further Improvement of the Borough of *Bolton*; and for other Purposes.

clxxiv. An Act for making a Railway from the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway at *Uckfield* in the County of *Sussex* to *Tunbridge Wells* in the County of *Kent*; and for other Purposes.

clxxv. An Act for incorporating the *Stockport, Timperley, and Altrincham* Railway Company, and for authorizing them to make and maintain the *Stockport, Timperley, and Altrincham* Railway; and for other Purposes.

clxxvi. An Act for altering and amending the Constitution of the Burgh of *Hawick*; extending the Boundaries thereof; maintaining an efficient System of Police therein; improving the said Burgh; and for other Purposes.

clxxvii. An Act to enable the *Kinrossshire* Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways; and for other Purposes.

clxxviii. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from the *Eastern Counties* Railway to *Saffron Walden* in *Essex*.

clxxix. An Act for enabling the *Conway and Llanrwst* Railway Company to make a Deviation and Alteration of their authorized Line of Railway; and for other Purposes.

clxxx. An Act to grant further Powers to the *East Suffolk* Railway Company; to authorize certain Arrangements with respect to their Share Capital; and to amend the Acts relating to the Company.

clxxxi. An Act for making Railways from *Aberystwith* to various Places in the Counties of *Cardigan, Montgomery, Merioneth*, and *Carnarvon*, to be called "The *Aberystwith and Welsh Coast* Railways," and for other Purposes.

clxxxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Bishop Stortford* through *Dunmow* to *Braintree*, with a Branch therefrom; and for other Purposes.

clxxxiii. An Act to enable the *Cleveland* Railway Company to extend their Railway from *Guisborough* to the River *Tees*, with Branches connected with that Extension, and to make certain Deviations in the authorized Line of their Railway; to confer certain Powers with

reference to other Undertakings; to amend the Act relating to the *Cleveland* Railway; and for other Purposes.

clxxxiv. An Act to enable the *Forest of Dean Central* Railway Company to construct further Works; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.

clxxxv. An Act to amend the *Hatfield Chase* Warping and Improvement Act, 1854.

clxxxvi. An Act for making a Railway from *Forres* to *Birnam* near *Dunkeld*, with a Branch to *Aberfeldy*, to be called "The *Inverness and Perth Junction* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

clxxxvii. An Act for making a Railway to be called "The *Ludlow and Clee Hill* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

clxxxviii. An Act to enable the *Mersey* Docks and Harbour Board to purchase from the Corporation of *Liverpool* the Reversion in Fee of certain Leasehold Lands of the Board at *Birkenhead;* to extend the Period for the Completion of certain Works at *Birkenhead;* and to enable the Board to improve the working of the Docks and the loading and unloading of Vessels.

clxxxix. An Act for making Railways from *Much Wenlock* to the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway, and a Railway from the *Much Wenlock and Severn Junction* Railway into *Coalbrookdale*, with Branches and Works connected therewith; to authorize certain Arrangements with and confer certain Powers upon other Companies; and for other Purposes.

cxc. An Act for making a Railway to improve the Communication between *Salisbury* and the Southern Part of the County of *Dorset*, and for other Purposes.

cxci. An Act for conferring further Powers on the *South-eastern* Railway Company with respect to Steam Vessels; and for enabling that Company to make Byelaws for regulating the *London and Greenwich* Railway; and for amending some of the Acts relating to the *South-eastern* Railway Company with respect to the Accounts to be kept by them; and for other Purposes.

cxcii. An Act to enable the *Vale of Clwyd* Railway Company to raise additional Capital.

cxciii. An Act to enable the *Ware, Hadham, and Buntingford* Railway Company to make a Deviation in the authorized Line of their Railway; and for other Purposes.

cxciv. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from *Holme* to *Ramsey* in the County of *Huntingdon*.

cxcv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Stirling and Dunfermline* Railway to the Town of *Alva*.

cxcvi. An Act to empower the *North London* Railway Company to construct a Railway from *Liverpool Street* in the City of *London* to join their existing Railway at *Kingsland;* and for other Purposes.

cxcvii. An Act for enabling the *Coleford, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool* Railway Company to lease their Undertaking to the *West Midland* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

cxcviii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh* Railway to *Milngavie*, and for other Purposes.

cxcix. An Act for making a Railway from *Lynn* to *Hunstanton*, all in the County of *Norfolk*.

cc. An Act to confer on the *Devon Valley* Railway Company further Powers for the Completion of their Railway; and for other Purposes.

cci. An Act to authorize the Amalgation of the *Symington, Biggar, and Broughton* Railway Company with the *Caledonian* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

ccii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway from *Rutherglen* to *Coatbridge*, with a Branch to *Whifflat;* and for other Purposes.

cciii. An Act for making a Railway from *Cockermouth* to *Keswick* and *Penrith*, with a Branch thereout, all in the County of *Cumberland;* and for other Purposes.

cciv. An Act for enabling the *Great Western* Railway Company to make and maintain a Railway from *Lightmoor* to *Coalbrookdale;* and for other Purposes.

ccv. An Act for making a Railway from *Kirkcudbright* to *Castle Douglas;* and for other Purposes.

ccvi. An Act to amend the *Birmingham* Improvement Act, 1851; and for other Purposes.

ccvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Cork and Bandon* Railway near the City of *Cork* to the Town of *Macroom* in the County of *Cork*.

ccviii. An Act to empower the *London* and *North-western* Railway Company to make Railways at *Burton-upon-Trent*; to confer additional Powers upon them with reference to Parts of their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.

cix. An Act for extending the Periods for the Purchase of Lands and the Execution of Works for the *Somerset Central* Railway Company's authorized Railway from *Glastonbury* to *Bruton*; for authorizing the *Somerset Central* Railway Company to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.

ccx. An Act to enable the *South Wales Mineral* Railway Company to extend their Railway Company to the *Briton Ferry* Docks; and for other Purposes.

ccxi. An Act for better supplying with Water the Borough of *Stockport* in the Counties of *Chester* and *Lancaster*, and the several Townships and Places adjacent or near thereto in those Counties; and for other Purposes.

ccxii. An Act for authorizing the Construction of Railways from the *Severn Valley* Railway to the *West Midland* Railway near *Kidderminster*, and the leasing of the *Wellington and Severn Junction* Railway by the *Great Western* and *West Midland* Railway Companies; and for other Purposes.

ccxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *West Midland* Railway at *Bransford Bridge* in the County of *Worcester* to the *Shrewsbury and Hereford* Railway near *Leominster* in the County of *Hereford*; and for other Purposes.

ccxiv. An Act to enable the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* Railway Company to make Byelaws for their Piers, Basins, and Works at *Ferry-port-on-Craig* and *Broughty*, and the Ferry between *Ferry-port-on-Craigh* and *Broughty*; to vest the *Burntisland and Granton* Ferry in the Company; to construct Siding Accommodations and Works for Supply of Water; to amalgamate the *Kinross-shire* Railway with their Undertaking; and for other Purposes.

ccxv. An Act to repeal and consolidate the several Acts relating to the *Cornwall* Railway Company; to empower them to make a Deviation Railway; to extend the Time for Completion of Parts of their Railway; and for other Purposes.

ccxvi. An Act for granting further Powers to the *Victoria Docks* Gas Company.

ccxvii. An Act for authorizing the *Llanelly* Railway and Dock Company to make and maintain additional Lines of Railway, and to raise further Monies; and for other Purposes.

ccxviii. An Act for authorizing the *Monmouthshire* Railway and Canal Company to make and maintain New Lines of Railway and Deviations, and to acquire other Railways, and for authorizing them to raise additional Capital; and for other Purposes.

ccxix. An Act for authorizing a Lease or Sale of the Railway of *Saint George's* Harbour Company to the *London and North-western* Railway Company; and for reducing and regulating the Capital of the *Saint George's* Harbour Company; and for other Purposes.

ccxx. An Act for making a Railway between the *London and South-western* Railway at or near to that Railway at *Saint Denis* near *Southampton*, and the Military Hospital at *Netley*; and for other Purposes.

ccxxi. An Act for extending the *Stourbridge* Railway to the *Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley* Railway at *Smethwick*, and for making a Branch Railway in connection with the *Stourbridge* Railway; for authorizing Arrangements with other Companies; and for other Purposes.

ccxxii. An Act to enable the *Swansea* Harbour Trustees to raise a further Sum of Money for the Purposes of their Undertaking.

ccxxiii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Oswestry and Newtown* Railway at *Oswestry* to the *London and North-western* Railway at *Whitchurch* in the County of *Salop*; and for other Purposes.

ccxxiv. An Act to extend and deviate a Portion of the *Petersfield* Railway.

ccxxv. An Act to enable the Society or Partnership called "The *Westminster* Society for Insurance of Lives and Survivorships and for granting Annuities" to make Provision for satisfying the Liabilities and Engage-

ments of the said Society or Partnership; to confirm an Agreement entered into between the said Society or Partnership and the Society or Partnership called "The *Guardian* Fire and Life Assurance Company;" to dissolve the said *Westminster* Society; and to authorize the Distribution among the Members thereof of so much of the Capital of the said *Westminster* Society as shall not be required for the Purpose of satisfying the Liabilities and Engagements thereof.

ccxxvi. An Act to amalgamate the *West of Fife Mineral* Railway Company and the *Charleston* Railway and Harbour Company.

ccxxvii. An Act for authorizing the *Rumney* Railway Company to alter the Line and Levels of their existing Railway, and to make and maintain new Railways in connection therewith; and for other Purposes.

ccxxviii. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway from their *Lesmahagow* Line to *Cot Castle* near *Stonehouse*; to extend the *Southfield* Branch of that Line; to enlarge their station at *Symington*; and for other Purposes.

ccxxix. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to extend their *Cleland* Branch to *Morningside*, and to make Branch Railways to *Omoa* Iron Works, to *Drumbowie*, and to *Lanridge*, all in the County of *Lanark*.

ccxxx. An Act to enable the *Forth and Clyde Junction* Railway Company to make a Branch Railway to *Dalmonach* Printworks in the County of *Dumbarton*, and to create additional Shares; and for other Purposes.

ccxxxi. An Act to enable the *Eastern Counties* Railway Company to make new Lines of Railway; and for other Purposes.

ccxxxii. An Act to enable the *Kilkenny Junction* Railway Company to abandon the Portion of their authorized Line between *Abbeyleix* and *Mountrath*, and instead thereof to make new Lines to the *Maryborough* Station and to the *Roscrea* Junction on the *Great Southern and Western* Railway; and for other Purposes.

ccxxxiii. An Act for extending the *Metropolitan* Railway from *Smithfield* to *Finsbury Circus*; to authorize Arrangements with other Companies; to amend the Acts relating to the *Metropolitan* Railway; and for other Purposes.

ccxxxiv. An Act for increasing the Capital of and conferring further Powers on the *West London Extension* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

ccxxxv. An Act to enable the *Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction* Railway Company to make certain new Lines of Railway; and for other Purposes.

ccxxxvi. An Act for establishing a separate System of Pilotage for the several Ports of *Cardiff*, *Newport*, and *Gloucester*, in the *Bristol Channel*.

ccxxxvii. An Act to increase the Capital of the *Colne Valley and Halstead* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

ccxxxviii. An Act for providing and constructing Markets, Market Places, and Slaughterhouses, with all necessary Conveniences, within the Parishes of *Saint Mary* and *Saint Bridget*, in the City of *Dublin*.

ccxxxix. An Act to authorize a Lease of the *Margate* Railway to the *London, Chatham, and Dover* Railway Company; and for other Purposes.

ccxl. An Act to enable the *London, Chatham, and Dover* Railway Company to make certain Deviations and Junction Lines of Railway; and for other Purposes.

ccxli. An Act to enable the *Margate* Railway Company to extend their Railway to *Ramsgate;* to change their Name; and for other Purposes connected with their Undertaking.

ccxlii. An Act to authorize the Construction in the County of *Glamorgan* of a Railway from the *Vale of Neath* Railway to the *South Wales* Railway at *Swansea*, to be called "The *Swansea and Neath* Railway."

ccxliii. An Act for making a Railway to connect *Chard* and *Taunton* in the County of *Somerset*, and for other Purposes.

ccxliv. An Act to regulate the mutual Facilities to be afforded to Traffic by the *West Hartlepool* Harbour and Railway Company and by the *Stockton and Darlington, South Durham and Lancashire Union*, and *Eden Valley* Railway Companies; to give further Powers to the *West Hartlepool* Harbour and Railway Company with reference to the Management of their

Docks and Works; and for other Purposes.

ccxlv. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Railway from the *East Anglian* Railways at *Lynn* to the *Norwich and Spalding* Railway at *Sutton Bridge;* and for other Purposes.

ccxlvi. An Act for making Railways from *Clara* to *Meelick* in the *King's County, Ireland,* and for building a Bridge across the *Shannon* at *Meelick.*

ccxlvii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Mold* Branch of the *Chester and Holyhead* Railway at *Mold* to the *Vale of Clwyd* Railway, to be called "The *Mold and Denbigh Junction* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

ccxlviii. An Act for making a Railway from *Lennoxtown of Campsie* to *Strathblane,* with a Branch to *Lettermill* in the County of *Stirling,* and for other Purposes.

ccxlix. An Act to enable the *West Hartlepool* Harbour and Railway Company to raise further Money; to amend the Acts relating to the Company; and for other Purposes.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act to incorporate the Trustees of "The *Atkinson Institution* of *Glasgow,*" acting under the Will of *Thomas Atkinson,* Bookseller and Stationer, of *Glasgow,* deceased, and to enlarge the Powers of such Trustees, the better to enable them to carry out the benevolent Designs of the said Testator.
2. An Act to extend the Powers of Leasing contained in the Will of the Right Honourable *John Savile Lumley Savile* Earl of *Scarborough,* deceased, with respect to certain Estates in the County of *York,* thereby devised, and therein called the *Savile York* Estates; and for other Purposes; and of which the Short Title is "*Savile* Estate (Leasing) Act, 1861."
3. An Act for authorizing the Application for the Maintenance and Benefit of the Children of Sir *Beresford Burston M'Mahon* Baronet of certain Monies by the Will of Sir *William M'Mahon* Baronet, deceased, directed to be accumulated during the Life of Sir *Beresford Burston M'Mahon.*
4. An Act to authorize the Most Noble *George Granville William* Duke and Earl of *Sutherland* and *Anne* Duchess of *Sutherland* to disentail the Estate of *Cromarty,* and to grant a new Entail thereof.
5. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of the late Sir *William Fowle Fowle Middleton* to carry into effect certain Contracts affecting his Estates in *London and Middlesex.*
6. An Act for the Amendment of an Act of the Parliament of *Ireland* of the Session of the 19th and 20th Years of *George* the Third, incorporating the Trustees of the Hospital founded by *George Simpson,* Esquire, and for confirming Leases granted by the Trustees.
7. An Act for confirming Leases granted by Sir *Richard Godin Simeon* Baronet, deceased, and Sir *John Simeon* Baronet, respectively, of Parts of the *Saint John's* Estate in the Parish of *Saint Helen's* in the *Isle of Wight;* and for other Purposes; and of which the Short Title is "Sir *John Simeon's* Leasing Act, 1861."
8. An Act to simplify certain of the Trusts and Provisions in the Settlements of the *Vane Tempest* Estates: and for other Purposes connected therewith.
9. An Act to authorize the granting of Building and Repairing Leases of Parts of the Estates devised and bequeathed by the Will of the Right Honourable *George* Earl of *Egremont* deceased, or become subject to the Trusts thereof; and for other Purposes.
10. An Act for enabling Trustees to raise Money on Mortgage of the *Hemsworth* Estates in the Counties of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk,* and for giving Powers of Sale and Exchange over the same Estates.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
III. CONSOLIDATED FUND.
IV. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

I.—ACCOUNT OF THE INCOME OF THE UNITED

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, Bounties, &c.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	23,516,821 8 0	238,571 4 8	23,278,250 3 4
Excise	20,147,678 14 5	599,545 6 6½	19,548,133 7 10½
Stamps	8,634,094 13 1½	265,225 4 0	8,368,869 9 1½
Taxes, Land and Assessed	3,149,385 8 6	4,315 6 5½	3,145,070 2 0½
—— Income and Property	11,158,883 11 6¾	201,823 2 1	10,957,060 9 5¾
Post Office	3,423,082 17 11½	16,020 1 5	3,407,062 16 6½
Crown Lands	412,450 19 11	....	412,450 19 11
Miscellaneous	1,453,100 17 0	....	1,453,100 17 0
TOTALS	71,895,498 10 5½	1,325,500 5 1¾	70,569,998 5 3½

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

AN ACCOUNT of the NET PUBLIC INCOME of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, (after abating the Expenditure for Collection and Management defrayed by the several applied to the Redemption of Funded or paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the ADVANCES

INCOME.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1860.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1860.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1860.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1861.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	23,036,238	22,350,222	21,997,512	22,279,928
Excise	19,655,404	19,182,504	18,188,604	18,559,264
Stamps	7,912,308	8,032,608	8,046,708	8,112,663
Land and Assessed Taxes	3,074,296	3,080,596	2,947,716	2,943,816
Property Tax	9,699,604	10,108,104	12,696,654	10,675,954
Post Office	1,402,941	1,402,778	1,447,869	1,430,989
Crown Lands	285,979	289,568	289,568	290,568
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	2,569	3,135	16,468	16,420
Fees of Public Offices	123,375	148,901	136,194	138,918
	65,192,720	64,598,421	65,767,298	64,498,465
Contribution from the Revenues of India	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Trustees of the King of the Belgians	38,000	38,000	37,500	37,000
Old Stores and Extra Receipts of Naval and Military Departments	856,364	805,676	802,367	656,593
Unclaimed Dividends received	63,879	63,879	63,879	83,982
Miscellaneous Receipts	233,698	233,961	230,662	220,185
Amount received from Spanish Government in discharge of their Debt for War Stores supplied in the years 1834-8	496,385	496,385	496,385	240,000
	66,941,047	66,296,323	67,458,092	65,796,226
Excess of Expenditure over Income	....	1,335,856	611,137	2,558,384
	66,941,047	67,632,179	68,069,230	68,354,611

*** Shillings and Pence omitted.

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

CLASS V. UNFUNDED DEBT.
VI. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.
VIII. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1861.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	PAYMENTS out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS and ADVANCES Repayable from Votes outstanding 31st March, 1861.*	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23,953,696 10 5	....	23,305,776 10 7	647,919 19 10	23,953,696 10 5
43,049,069 18 11½	....	19,435,000 0 0 8,348,412 9 4 3,127,000 0 0 10,923,816 7 9	1,214,841 1 10½	43,049,069 18 11½
4,165,367 0 10	....	3,400,000 0 0	765,367 0 10	4,165,367 0 10
459,537 9 0	122,477 3 3	290,568 4 7	46,492 1 2	459,537 9 0
1,453,100 17 0	....	1,453,100 17 0	....	1,453,100 17 0
73,080,771 16 2½	122,477 3 3	70,283,674 9 3	2,674,620 3 8½	73,080,771 16 2½

* Balances, Bills, and Advances, 31st March, 1860, £2,510,773 10*s.* 11*d.*

II.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

In the Years ended 30th June, 1860, 30th September, 1860, 31st December, 1860, and 31st March, 1861 Revenue Departments), and of the ACTUAL ISSUES within the same Periods, exclusive of the Sums and REPAYMENTS for LOCAL WORKS, &c.

EXPENDITURE.	In the Year ended 30th June, 1860.	In the Year ended 30th Sept., 1860.	In the Year ended 31st Dec., 1860.	In the Year ended 31st Mar., 1861.
	£	£	£	£
Debt:				
Interest and Management of the Public Debt	23,759,776	23,754,678	23,746,978	23,742,184
Terminable Annuities	3,514,111	3,353,687	2,541,197	1,946,632
Unclaimed Dividends	107,766	126,514	142,114	142,114
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Ditto Exchequer Bills, Supply	300,880	300,880	300,880	298,230
Ditto ditto Deficiency	1,780	1,449	2,299	1,856
Consolidated Fund:				
Civil List	403,422	403,497	403,585	403,160
Annuities and Pensions	351,009	349,926	347,538	345,771
Salaries and Allowances	156,508	156,337	156,264	155,932
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	167,363	168,878	168,553	172,457
Courts of Justice	704,215	700,233	701,530	700,575
Miscellaneous Charges	179,192	178,810	178,426	180,314
Drawback Allowances on Wine (23 V. c. 22)	174,000	284,000	284,000	288,218
Expenses of Fortifications (23 & 24 V. c. 109)	....	....	....	50,000
Supply Services:				
Army, including Ordnance	14,744,176	14,104,176	14,168,621	14,970,000
Navy (including Packet Service to 31st Mar., 1860)	12,816,668	12,591,668	12,991,668	13,331,668
Civil Services	7,689,950	7,645,488	7,808,620	7,411,820
Post Office Packet Service (from 1st April 1860)	....	460,000	725,000	1,069,778
Naval and Military Operations in China	858,057	2,951,953	3,301,953	3,043,896
	66,028,879	67,632,179	68,069,230	68,354,611
Excess of Income over Expenditure	912,168	....	....	....
	66,941,047	67,632,179	68,069,230	68,354,611

*** Shillings and Pence omitted.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

An Account of the Total Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the nature of the United Kingdom exclusive of the Sums applied to the

HEADS OF REVENUE.	NET RECEIPT, as per Account No. 4, Column 4, Page 10. £ s. d.	AMOUNT. £ s. d.
Balances and Bills and Advances repayable from Votes, outstanding on the 31st of March, 1860 . .	. . . .	2,510,773 10 11
Customs	23,278,250 3 4	
Excise	19,548,133 7 10½	
Stamps	8,368,869 9 1¼	
Taxes (Land and Assessed) . .	3,145,070 2 0¾	
Income and Property Tax . .	10,957,060 9 5¾	
Post Office	3,407,062 16 6¼	
Crown Lands (net) . . .	412,450 19 11	
Miscellaneous	1,453,100 17 0	
		70,569,998 5 3½
		73,080,771 16 2½
Deduct,—Balances and Bills, outstanding on the 31st of March, 1861 . .	1,437,642 19 1	
Advances repayable from Votes of Parliament, outstanding on the 31st of March, 1861 . .	1,236,977 4 7½	
		2,674,620 3 8½
		70,406,151 12 6
Excess of Expenditure over Income .	. . . .	2,558,384 11 7
Excess of Expenditure as above .	2,558,384 11 7	
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1860 £2,510,773 10 11		
Balances, Bills, &c., 31st of March, 1861 2,674,620 3 8½		
	163,846 12 9½	
Actual Excess of Expenditure over Income	2,394,537 18 9½	
		72,964,536 4 1

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

in the Year ended 31st March, 1861, after deducting the Repayments, Drawbacks; together with an Account of the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, within the same Period.

EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.
		£ s. d.
Payments out of the Income of Crown Lands in its progress to the Exchequer		122,477 3 3
PUBLIC DEBT:	£ s. d.	
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,742,184 8 6	
Terminable Annuities	1,946,632 14 2	
Unclaimed Dividends repaid	142,114 3 5	
Interest of Exchequer Bonds	100,000 0 0	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply	298,230 18 9	
Interest of Exchequer Bills, Deficiency	1,856 5 0	
		26,231,018 9 10
Civil List	403,160 0 0	
Annuities and Pensions	345,771 19 7	
Salaries and Allowances	155,932 14 1	
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	172,457 14 1	
Courts of Justice	700,575 8 0	
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	180,314 8 8	
Expenses of Fortifications, &c. (23, 24 Vict. c. 109)	50,000 0 0	
Drawback Allowance on Wine (23 Vict. c. 22)	288,218 0 3	
		2,296,430 4 8
Army, Militia, and Ordnance Services	14,970,000 0 0	
Navy Services, excluding Packet Service	13,331,668 3 11	
Naval and Military Operations in China	3,043,896 0 0	
Miscellaneous Civil Services	7,411,820 4 9	
Revenue Departments (Salaries and Expenses, &c.)	4,487,447 17 8	
Post Office Packet Service	1,069,778 0 0	
		44,314,610 6 4
		72,964,536 4 1

IV.—PUBLIC

An Account of the State of the Public Funded Debt of 31st March, 1861.

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GREAT BRITAIN.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. . .	2,988,046 18 0	22,066 4 9	2,965,980 13 3
Exchequer Bonds, created per 16 Vict. c. 23, at 2½ per cent. . .	418,300 0 0	.. ..	418,300 0 0
Debt due to Bank of England at 3 per cent.	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Consolidated Annuities ditto.	401,830,241 3 3	1,467,133 3 6	400,363,107 19 9
Reduced Annuities ditto.	116,463,060 19 7	1,801,897 12 6	114,661,163 7 1
New Annuities ditto.	213,596,872 1 0	524,691 12 8	213,072,180 8 4
Total, at 3 per cent. . .	742,905,274 3 10	3,793,722 8 8	739,111,551 15 2
New Annuities at 3½ per cent. .	240,746 6 4	.. ..	240,746 6 4
New Annuities at 5 per cent. .	431,749 14 4	1,145 18 5	430,603 15 11
Total, Great Britain . .	746,984,117 2 6	3,816,934 11 10	743,167,182 10 8
IRELAND.			
New Annuities at 2½ per cent. .	3,080 0 0	.. ..	3,080 0 0
Consolidated Annuities at 3 per cent.	6,264,250 8 1	2,756 5 9	6,261,494 2 4
Reduced Annuities ditto .	126,094 0 3	449 0 0	125,645 0 3
New Annuities ditto .	32,960,408 10 1	30,970 0 5	32,929,438 9 8
Debt due to Bank of Ireland at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New Annuities at 5 per cent. . .	2,000 0 0	.. ..	2,000 0 0
Total, Ireland . . .	41,986,602 3 1	34,175 6 2	41,952,426 16 11
Total, United Kingdom, at 31st March, 1861	788,970,719 5 7	3,851,109 18 0	785,119,609 7 7

ABSTRACT.

*** *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	Capitals.	Capitals transferred to and standing in the names of the Commissioners.	Capitals unredeemed.	Annual Charge of Unredeemed Debt.		
				Due to the Public Creditor.	Management.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gt. Britain	746,984,117	3,816,934	743,167,182	24,147,203	76,790	24,223,993
Ireland . .	41,986,602	34,175	41,952,426	1,267,399	.. ..	1,267,399
Total, Un. Kingdom, on 31st, Mar. 1861.	788,970,719	3,851,109*	785,119,609	25,414,603	76,790	25,491,393
At Mar. 31, 1860 . .	789,718,208	3,756,207	785,962,000	25,674,282	77,172	25,751,455

Deferred Annuities outstanding on 31st Mar. 18	
Deferred Life Annuities, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24; 3 Will. 4, c. 14; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45	£ 20,694
Deferred Annuities for terms of Yrs. for do.	580
	£21,274

* On account of Donations and Bequests £798,061 1 0
Ditto of Stock unclaimed 10 years and upwards . 497,473 18 10
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends 2,555,574 18 2
£3,851,109 18 0

FUNDED DEBT.

GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and the Charge thereupon, at the

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor. Annual Interest of Unredeemed Debt	22,288,955 12 6½	1,265,174 6 6½	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 5th April, 1867	585,740 0 0		
Annuities per 18 Vict. c. 18, and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 109, expire 5th April, 1885	128,760 0 0		
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, expire at various periods; viz.:— Granted up to 31 March, 1861 £1,749,817 1 0 Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to ditto 1,672,325 19 6	77,491 1 6		
Payable at the National Debt Office. Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, 3 Will. 4, c. 14, and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 45; viz.:— Granted up to 31 Mar. 1861 £3,080,497 6 6 Deduct, Expired and Unclaimed up to 31 March, 1861 2,047,538 2 6	1,032,959 4 0		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — English	12,211 12 6		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — Irish	21,085 11 7	2,225 11 9	
	24,147,203 2 1½	1,267,399 18 3½	
Management	76,790 15 11		
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of £115,445 17s. 7½d., the Annual Charge on Capitals standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on account of Donations and Bequests	24,223,993 18 0½	1,267,399 18 3½	25,491,393 16 4½

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom;" and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, including sums on account of Donations and Bequests, viz.:—

	On account of the Sinking Fund.	On account of Donations and Bequests.
Applicable between	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31st Mar. and 30th June, 1860	.. ..	4,177 14 9
30th June and 30th Sept. 1860	403,751 12 10*	7,659 0 0
30th Sept. and 31st Dec. 1860	228,042 2 7	4,432 18 8
31st Dec. 1860, and 31st Mar. 1861	.. ..	9,709 0 0†
	631,793 15 5	25,978 13 5

* Includes £6,906 14s. 7d. issued under the authority of the Act 1 Vict. c. 23.
† Of this amount £2,300 was not applied in this quarter.

V.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE UNFUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND OF THE DEMANDS OUTSTANDING ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1861.

AN ACCOUNT of the UNFUNDED DEBT in EXCHEQUER BILLS and EXCHEQUER BONDS on the 31st March, 1860; the Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1861; the Amount issued for paying off Exchequer Bills within the same Period, and the Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1861; distinguishing, also, the Total Amount unprovided for, together with the Amount of Interest upon the outstanding Exchequer Bills and Bonds computed to the latter Day.

	£	Exchequer Bills.	Exchequer Bonds.
		£	£
Unfunded Debt on 31st March, 1860		13,228,300	3,000,000
Amount issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1861, viz.:			
Exchequer Bills:	£		
In exchange for Bills delivered up to be cancelled	12,084,100		
To make good, in part, the amount paid off out of Ways and Means Money Grants	1,000,000		
		13,084,100	—
Exchequer Bonds: Series G. and H., per Act 23 and 24 Vict. c. 132			1,600,000
		26,312,400	4,600,000
Amount paid off in the same period, viz.:			
Exchequer Bills paid in new Bills	12,084,100		
Exchequer Bills paid in Money, and replaced by new Bills issued	1,000,000		
Exchequer Bills paid in money, and not replaced	139,300		
		13,223,400	—
Exchequer Bonds (Series D) paid off on the 8th November, 1860			1,000,000
Total Amount outstanding on 31st March, 1861		13,089,000	3,600,000*
Amount of Interest due to the same Date		143,541	40,315

* £1,000,000 due 8th May, 1862, 8th May, 1863, and 8th November, 1864, respectively, and £6,000,000 on 18th March, 1865.

AN ACCOUNT of EXCHEQUER BILLS (Deficiency) issued in the Year ended 31st March, 1861, to meet the Charge on the CONSOLIDATED FUND, and the Sum which will be required to meet the Charge on that Day.

Issued to meet the Charge:	£ s. d.
For the Quarter ended 31st March, 1860, and paid off before 30th June, 1860	Nil.
For the Quarter ended 30th June, 1860, and paid off before 30th September, 1860	1,589,565 14 8
For the Quarter ended 30th September, 1860, and paid off before 31st December, 1860	3,072,016 2 1
For the Quarter ended 31st December, 1860, and paid off before 31st March, 1861	2,709,515 13 2
To be issued to meet the Charge for the Quarter ended 31st March, 1861, in the Quarter to 30th June, 1861	697,136 15 3

VI.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS (SUPPLY, AND WAYS AND MEANS).

An Account, showing, under their several Heads, how the BALANCES of the MONEYS granted for the SERVICE of the UNITED KINGDOM for the Year 1860-61, have been disposed of, to 31st March, 1861.

SERVICES.	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1860-61.			ISSUED to 31st March, 1861.		
SUPPLIES OF 1860-61.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ARMY: Land Forces	9,247,514	0	0	9,045,000	0	0
Works, Stores, &c.	6,065,161	0	0	5,925,000	0	0
NAVY	12,836,100	0	0	12,050,000	0	0
Naval and Military Operations in China	3,356,104	0	0	2,600,000	0	0
Former Expeditions to China, Repayment to Indian Government	443,896	0	0	443,896	0	0
CLASS 1.—PUBLIC WORKS and BUILDINGS.						
Royal Palaces	44,595	0	0	10,000	0	0
Public Buildings	118,329	0	0	28,329	0	0
Furniture of Public Offices	23,000	0	0	8,000	0	0
Royal Parks, &c.	100,440	0	0	35,440	0	0
New Houses of Parliament	37,997	0	0	...	...	
Probate Court and Registries	5,000	0	0	...	...	
Embassy Houses Abroad, Repairs, &c.	3,635	0	0	635	0	0
Consulate, Constantinople	8,450	0	0	5,450	0	0
Harbours of Refuge	160,000	0	0	80,000	0	0
Holyhead Harbour	30,000	0	0	9,000	0	0
Port Patrick Harbour	401	0	0	...	...	
Public Buildings, Ireland	80,117	0	0	22,000	0	0
Kingstown Harbour	7,226	0	0	5,000	0	0
CLASS 2.—SALARIES and EXPENSES of PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.						
Houses of Parliament	87,485	0	0	21,485	0	0
Treasury	53,095	0	0	47,095	0	0
Home Department	25,687	0	0	18,687	0	0
Foreign Ditto	62,145	0	0	62,145	0	0
Colonial Ditto	29,208	0	0	19,208	0	0
Privy Council Office	18,730	0	0	10,730	0	0
Board of Trade	53,329	0	0	49,329	0	0
Lord Privy Seal	2,720	0	0	2,120	0	0
Civil Service Commission	5,976	0	0	4,476	0	0
Paymaster-General's Office	17,500	0	0	7,500	0	0
Exchequer	6,630	0	0	3,630	0	0
Works and Public Buildings	30,559	0	0	24,559	0	0

SERVICES—*Continued.*	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1860-61. £	s.	d.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1861. £	s.	d.
Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues	26,783	0	0	26,783	0	0
Public Records and State Paper Office	19,191	0	0	7,191	0	0
Poor Law Commissioners	222,969	0	0	92,969	0	0
Mint, including Coinage	32,513	0	0	30,065	0	0
Inspectors of Factories, &c.	21,140	0	0	21,140	0	0
Exchequer, Scotland, and Offices in Scotland	6,234	0	0	4,400	0	0
Household of Lord Lieutenant, Ireland	6,431	0	0	2,020	0	0
Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland	16,084	0	0	4,450	0	0
Paymaster of Civil Services, Ireland	6,004	0	0	4,000	0	0
Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, Ireland	2,721	0	0	2,150	0	0
Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland	23,661	0	0	19,000	0	0
Audit Office	33,118	0	0	25,118	0	0
Copyhold, Tithe, and Inclosure Commissioners	19,160	0	0	16,160	0	0
Copyhold Commissioners, Imprest Expenses	12,790	0	0	6,790	0	0
Registrar-General, England	36,400	0	0	28,400	0	0
Registrar-General, Ireland	3,301	0	0	1,300	0	0
Registrar-General, Scotland	5,812	0	0	3,812	0	0
National Debt Office	14,652	0	0	14,652	0	0
Public Works Loan Commissioners	2,800	0	0	2,800	0	0
West India Relief Commissioners	1,420	0	0	920	0	0
Lunacy Commissioners	6,166	0	0	3,166	0	0
Superintendent of Roads, South Wales	1,223	0	0	1,223	0	0
Registrars of Friendly Societies	2,153	0	0	2,153	0	0
Secret Service	32,000	0	0	22,300	0	0
Printing and Stationery	335,285	0	0	335,285	0	0
Postage of Public Departments	128,628	0	0	52,628	0	0
CLASS 3.—LAW and JUSTICE.						
England:						
Solicitor, Treasury, and Law Charges, including Mint Prosecutions	24,245	0	0	7,245	0	0
Criminal Prosecutions, &c.	100,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
Police, Counties and Boroughs, Great Britain	223,475	0	0	203,475	0	0
Queen's Bench, Crown Office Expenses	1,200	0	0	820	0	0
Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty	10,675	0	0	10,675	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Court	5,976	0	0	3,376	0	0
Probate Court, Salaries, England	34,280	0	0	34,280	0	0
County Courts, Salaries and Expenses	200,275	0	0	180,275	0	0
Police Courts, Metropolis	21,437	0	0	14,900	0	0
Metropolitan Police	131,860	0	0	89,660	0	0
Queen's Prison	3,500	0	0	2,600	0	0
Scotland:						
Lord Advocate and Solicitor-General, Salaries	3,342	0	0	3,342	0	0
Court of Session, Salaries and Expenses	18,091	0	0	17,091	0	0
Court of Justiciary, Salaries and Expenses	11,066	0	0	11,066	0	0
Prosecutions under Authority of the Lord Advocate	5,500	0	0	1,500	0	0
Exchequer, Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, Legal Branch	1,620	0	0	1,620	0	0
Sheriffs and Procurators Fiscal, not paid by Salaries, and Expenses of Prosecutions in Sheriff Courts	43,000	0	0	10,000	0	0

SERVICES—*Continued.*	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1860-61. £	*s.*	*d.*	ISSUED to 31st March, 1861. £	*s.*	*d.*
Procurators Fiscal, Salaries	22,535	0	0	22,535	0	0
Sheriffs' Clerks, Salaries	15,260	0	0	7,760	0	0
Expenses in Matters of Tithes	2,150	0	0	1,150	0	0
General Register House, Edinburgh, Salaries and Expenses	15,815	0	0	13,915	0	0
Commissary Clerk, Edinburgh, Salaries and Expenses	1,044	0	0	1,044	0	0
Accountant in Bankruptcy	1,528	0	0	1,528	0	0
Ireland:						
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	64,634	0	0	42,500	0	0
Court of Chancery	3,900	0	0	3,900	0	0
Court of Queen's Bench	3,350	0	0	3,300	0	0
Court of Common Pleas	3,131	0	0	2,800	0	0
Court of Exchequer	12,460	0	0	3,826	13	4
Taxing Officers of Law Courts	200	0	0	200	0	0
Registrars to the Judges	5,632	0	0	2,900	0	0
Manor Courts Compensations	6,000	0	0	3,700	0	0
Registration of Judgments	2,678	0	0	1,350	0	0
Revising Barristers, Dublin	450	0	0	350	0	0
Court of Bankruptcy, &c.	7,692	0	0	7,000	0	0
Court of Probate, &c.	7,380	0	0	5,230	0	0
Landed Estates Court	11,351	0	0	4,600	0	0
Clerk to Court of Errors, &c.	300	0	0	300	0	0
Police Justices, Dublin	1,600	0	0	1,200	0	0
Metropolitan Police	46,780	0	0	46,780	0	0
Constabulary, Ireland	707,561	0	0	640,324	1	6
Four Courts, Marshalsea	2,717	0	0	1,300	0	0
Inspection and General Superintendence of Prisons	17,707	0	0	10,207	0	0
Convict Establishments at Home	408,029	0	0	323,000	0	0
Maintenance of Prisoners	159,357	0	0	92,000	0	0
Expenses of Transportation	20,671	0	0	1,671	0	0
Convict Establishments in the Colonies	173,827	0	0	1,827	0	0
CLASS 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE and ART.						
Education, Great Britain	798,167	0	0	663,167	0	0
Science and Art Department	94,951	0	0	84,951	0	0
Education, Ireland	270,722	0	0	220,000	0	0
Commissioners of Education, Ireland	641	0	0	400	0	0
University of London	4,820	0	0	2,000	0	0
Universities, Scotland	7,630	0	0	5,130	0	0
Queen's University, Ireland	2,371	0	0	2,371	0	0
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	4,800	0	0	4,800	0	0
Royal Irish Academy	500	0	0	500	0	0
Belfast Professors, &c.	2,500	0	0	1,337	10	0
British Museum	100,850	0	0	100,850	0	0
National Gallery	11,670	0	0	8,670	0	0
Scientific Works and Experiments	4,790	0	0	1,790	0	0
Royal Geographical Society	500	0	0	500	0	0
Royal Society	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
CLASS 5.—COLONIAL, CONSULAR, and other FOREIGN SERVICES.						
Bermudas	4,300	0	0	2,300	0	0
Clergy, North America	6,628	0	0	...	...	

SERVICES—*Continued.*	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1860-61. £	s.	d.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1861. £	s.	d.
Indian Department, Canada	1,600	0	0	...	...	
British Columbia	30,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
Governors, &c., West Indies	24,728	0	0	4,728	0	0
Justices, &c., ditto	18,000	0	0	...	...	
Western Coast of Africa	10,230	0	0	8,230	0	0
St. Helena	6,273	0	0	3,273	0	0
Heligoland	960	0	0	...	...	
Falkland Islands	4,067	0	0	...	...	
Labuan	6,655	0	0	6,655	0	0
Emigration	11,472	0	0	...	...	
Captured Negroes, &c.	12,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Commissioners for Suppression of the Slave Trade	10,750	0	0	...	...	
Consuls Abroad	262,229	0	0	222,229	0	0
Establishments in China, Japan, and Siam	23,320	0	0	10,000	0	0
Ministers Abroad, Extraordinary Expenses	50,000	0	0	38,000	0	0
CLASS 6.—SUPERANNUATIONS and CHARITIES.						
Superannuations	177,713	0	0	133,000	0	0
Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, &c.	1,140	0	0	540	0	0
Refuge for the Destitute	325	0	0	...	...	
Polish Refugees, &c.	3,353	0	0	1,353	0	0
Miscellaneous Charges, formerly on Civil List	4,081	0	0	1,081	0	0
Public Infirmaries, Ireland	2,539	0	0	1,900	0	0
Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin	2,600	0	0	2,600	0	0
Rotunda Lying-in Hospital ditto	700	0	0	700	0	0
Coombe Lying-in Hospital ditto	200	0	0	200	0	0
House of Industry Hospital ditto	7,600	0	0	7,100	0	0
Cork-street Fever Hospital ditto	2,500	0	0	2,500	0	0
Meath Hospital ditto	600	0	0	200	0	0
St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, ditto	100	0	0	100	0	0
Dr. Steevens's Hospital ditto	1,300	0	0	1,300	0	0
Expenses of Board of Superintendence of Hospitals, Dublin	265	0	0	120	0	0
Concordatum Fund	8,847	0	0	8,847	0	0
Non-conforming Ministers, Ireland	39,747	0	0	27,000	0	0
CLASS 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.						
Local Government Act Office	6,010	0	0	2,010	0	0
Ecclesiastical Commissioners	3,750	0	0	1,750	0	0
Charity Commissioners, England	17,070	0	0	14,070	0	0
Sundry Temporary Commissions	37,480	0	0	37,480	0	0
Fees, &c., under Patent Law Amendment Act	28,229	0	0	18,229	0	0
Fishery Board, Scotland	12,998	0	0	5,198	0	0
Trustees of Manufactures, Scotland	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0
Commissioners of Highland Roads and Bridges	5,000	0	0	...	...	
Brehon Laws, Ireland	900	0	0	...	...	
Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions	58,700	0	0	25,700	0	0
Distressed British Seamen Abroad	20,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
Quarantine Expenses	4,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Dues under Treaties of Reciprocity	50,000	0	0	37,000	0	0

SERVICES—*Continued.*	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1860-61. £	s.	d.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1861. £	s.	d.
Bounties on Slaves, and Tonnage Bounties	25,000	0	0	25,000	0	0
Lighthouses Abroad	17,000	0	0	...	...	
Orange River Territory	4,266	0	0	1,000	0	0
British Kaffraria	27,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Freight of Specie	32,442	0	0	32,442	0	0
Submarine Telegraph Companies	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0
Niger Expedition (Dr. Baikie)	7,000	0	0	7,000	0	0
Zambesi Expedition (Dr. Livingstone)	11,500	0	0	5,000	0	0
Inspectors of Corn Returns	2,000	0	0	500	0	0
Registration of Joint Stock Companies	2,060	0	0	1,060	0	0
Registration of Designs	1,703	0	0	1,703	0	0
Revising Barristers, England and Wales	17,850	0	0	17,850	0	0
Inspection of Burial Grounds	2,500	0	0	500	0	0
British Historical Portrait Gallery	2,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Boundary Survey, Ireland	1,000	0	0	...	...	
Agricultural Statistics, Ireland	3,150	0	0	300	0	0
Courts of Law, Dublin, Extension of	10,000	0	0	6,000	0	0
Pitcairn Islanders Removal	669	0	0	...	...	
Crinan and Caledonian Canals	5,260	0	0	5,260	0	0
Wellington Testimonial, Phœnix Park, &c.	1,914	0	0	500	0	0
Fiji Islands Inquiry	1,680	0	0	680	0	0
Drawings by Old Masters for British Museum	2,500	0	0	2,273	10	6
National Gallery, Dublin	5,000	0	0	1,500	0	0
Industrial Museum, Edinburgh	5,000	0	0	...	...	
Guard Room at Windsor Castle	2,660	0	0	...	...	
National Gallery, Additional Accommodation	15,000	0	0	11,000	0	0
Foreign Office, Temporary Accommodation	10,000	0	0	4,000	0	0
Portion of Site for Foreign Office	18,000	0	0	...	...	
Westminster Bridge	38,170	0	0	28,170	0	0
Westminster Bridge, Approaches	80,000	0	0	...	...	
Carisbrook Castle, Repairs	1,500	0	0	...	...	
Telegraph between Rangoon and Singapore	87,000	0	0	87,000	0	0
Professor Hansen, of Gotha	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Court Houses for Sheriff Courts, Scotland	5,000	0	0	...	...	
North American Exploring Expedition	6,300	0	0	6,300	0	0
Reward to Captain M'Clintock and Crew, and for Franklin Monument	7,000	0	0	5,000	0	0
Local Assessments on Government Property	35,000	0	0	30,000	0	0
South Kensington Museum, Accommodation	17,000	0	0	...	...	
Civil Contingencies	125,000	0	0	125,000	0	0
Army, Navy, &c. £31,948,775 Civil Services 7,542,189	39,490,964	0	0	35,362,609	15	4
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.						
Customs Salaries, &c., Vote 1	855,200	0	0	588,752	15	9
Inland Revenue Salaries, &c., Vote 2	1,490,813	0	0	990,730	0	0
Post Office Salaries, &c., Vote 3	2,108,581	0	0	1,401,050	11	10
Superannuations of Revenue Departments Vote 4	477,838	0	0	363,508	3	11
Post Office, Packet Service	1,069,778	0	0	1,069,778	0	0
	45,493,174	0	0	39,776,429	6	10

SERVICES—*Continued.*	SUPPLIES voted for the Year 1860-61. £ s. d.	ISSUED to 31st March, 1861. £ s. d.
Principal of Exchequer Bonds . . .	1,000,000 0 0	1,000,000 0 0
PAYMENTS for SERVICES not voted, but charged on the Supplies granted for the Service of the Year 1860-61:	(Estimate.)	
*Interest of Exchequer Bills, Supply .	400,000 0 0	298,230 18 9
Principal of Exchequer Bills paid off in Money (£1,139,000, less £1,000,000 re-issued)	... ...	139,300 0 0
	46,893,174 0 0	41,213,960 5 7

* The Interest of Exchequer Supply Bills to be hereafter issued (under the Act 24 Vict. c. 5) will be chargeable on the Consolidated Fund.

III.—CONSOLIDATED FUND.

AN ACCOUNT of the INCOME of the CONSOLIDATED FUND arising in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Year ended 31st March, 1861, and of the Actual Payments on Account of the Consolidated Fund within the same Period.

	£ s. d.	HEADS OF PAYMENT.	£ s. d.
Total Income applicable to the Consolidated Fund .	70,283,674 9 3	Interest and Management of the Debt . . .	25,830,931 6 1
Repayments on account of Advances made for the Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. .	1,537,205 14 5	Interest on Donations and Bequests	23,363 17 4
Money raised by the creation of Annuities, per Act 23 & 24 Vict., c. 109 . .	200,000 0 0	Interest of Unfunded Debt, exclusive of Exchequer Bills, Supply . . .	101,856 5 0
Money raised by the Sale of Exchequer Bonds (Series G. and H.), per Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 132 . . .	1,594,000 0 0	Civil List, and other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	2,296,430 4 8
Amount of Sinking Fund applied in redemption of Deficiency Bills . . .	624,000 0 0	Advances for Purchase of Bullion, and for Local Works, &c. . . .	910,001 19 9
		Sinking Fund, per Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27 . . .	624,887 0 10
			£29,787,470 13 8
		Surplus:— viz., £45,752,141 5 1 Less 1,300,731 15 1	44,451,409 10 0
	£74,238,880 3 8		£74,238,880 3 8

WAYS AND MEANS (Money Grants).

	Balance 31st Mar. 1860.	Surplus Ways & Means appropriated to Year 1860-61.	Issues.	Balance 31st March 1860.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
Years prior to 1859-60, as shown at p. 89 of Finance Accounts, 31st March, 1859	1,141,720	944,125	88,237	109,358 4 9
1859-60, £11,924,362 11s., per 22 & 23 Vict. c. 55, as shown at p. 39 of the Finance Accounts, to 31st March, 1860	5,807,706	765,959	4,449,943	591,803 5 5
	6,949,426	1,710,084	4,538,180	701,161 10 2

WAYS AND MEANS granted for the service of the Year 1860-61.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grant, per Act 23 Vict. c. 3		4,500,000 0 0	
,, 23 Vict. c. 25		9,500,000 0 0	
,, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 103		10,000,000 0 0	
,, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 131		21,183,089 10 8	
,, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 131, Surplus of Ways and Means of prior years		1,710,084 9 4	
		46,893,174 0 0	
Issued on account of Votes in the year to 31st March, 1861	39,776,429 6 10		
Ditto, to pay off Exchequer Bonds	1,000,000 0 0		
Ditto, Interest of Exchequer Bills	298,230 18 9		
Ditto, Principal of Supply Exchequer Bills paid off in Money	139,300 0 0		
		41,213,960 5 7	
			5,679,213 14 5
Balance of Ways and Means on 31st March, 1861, to defray the Supplies granted previously to that date			6,380,375 4 7
Balance of Supplies outstanding on 31st March, 1861 (£60,750, £203,537 6s. and £5,691,880 11s. 7d.)			5,956,167 17 7
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament			£424,207 7 0

WAYS AND MEANS (Exchequer Bill Grants).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Vote for the Year 1860-1, confirmed by Act 23 Vict. c. 20, to pay off Bills issued under prior Acts	13,230,000 0 0	
Deduct: Amount paid off in March, 1860, included in the sum of £49,100, stated in the Finance Accounts of 1859-60	1,700 0 0	
		13,228,300 0 0
Bills issued under prior Acts, paid off and cancelled, as follows:—		
Paid off in New Bills { dated 12th June, 1860	7,220,600 0 0	
{ dated 11th March, 1861	5,863,500 0 0	
Paid off and cancelled in the year ended 31st March, 1861, out of Money Grants of the year 1860-61, after abating £1,000,000 re-issued (included above)	139,300 0 0	
		13,223,400 0 0
Bills issued under Act 22 Vict. c. 22, and prior Acts, outstanding on the 31st March, 1861		£4,900 0 0

N.B.—All Exchequer Supply Bills hereafter issued are made payable out of the Consolidated Fund under the provisions of the Act 24 Vict. c. 5.

VIII.—TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

AN Account of the VALUE of the IMPORTS into, and of the EXPORTS from, the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, during each of the three Years 1858, 1859, and 1860; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported, from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.					IRELAND.					UNITED KINGDOM.				
	VALUE of Imports into Great Britain, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.	VALUE of Imports into Ireland, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND, Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.	VALUE of Imports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, Calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1858 (ending 31 Dec.)	132,633,799	271,366,544	33,874,615	305,241,159	116,250,594	5,525,345	293,278	13,266	301,544	353,317	138,159,144	271,654,822	33,887,881	305,542,703	116,608,911
1859 (ending 31 Dec.)	140,229,754	296,835,537	37,196,010	334,031,547	129,946,250	5,414,185	522,131	35,088	557,219	465,221	145,643,939	297,357,668	37,231,098	334,588,766	130,411,471
1860 (ending 31 Dec.)	158,452,924	315,332,408	43,533,158	358,865,566	135,613,165	6,283,533	370,667	4,353	383,020	278,062	164,736,457	315,711,075	43,537,511	359,248,586	135,891,227

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

New Vessels Built.—An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the British Empire, in the Years ending 31st Dec. 1858, 1859, and 1860 respectively.

	Year ending 31st December, 1858.		Year ending 31st December, 1859.		Year ending 31st December, 1860.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	813	170,239	748	149,060	802	161,190
Scotland	141	33,432	148	29,584	172	39,196
Ireland	46	4,409	43	7,326	42	11,582
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	40	4,980	31	3,041	31	2,442
British Plantations	633	99,328	605	93,307	649	102,737
Total	1,673	312,388	1,575	282,318	1,696	317,147

Vessels Registered.—An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, and the Number of Men and Boys usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the British Empire, on the 31st December, 1858, 1859, and 1860 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1858.			On the 31st December, 1859.			On the 31st December, 1860.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
England	20,868	3,675,181	168,603	21,032	3,694,267	168,843	21,007	3,709,615	168,415
Scotland	3,543	652,675	32,862	3,513	646,442	32,737	3,486	623,791	31,682
Ireland	2,247	260,037	14,289	2,259	250,541	13,971	2,271	253,336	14,109
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	883	69,845	5,479	898	71,941	5,597	899	71,945	5,591
British Plantations	10,210	951,885	67,112	10,498	997,211	70,283	10,679	1,017,004	72,823
Total	37,751	5,609,623	288,345	38,200	5,660,402	291,431	38,342	5,675,691	292,620

Note.—The Accounts rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 31st December 1859, are now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, similar corrections will be necessary when the next Accounts are made up.

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the United Kingdom from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending the 31st of December, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1858	25,174	6,176,184	20,924	4,299,328	1,092	263,017	1,087	223,171	26,266	6,439,201	22,011	4,522,499
„ 1859	25,350	6,329,952	21,280	4,408,918	1,170	255,160	1,071	227,892	26,520	6,585,112	22,351	4,636,810
„ 1860	25,400	6,598,098	23,441	5,006,506	1,089	290,911	1,233	277,270	26,489	6,889,009	24,674	5,283,776

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS ending	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
31 Dec. 1858	25,308	6,321,157	23,255	4,821,964	396	131,047	307	74,113	25,704	6,452,204	23,562	4,896,077
„ 1859	25,617	6,619,018	23,689	4,888,732	303	107,713	246	66,874	25,920	6,726,731	23,935	4,955,606
„ 1860	25,803	6,885,220	25,574	5,420,441	351	140,694	255	70,152	26,154	7,025,914	25,829	5,490,593

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1861.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red^{d}.	3 per Cent. Consols.	New 3 per Cent.	India Stock.	India 5 per Cent. Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank Rate of Discount.	Bank of England. Note Circ.	Bank of England. Bullion.
										£	£
January	234	92⅜	92¼	92⅛	221	101	6 dis.	2 pm.	6 p.c.	26,411,410	10,292,300
	231	91	91⅛	91	216	99	20 dis.	10 dis.	7th 7 p.c.	25,263,430	9,343,644
February	241	92⅛	92¼	92¼	225	100¾	15 dis.	2 pm.	14th 8 p.c.	25,626,755	10,303,393
	231	91⅛	91¼	91⅛	217½	99	25 dis.	8 dis.		25,226,006	9,744,970
March	234	91⅝	92⅛	91⅝	223	100⅜	19 dis.	6 pm.	21st 7 p.c.	26,377,065	11,053,703
	231	91⅛	91½	91⅛	220	99¾	30 dis.	15 dis.		25,626,755	10,303,393
April	235	90⅜	92¼	90⅝	225	102⅛	12 dis.	2 pm.	4th 6 p.c.	26,848,700	11,549,900
	226½	89¾	91⅛	89¾	220	99⅝	37 dis.	13 dis.	11th 5 p.c.	26,668,460	11,345,098
May	234	90⅛	92	90⅛	228	102⅛	15 dis.	par.	16th 6 p.c.	26,514,950	11,326,498
	232	89½	91⅜	89½	222	101⅛	22 dis.	10 dis.		25,634,940	10,597,252
June	234	90	92	90⅛	228	101¾	10 dis.	4 pm.	6 p.c.	26,153,680	11,466,281
	229	88⅜	89⅛	88⅜	226	97½	25 dis.	10 dis.		25,545,435	10,657,923
July	232	90⅛	90¼	90⅛	221	99⅞	5 dis.	7 pm.		26,004,700	11,354,700
	228	88½	89¼	88½	218	98¼	18 dis.	12 dis.		25,361,795	10,711,795
August	236	92⅞	93	92⅞	221	104	7 pm.	8 pm.	1st 5 p.c.	26,891,955	12,241,955
	231½	89⅞	90	89⅞	218	99¼	10 dis.	16 dis.	15th 4½ p.c. 29th 4 p.c.	25,361,795	10,711,795
September	236	93	94	93⅛	223	104¼	13 pm.	8 pm.	19th 3½ p.c.	28,081,495	13,431,495
	...	90¼	92⅜	90¾	220	102⅞	8 pm.	4 dis.		26,973,300	12,323,300
October	233	91⅝	93⅜	91⅝	226	105⅜	15 pm.	15 pm.	3½ p.c.	28,082,190	13,432,190
	229	90¼	92	90¼	221½	102⅝	10 pm.	par.		27,754,755	13,104,755
November	234	92¾	94¼	92⅜	230	107	17 pm.	20 pm.	3 p.c.	28,718,710	14,068,710
	228	90⅜	92⅝	90⅝	223	104⅞	12 pm.	5 pm.		28,053,275	13,403,275
December	236	90⅞	93	91	230	104⅛	16 pm.	18 pm.	3 p.c.	29,588,845	14,938,845
	232	89⅛	89⅝	89	227½	101	12 pm.	7 pm.		28,938,190	14,288,190

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	58	2	41	8	22	4	.....		35	0	45	3
February	55	10	40	6	22	11	35	2	41	5	43	3
March	53	8	38	7	23	9	34	10	40	1	40	0
April	59	2	43	3	24	5	.....		37	0	33	6
May	55	0	36	4	25	0	.....		43	10	40	11
June	54	8	34	9	25	2	41	2	44	3	44	1
July	50	0	30	4	24	6	33	0	42	4	42	0
August	50	3	30	0	25	11	37	5	42	7	37	5
September	54	6	36	4	22	11	33	4	41	11	38	0
October	56	0	39	6	22	6	36	3	40	8	43	6
November	59	10	37	6	22	7	37	7	42	6	47	5
December	64	2	38	7	23	2	.....		43	7	48	6

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ₱ LOAD.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		s.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
Hay	from	40	40	50	50	50	40	36	40	50	40	40	45
	to	110	100	105	105	105	100	108	100	105	100	100	100
Straw	from	30	30	33	32	30	30	30	24	28	28	28	30
	to	40	38	38	45	42	40	45	32	34	36	37	36
Clover	from	70	60	80	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	85
	to	115	110	135	126	120	120	126	120	120	120	120	100

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHER'S MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8 lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1861.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
January	4	6	to	5	2	3	6	to	4	4	4	0	to	4	8	3	6	to	4	8
February	4	6	...	5	2	5	0	...	6	2	4	8	...	5	8	4	6	...	5	2
March	4	4	...	5	0	5	0	...	6	2	5	0	...	6	0	4	6	...	5	0
April	4	4	...	4	10	4	0	...	4	8	4	4	...	5	2	4	0	...	5	4
May	4	4	...	5	0	4	8	...	5	2	4	10	...	5	6	4	6	...	5	0
June	4	4	...	5	0	4	8	...	5	2	4	4	...	5	0	4	6	...	5	0
July	4	4	...	5	2	4	8	...	5	4	4	0	...	5	0	4	2	...	4	10
August	4	4	...	5	0	4	8	...	5	4	4	0	...	4	8	4	2	...	4	10
September	4	4	...	4	10	4	8	...	5	4	4	4	...	5	0	4	2	...	5	0
October	4	4	...	5	0	4	8	...	5	8	4	6	...	5	2	4	8	...	5	4
November	4	6	...	5	2	4	8	...	5	8	4	6	...	5	4	4	8	...	5	4
December	4	6	...	5	4	4	8	...	5	8	5	0	...	5	8	4	8	...	5	4

SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES, and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the Year 1861.—*Compiled from Tables published by the Authority of the Registrar-General.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Enumerated Population—Census, 1841, 15,914,148;
Enumerated Population—Census, 1851, 17,927,609;
Enumerated Population—Census, 1861, 20,066,224.

Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.		Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.		Total MARRIAGES.
				per cent.	
Winter ..	121,713	2·464	173,170	3·506	33,401
Spring ..	107,721	2·151	184,718	3·689	41,966
Summer	100,936	1·989	171,500	3·378	39,892
Autumn	104,917	2·061	166,174	3·264	48,486
In the Year ..					
Males ..	222,516		Males ..	355,751	
Females	212,777		Females	339,873	
Total ..	435,293	..	..	695,624	163,745

THE METROPOLIS.

Enumerated Population—Census, 1841, 1,948,417;
Enumerated Population—Census, 1851, 2,362,236;
Enumerated Population—Census, 1861, 2,803,989.

Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
West....	10,382	2·238	Winter	18,965
North ..	13,809	2·230	Spring	15,238
Central ..	9,425	2·504	Summer	14,932
East	13,741	2·405	Autumn	15,866
South ..	17,644	2·278		
All London		2·317		
			DEATHS	BIRTHS
			Males ..	33,014 49,076
			Females	31,987 47,313
			Total ..	65,001 96,389

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1852–1861.

Years.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Marriages	158,782	164,520	159,727	152,113	159,337	159,097	156,070	167,900	170,305	163,745
Births	624,012	612,391	634,405	635,043	657,453	663,071	655,481	689,558	683,430	695,624
Deaths	407,135	421,097	437,905	425,703	390,506	419,815	449,656	441,249	422,500	435,751

TABLE showing the Population and the Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in SCOTLAND, and in its Town and Country Districts in 1861, and the proportion of each of these events to the Population. Also the number of the Illegitimate Births, and their proportion to the Total Births.

	Population in 1861.	BIRTHS.		Illegitimate Births.		DEATHS.		MARRIAGES.	
		No.	Per cent. to Population.	No.	Per cent. to Births.	No.	Per cent. to Population.	No.	Per cent. to Population.
162 Town Districts	1,601,289	60,810	3·79	5,388	8·8	38,566	2·41	12,765	0·79
881 Country Districts	1,460,040	46,226	3·16	4,468	9·6	23,721	1·62	8,063	0·55
Scotland	3,061,329	107,036	3·49	9,856	9·2	62,287	2·03	20,828	0·68

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1861.—*From Observations at Greenwich by the Astronomer Royal.*

Quarters.	Barom.	Thermometer.								Rain.	
	Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Difference from av. of 20 yrs.	Temp. of Thames Water.	Humidity of Air. Sat. = 100.	In Inches.	Diff. from average.
Winter ..	29·770	61·8	16·0	83·7	4·0	39·9	+0·5	40·4	89	4·5	−0·5
Spring ..	29·902	81·8	33·4	108·6	14·0	51·8	−1·0	56·0	80	4·5	−1·3
Summer ..	29·729	89·3	37·7	116·5	31·8	60·4	+0·4	64·3	78	4·3	−3·3
Autumn ..	29·792	75·6	23·2	97·3	16·5	45·5	+1·0	42·4	87	7·4	+0·2
YEAR....	29·798	89·3	16·0	116·5	4·0	49·4	+0·2	50·7	84	20·7	−4·9

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM. PASCHAL, 1861.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Bryce, J. *Trinity.*
Giffard, H. A. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS II.

Elton, C. I. *Balliol.*
Gibson, W. F. *Exeter.*
Medd, C. S. *University.*
Merivale, H. C. *Balliol.*
Nettleship, H. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS III.

Austen, S. C. *Brasenose.*
Burra, J. S. *University.*
Lockhart, Edgar H. *University.*
Monroe, R. W. *Balliol.*
Smith, J. H. *Merton.*
Stabback-Johns, W. *Exeter.*
Tomes, R. J. *Exeter.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bates, J. L. *Trinity.*
Finch, T. R. *Wadham.*
Jefferson, F. R. *St. Edmund Hall.*
Norman, G. E. W. *Lincoln.*
Orme, J. B. *Brasenose.*
Parker, E. B. *Pembroke.*
Powell, H. C. *Oriel.*
Rivington, L. *Magdalen.*

CLASSIS V.

One hundred and nineteen.

Examiners.

H. Wall.
J. R. T. Eaton.
E. Palin.
N. Pinder.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Giffard, H. A. *Corpus Christi.*
Matthews, J. E. *Pembroke.*

CLASSIS II.

Medd, C. S. *University.*

CLASSIS III.

Morris, R. L. *Pembroke.*

CLASSIS IV.

Bengough, E. S. *Oriel.*
Hesketh-Fleetwood, P. L. *New Inn Hall.*
Martin, W. W. *Brasenose.*
Sellon, E. *St. Edmund Hall.*
Wicksteed, J. H. *Worcester.*

CLASSIS V.

Fifty-nine.

Examiners.

J. A. Dale.
G. S. Ward.
C. J. Faulkner.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

CLASSIS I.

Madan, H. G. *Corpus Christi.*
Shepherd, A. B. *Brasenose.*

CLASSIS II.

Robinson, G. C. *Christ Church.*
Were, T. K. *Corpus Christi.*

CLASSIS III.

CLASSIS IV.

Caswall, R. C. *St. Edmund Hall.*
Grant, Sir G. M., Bart. *Christ Church.*
Morrell, F. P. *St. John's.*
Phelps, R. *All Souls.*

CLASSIS V.

Eleven.

Examiners.

F. T. Conington.
H. J. S. Smith.
G. Griffith.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

CLASSIS I.

CLASSIS II.

Chute, C. W. *Balliol.*
Dickins, H. C. *New College.*
Early, J. C. *Worcester.*
Farrell, M. F. *Exeter.*
Legge, Hon. A. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS III.

Greenhill, H. J. *Trinity.*
Gregory, J. P. *University.*

CLASSIS IV.

Andrews, P. *Balliol.*
Godfrey, F. *Lincoln.*
Thomas, G. G. T. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS V.

Forty-two.

Examiners.

R. Michell.
M. Bernard.
W. W. Shirley.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM. MICHAELMAS, 1861.

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

CLASSIS I.

Eddy, C. *Trinity.*
Maidlow, J. M. *Queen's.*
Marshall, J. McC. *Trinity.*
Ramsay, G. G. *Trinity.*
Stanley, Hon. E. L. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS II.

Chavasse, A. S. *Balliol.*
Collett, W. M. *Trinity.*
Edwards, Z. *Wadham.*
Griffin, E. F. *Magdalen Hall.*
Orton, O. *Corpus Christi.*
Ostler, J. M. *Magdalen.*
Quennell, W. *Worcester.*

CLASSIS III.

Fletcher, I. *Queen's.*
Ford, E. S. *Balliol.*
Little, R. W. *Oriel.*
Myres, W. M. *Brasenose.*
Palmer, R. C. *Balliol.*
Prescot, C. W. *Brasenose.*
Rumsey, H. L. *New College.*
Snowdon, R. K. *Lincoln.*
Teulon, J. S. *Lincoln.*
Townley, E. J. *Brasenose.*
Weightman, W. *Lincoln.*

CLASSIS IV.

Alington, J. W. *Magdalen.*
Carpenter, H. J. *Brasenose.*
Chute, D. W. *University.*
Davidson, J. E. *University.*
Grindle, E. S. *Queen's.*
Insley, W. P. *Wadham.*
Melville, R. *Magdalen.*
Neale, W. E. *St. John's.*

Ridsdale, S. O. B. *Wadham.*
Stonhouse, W. L. *Brasenose.*
Waller, G. C. *Christ Church.*

Classis v.

One hundred and twenty.

Examiners.

H. Wall.
J. R. T. Eaton.
E. Palin.
N. Pinder.

IN SCIENTIIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

Classis i.

Griffith, A. F. *Merton.*
Harcourt, L. T. V. *Balliol.*
Maidlow, J. M. *Queen's.*

Classis ii.

Classis iii.

Classis iv.

Champneys, W. *Brasenose.*
Eddy, C. *Trinity.*
Ffinch, M. M. *Oriel.*
Grice, J. *Queen's.*
Hammick, St. V. A. *Balliol.*
Magrath, C. F. *Pembroke.*
Quennell, W. *Worcester.*
Townley, E. J. *Brasenose.*
Whitwell, J. M. *Pembroke.*

Classis v.

Sixty-nine.

Examiners.

J. A. Dale.
G. S. Ward.
C. J. Faulkner.

IN SCIENTIA NATURALI.

Classis i.

Northcote, A. B. *Queen's.*
Woodward, R. *Exeter.*

Classis ii.

Classis iii.

Salting, W. S. *Queen's.*

Classis iv.

Smith, H. *Christ Church.*
Whipham, T. T. *Oriel.*

Classis v.

Twenty-one.

Examiners.

H. J. S. Smith.
G. Griffith.
A. G. V. Harcourt.

IN JURISPRUDENTIA ET HISTORIA MODERNA.

Classis i.

Bryce, J. *Trinity.*
Elton, C. J. *Balliol.*
Goddard, F. A. *St. John's.*
Urquhart, E. W. *Balliol.*

Classis ii.

Alford, D. P. *Exeter.*
Austen, S. C. *Brasenose.*
Hook, W. *Christ Church.*
Hussey, H. W. *Christ Church.*
Le Marchant, H. D. *Christ Church.*

Classis iii.

Bulkeley, L. T. *Worcester.*
Campbell, W. H. *University.*
Davis, T. G. *Brasenose.*
Estcourt, G. T. J. B. *Balliol.*
Haughton, J. *Christ Church.*
Johnstone, J. *St. John's.*
Legge, A. A. K. *Christ Church.*
Raikes, C. H. *Oriel.*
Spyers, H. A. *Balliol.*
Syers, H. S. *Brasenose.*

Classis iv.

Cunningham, E. *Brasenose.*
Haddan, A. S. *St. Edmund Hall.*
Lindley-Wood, C. *Christ Church.*
Wreford, J. *University.*

Classis v.

Thirty-two.

Examiners.

R. Michell.
M. Bernard.
W. W. Shirley

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS. 1861.

Moderators. { Percival Frost, M.A., *St. John's.*
Augustus Vaughton Hadley, M.A., *St. John's.*

Examiners. { Henry William Watson, M.A., *Trinity.*
Edward John Routh, M.A., *St. Peter's.*

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Ds.			
	Aldis		*Trinity.*
	Bond		*Magdalen.*
	Hudson		*John's.*
	Hensley		*Christ's.*
	Freeman		*John's.*
	Sharpe		*John's.*
	Bushell β		*John's.*
	Pattrick		*Magdalen.*
	Hiern		*John's.*
	Thomson		*John's.*
	Thompson		*Trinity.*
	Kitchener β		*Trinity.*
	Budd β		*Pembroke.*
	Gabb, Romilly	*Æq.*	*John's.* *Caius.*
	Bechaux		*Sidney.*
	McDowell		*Pembroke.*
	Cheyne		*John's.*
	Mozley β		*King's.*
	Hornby		*Pembroke.*
	Dalton γ		*Caius.*
	Davies, Lane	*Æq.*	*Trinity.* *Trinity.*
	Rouse		*Trinity.*
	Tomlin		*Caius.*
	Channell β		*Trinity.*
	Bradley, Scriven	*Æq.*	*Caius.* *John's.*
	Rippin		*John's.*
	Thurlborn		*Emmanuel.*
	Valentine γ		*John's.*
	Griffith, Matthews	*Æq.*	*Emmanuel.* *John's.*
	Armitage		*Emmanuel.*

Senior Optimes.

Ds.			
	Williams		*John's.*
	Churchill β, Sweeting	*Æq.*	*John's.* *Trinity.*
	Helt		*Trinity.*
	Shuttleworth		*Caius.*
	Buckley		*John's.*
	Abbott α		*John's.*
	Cole, Skinner	*Æq.*	*Christ's.* *Trinity.*
	Hawkins		*John's.*
	Tillard		*John's.*
	Finlaison		*Jesus.*
	Smart		*John's.*
	Dodd		*Trinity.*
	Fawcett		*Trinity H.*
	Corrie, Levin	*Æq.*	*Trinity.* *Catherine.*
	Cooke, Hughes, W. O. F.	*Æq.*	*John's.* *Emmanuel.*
	Barclay		*Trinity.*
	Newton, Thomas	*Æq.*	*John's.* *Trinity.*
	Clarence, Richmond α	*Æq.*	*Trinity.* *Peter's.*
	Leach		*Caius.*
	Smith β		*Clare.*
	Dover		*Jesus.*
	Edwards β		*Trinity.*
	Bull, Shepherd	*Æq.*	*Queen's.* *Trinity.*
	Thelwall		*Trinity.*
	Robertson, Twentyman α	*Æq.*	*Trinity.* *Christ's.*

Junior Optimes.

Ds.			
	Quilter		*Peter's.*
	Heath		*Trinity H.*
	Burney		*Trinity.*
	Airy α, Boys γ	*Æq.*	*Trinity.* *King's.*
	Edwards		*Emmanuel.*
	Jones, Pierpoint γ	*Æq.*	*Trinity.* *John's.*
	Ragge, Singleton	*Æq.*	*Trinity.* *Pembroke.*
	Francis		*John's.*
	Flather, Hedges β	*Æq.*	*John's.* *John's.*
	Townend		*Trinity.*
	Hoare γ		*John's.*
	Venn		*Caius.*
	Maclachlan, Wilson, W. R.	*Æq.*	*Trinity.* *Trinity.*
	Wilson, W. S.		*John's.*
	Warlow		*John's.*
	Foster		*John's.*
	Copestake, Hulbert	*Æq.*	*Christ's.* *Caius.*
	Peers		*Catherine.*
	Hughes, A. O.		*Trinity H.*
	Tanner		*Corpus.*

CLASSICAL TRIPOS. 1861.

Examiners.
- John Spicer Wood, B.D., *St. John's.*
- Edward Balston, M.A., *King's.*
- William Mandell Gunston, M.A., *Christ's*
- William John Beamont, M.A., *Trinity.*

First Class.

Ds. Abbott ..... *John's.*
Trevelyan ..... *Trinity.*
Cornish ..... *King's.*
Austen Leigh..... *King's.*
Richmond ..... *Peter's.*
Storr ..... *Trinity.*
Twentyman ..... *Christ's.*
Nicholas..... *John's.*
Stephenson..... *Christ's.*
Forster ..... *Trinity.*
Cobb ..... *Trinity.*
Warren ..... *John's.*
Airy ..... *Trinity.*

Second Class.

Ds. Kitchener ..... *Trinity.*
Sanderson, L..... *Clare.*
Borrett ..... *King's.*
Whalley..... *Trinity.*
Benn ..... *John's.*
Earle ..... *John's.*
Davis ..... *Caius.*
Hedges ..... *John's.*
Smith, G. ..... *Clare.*
Turnbull ..... *Trinity.*
Edwards } *Trinity.*
Ingham } *Trinity.*

Ds. Raban ..... *Emmanuel.*
Budd ..... *Pembroke.*
Northey..... *Trinity.*
Channell..... *Trinity.*
Bushell ..... *John's.*
Mozley ..... *King's.*
Churchill ..... *John's.*
Athawes..... *Clare.*
Gery ..... *Emmanuel.*
Dineley ..... *Trinity.*
Grosse ..... *Trinity.*
Twist..... *Magdalen.*

Third Class.

Ds. Taylor ..... *John's.*
Brown ..... *John's.*
Smith..... *Caius.*
Cleasby ..... *Trinity.*
Geary..... *Corpus.*
Boys ..... *King's.*
Pierpoint ..... *John's.*
Walsham..... *Magdalen.*
Straffen ..... *Catherine.*
Hoare..... *John's.*
Valentine ..... *John's.*
Boulton ..... *Trinity.*
Dalton ..... *Caius.*

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1861.

Official Examiners.

The *Professor of Moral Philosophy*, the *Professor of Civil Law*, the *Professor of Political Economy*, the *Professor of the Laws of England*, the *Professor of English History.*

February.

Examiners
- William Whewell, D.D., *Master of Trinity.*
- Joseph Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., *St. John's.*
- Henry J. Roby, M.A., *St. John's.*
- Leslie Stephen, M.A., *Trinity Hall.*

First Class.

Second Class.
Ds. Salts..... *John's.*
Humphrey .... *Trinity.*

Third Class.
Ds. Nixon ..... *Corpus.*

November.

Examiners.
- William Whewell, D.D., *Master of Trinity.*
- John Fuller, B.D., *Emmanuel.*
- W. M. Campion, B.D., *Queen's.*
- Joseph B. Mayor, M.A., *St. John's.*

First Class.
Ds. Cobb..... *Trinity.*

Second Class.
Ds. Raban..... *Emmanuel.*

Third Class.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOSES. 1861.

OFFICIAL EXAMINERS.

The *Regius Professor of Physic*, the *Professor of Chemistry*, the *Professor of Anatomy*, the *Professor of Geology*, the *Professor of Botany*, the *Professor of Mineralogy*.

February.

Examiners.
- G. E. Paget, M.D., *Caius.*
- W. H. Miller, M.A., *St. John's.*
- J. S. Henslow, M.A., *St. John's.*
- G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's.*

First Class.	*Second Class.*	*Third Class.*
Ds. Bradford...*Catherine.*	Ds. Barnard .....*Emmanuel.*	Ds. Townsend.....*Trinity.*

December.

Examiners.
- G. E. Paget, M.D., *Caius.*
- W. H. Miller, M.A., *St. John's.*
- C. C. Babington, M.A., *St. John's.*
- G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's.*

First Class.	*Second Class.*	*Third Class.*
	Ds. Romilly .....*Caius.*	Ds. Balls .....*Peter's.*
	Phillipson .....*Caius.*	Wallis, J. H....*John's.*
	Shuttleworth ...*Caius.*	Wallis, W. M. *John's.*

THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, 1861.

Examiners.
- W. Selwyn, B.D., *Margaret Professor of Divinity.*
- T. Jarrett, M.A., *Hebrew Professor.*
- J. Rigg, B.D., *St. John's.*
- J. S. Purton, B.D., *St. Catherine's.*
- T. T. Perowne, B.D., *Corpus Christi.*
- A. A. Ellis, M.A., *Trinity.*

MIDDLE BACHELORS.

First Class.

Bothamley .....*Trinity.*

Second Class.

Brown .....*Caius.*
Clayton .....*Emmanuel.*
Evans.....*Corpus.*
Grist .....*John's.*
Marsden.....*John's.*
Pettitt .....*Trinity.*
Shaw .....*Trinity.*

Third Class.

Howell ....*Catherine.*
Nicholls .....*John's.*
Nixon.....*Corpus.*

COMMENCING BACHELORS.

First Class.

Second Class.

Blofield .....*Trinity.*
Clark .....*John's.*

Third Class.

Northey .....*Trinity.*

Chancellor's Medallists.

E. A. Abbott .....*John's.*
D. C. Richmond.....*Peter's.*

Smith's Prizemen.

W. S. Aldis.....*Trinity.*
J. Bond .....*Magdalen.*

Bell's Scholarships.

F. W. H. Myers .....*Trinity.*
A. C. James, E. B. B. Kitson } *Æq.* *King's.* *Christ's.*

Porson Prize.

C. E. Graves, H. W. Moss } *Æq.* *John's.* *John's.*

Browne's Medallists.

Greek Ode, A. Sidgwick .....*Trinity.*
Latin Ode, A. Austen-Leigh ...*King's.*
Epigrams, H. Y. Thompson ...*Trinity.*

Seatonian Prize.

None adjudged.

Camden Medal.

H. Lee Warner .....*John's.*

Craven's Scholars.

R. K. Wilson.....*King's.*

Chancellor's English Medallists.

F. W. H. Myers .....*Trinity.*

Member's Prizemen.

R. M. Millington .....*Queen's.*

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

THE MINISTRY

As it stood at the Meeting of Parliament on the 5th February.

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Campbell.
President of the Council	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal	His Grace the Duke of Argyll.
Secretary of State, Home Department	Right Hon. Sir Geo. Cornewall Lewis, Bt.
Secretary of State, Foreign Department	Right Hon. Lord John Russell (Earl Russell).
Secretary of State for Colonies	His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
Secretary of State for War	Right Hon. Lord Herbert.
Secretary of State for India	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bt.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone.
First Lord of the Admiralty	His Grace the Duke of Somerset.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson.
Postmaster-General	Right Hon. Lord Stanley, of Alderley.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Sir George Grey.
Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board	Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

General Commanding-in-Chief	H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. William Hutt.
Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Education	Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
Chief Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings	Right Hon. William Francis Cowper.
Judge-Advocate-General	Right Hon. Thomas Emerson Headlam.
Attorney-General	Sir Richard Bethell, Knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir William Atherton, Knt.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. James Moncreiff.
Solicitor-General	Edward Francis Maitland, Esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Chief Secretary	Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. Rickard Deasy.
Solicitor-General	Thomas O'Hagan, Esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Right Hon. Earl of St. Germans.
Lord Chamberlain	Right Hon. Viscount Sydney.
Master of the Horse	Most Hon. Marquess of Ailesbury.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR:—

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Bethell (created Lord Westbury) Lord Chancellor, *vice* Lord Campbell, deceased.

Sir G. C. Lewis, Secretary of State for War, *vice* Lord Herbert, resigned.

Sir G. Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, *vice* Sir G. C. Lewis.

Right Hon. Edward Cardwell to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, *vice* Sir G. Grey.

Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel to be Chief Secretary for Ireland (without a seat in the Cabinet), *vice* Right Hon. Edward Cardwell.

Sir William Atherton, Attorney-General, *vice* Sir Richard Bethell, Lord Chancellor.

Sir Roundell Palmer, Solicitor-General, *vice* Sir W. Atherton.

Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Attorney-General for Ireland, *vice* Right Hon. Rickard Deasy, a Baron of the Exchequer.

James A. Lawson, Esq., LL.D., Solicitor-General for Ireland, *vice* Right Hon. R. Deasy.

The Duchess of Wellington, Mistress of the Robes, *vice* the Duchess of Sutherland.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1861.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire	Joseph Tucker, of Pavenham, esq.
Berkshire	Henry Lannoy Hunter, of Beech Hill, esq.
Buckinghamshire	Sir Anthony Rothschild, of Aston Clinton, bart.
Camb. and Hunts	Edward Wicks, of Great Wilbraham, esq.
Cheshire	Edward Holt Clegg, of Backford Hall, esq.
Cornwall	John Francis Basset, of Tehidy, esq.
Cumberland	Thomas Ainsworth, of the Flosh, esq.
Derbyshire	William Thomas Cox, of Spondon Hall, esq.
Devonshire	Sir John T. B. Duckworth, of Weare, Topsham, bart.
Dorsetshire	Robert Hassall Swaffield, of West Down Lodge, esq.
Durham	Richard Lawrence Pemberton, of Barnes, esq.
Essex	George Alan Lowndes, of Barrington Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire	John Waddingham, of Guiting Grange, esq.
Herefordshire	Robert Henry Lee Warner, of Tiberton Court, esq.
Hertfordshire	William Jones Loyd, of Abbots Langley, esq.
Kent	Alexander Randall, of Foley House, Maidstone, esq.
Lancashire	Sir Humphrey de Trafford, of Trafford Park, bart.
Leicestershire	Richard Sutton, of Skeffington, esq.
Lincolnshire	Weston Cracroft Amcotts, of Hackthorn, esq.
Monmouthshire	James Proctor Carruthers, of the Grondra, esq.
Norfolk	John Thomas Mott, of Barningham, esq.
Northamptonshire	John Edmund Severne, of Thenford, esq.
Northumberland	William John Pawson, of Shawdon, esq.
Nottinghamshire	Henry Savile, of Rufford Abbey, esq.
Oxfordshire	Henry Birch Reynardson, of Adwell, esq.
Rutland	William Fludyer, of Ayston, esq.
Shropshire	George Prichard, of Broseley, esq.
Somersetshire	Francis Wheat Newton, of Barton Grange, esq.
Southampton, Co. of	William Henry Deverell, of Purbrook Park, esq.
Staffordshire	John William Phillips, of Heybridge, esq.
Suffolk	Edward Robert Starkie Bence, of Kentwell Hall, esq.
Surrey	Samuel Gurney, of Carshalton, esq.
Sussex	George Gatty, of Felbridge Park, esq.
Warwickshire	Richard Greaves, of the Cliff, Warwick, esq.
Westmoreland	William Hopes, of Bampton Crofts, esq.
Wiltshire	Charles Penruddocke, of Compton Chamberlaine, esq.
Worcestershire	James Moilliet, of Abberley Hall, esq.
Yorkshire	Sir George O. Wombwell, of Newburgh Park, bart.

ELECTED BY THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

London and Middlesex	George Joseph Cockerell, esq. William Holme Twentyman, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey	Will. Bulkeley Hughes, of Plas Coch, esq.
Breconshire	Jeston Williams Fredericks, of Talwen, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Arthur Henry Saunders Davies, of Pentre, esq.
Carnarvonshire	Henry McKellar, of Sygunfawr, esq.
Cardiganshire	Pryse Loveden, of Gogerdann, esq.
Denbighshire	Charles John Tottenham, of Berwyn House, esq.
Flintshire	Robert Howard, of Broughton Hall, esq.
Glamorganshire	Edward Robert Wood, of Stouthall, esq.
Montgomeryshire	Henry Heyward Heyward, of Crosswood, esq.
Merionethshire	David Williams, of Dendraeth Castle, esq.
Pembrokeshire	Edward Wilson, of Hean Castle, esq.
Radnorshire	George Greenwood, of Abernant, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	Henry H. H. O'Hara, Crebilly House, Ballymena, esq.
Armagh	St. John Blacker, Elm Park, Killylea, esq.
Carlow	Sir John R. Wolseley, Castletown, Carlow, bart.
Carrickfergus T.	James Alexander, Carrickfergus, esq.
Cavan	Matthew O'Reilly Dease, Dee Farm, Dunleer, esq.
Clare	Burdett Morony, Miltown House, Miltown Malbay, esq.
Cork	Simon Dring, Rockgrove, Cork, esq.
Cork City	William Johnson, Vosterberg, Cork, esq.
Donegal	William John Forster, Londonderry, esq.
Down	Alexander J. Rob. Stewart, Ard's House, Cashelmore, esq.
Drogheda Town	Thomas Plunket Cairns, Listoke, Drogheda, esq.
Dublin	Lt.-Col. Luke White, Woodlands, Clonsilla.
Dublin City	James C. Colville, 7, Bachelor's-walk, esq.
Fermanagh	Nicholas Archdall, Crocnacrere, Enniskillen, esq.
Galway	Cornelius O'Kelly, Gallagh, Tuam, esq.
Galway Town	Henry Hodgson, Merlin Park, Galway, esq.
Kerry	Jn. Fermor Godfrey, Kilcoleman Abbey, Miltown, esq.
Kildare	Hugh L. Barton, Straffan House, Straffan, esq.
Kilkenny	Edward L. Warren, Lodge Park, Freshford, esq.
Kilkenny City	James M. Tidmarsh, Sion Villa, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	The Hon. Alfred Bury, Charleville Forest, Tullamore.
Leitrim	George White, Drumkeeley, Mohill, esq.
Limerick	Helenus White, Mount Sion House, Newpallas, esq.
Limerick City	Thomas Russell, Faha, Patrickswell, esq.
Londonderry	Rowley Miller, Moneymore, esq.
Longford	Henry Dopping, Erne Head, Granard, esq.
Louth	Lt.-Col. John Charles Fortescue, Stephenstown, Dundalk.
Mayo	John Nolan Farrell, Loughboy, Ballyhaunis, esq.
Meath	Major Stephen H. Smith, Annsbrook, Duleek.
Monaghan	Henry Mitchell, Drumreaske, Monaghan, esq.
Queen's County	Sir Anthony C. Weldon, Rahindery, Bailylinan, bart.
Roscommon	Patrick Balfe, South Park, Castlerea, esq.
Sligo	Edward King Tenison, Kilronan Castle, Keadue, esq.
Tipperary	Sir William Osborne, Beechwood, Nenagh, bart.
Tyrone	William Archdall, Dromard, Kesh, esq.
Waterford	N. Power O'Shee, Gardenmorris, Kilmacthomas, esq.
Waterford City	Henry Davis, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	The Hon. Henry Parnell, Anneville, Mullingar.
Wexford	Edward Tottenham Irvine, St. Odens, Ferns, esq.
Wicklow	Christopher O'C. Fitzsimon, Glencullen, Golden Ball, esq.

THE CENSUS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Houses and Population enumerated in England and Wales in 1861 and 1851.

DATE.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861 (April 8)	3,745,463	182,325	27,580	20,061,725	9,758,852	10,302,873
1851 (March 31st)	3,278,039	153,494	26,571	17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384
Increase in the interval	467,424	28,831	1,009	2,134,116	977,627	1,156,489

SCOTLAND.—Houses and Population enumerated in Scotland in 1861 and 1851.

DATE.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861 (April 8th)	393,309	17,168	2,696	3,061,329	1,447,015	1,614,314
1851 (March 31st)	370,308	12,146	2,420	2,888,742	1,375,479	1,513,263
Increase in the interval	23,001	5,022	276	172,587	71,536	101,051

IRELAND.—Houses and Population enumerated in Ireland in 1861 and 1851.

DATE.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861 (April 8th)	993 233	39,984	3 047	5,764,543	2,804,961	2,959,582
1851 (March 31st)	1,046,233	65,263	1,868	6,552,385	3,190,630	3,361,755
Decrease in the interval	53,000	25,279	inc. 1,179	787,842	385,669	402,173

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.—Houses and Population enumerated in the Islands in the British Seas on April 8th 1861.

	HOUSES.			POPULATION.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Islands in the British Seas	23,000	1,349	170	143,779	66,394	77,385
Isle of Man	8,948	502	90	52,339	24,544	27,795
Island of Jersey	8,327	381	46	56,078	25,304	30,774
Island of Guernsey and adjacent Islands	5,725	466	34	35,362	16,546	18,816

SUMMARY.—CENSUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1861.

Population of the United Kingdom on April 8, 1861, (including the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad).

	PERSONS.	Males.	Females.
England and Wales	20,061,725	9,758,852	10,302,873
Scotland	3,061,329	1,447,015	1,614,314
Ireland	5,764,543	2,804,961	2,959,582
Islands in the British Seas	143,779	66,394	77,385
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen	303,412	303,412	.....
Total	29,334,788	14,380,634	14,954,154

BIRTHS.

1861.

JANUARY.

1. At East Woodhay Rectory, the lady of the Rev. W. E. Martin, Minor Canon of Rochester Cathedral, a dau.

— At Long Melford, Suffolk, the lady of Sir William Parker, bart., a son and heir.

— At Foulmire Rectory, near Royston, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Savile, a dau.

— At The Heath House, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Philips, a son.

2. At Wivenhoe Hall, Essex, the lady of Sir C. W. de Crespigny, bart., a dau.

4. At 10, Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Robert Hanbury, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Mangalore, the lady of Captain Shand, 51st Regiment, M.N.I., a dau.

— At Argyll Lodge, Wimbledon-common, the lady of Otto Goldschmidt, esq., a son.

— At Bangalore, Madras, the lady of Major Thomas Nisbet, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, a son.

— At Curzon House, South Audley-street, the Hon. Mrs. E. G. Curzon, a son.

— At Skelly Park, Glamorganshire, the lady of George Byng Morris, esq., a dau.

— At Blackheath, the lady of Major Arthur Nixon, Rifle Brigade, a dau.

6. At the Mount, Ayrshire, Lady Oranmore and Brown, a son and heir.

7. At Vernon-terrace, Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Barr, Bombay army, a son.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Major E. A. Williams, R.A., a dau.

8. At the Earl of Gainsborough's, in Portman-square, the Lady Louisa Agnew, a son.

9. At Tynemouth, Northumberland, the lady of John M. Redmayne, esq., a son.

— At 67, Lowndes-square, the Lady Mary Wilbraham Egerton, a dau.

10. The Hon. Mrs. Augustus Byron, a son.

11. At Horton Manor, Bucks, Lady Yardley, a dau.

— At Kilmington Rectory, near Frome, the lady of the Rev. Henry Fox Strangways, a dau.

12. At 11, Nottingham-place, the lady of Colonel Birch Reynardson, C.B., a son.

13. At Lahore, East Indies, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cureton, Cavalry, a son.

— At Eggesford House, the Countess of Portsmouth, a son.

— In Leinster-gardens, Hyde-park, the lady of Arthur St. John Mildmay, esq., a son.

— At Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, Lady Leigh, a son.

14. At St. Vincent, the lady of Bouverie Alleyne, esq., Colonial Secretary, a son.

— At Bansbury Wells, the lady of Alfred Batson, esq., a son.

15. At Eaton-place South, the Hon. Mrs. George Denman, a son.

— At Sterling, the lady of Captain E. W. Coning, 79th Highlanders, a son.

16. In Prince's-terrace, Prince's-gate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Mogg, a son.

17. At 37, Belgrave-sq., the Countess of Dalkeith, a son and heir.

— At Dolforgan, Montgomeryshire, the lady of R. P. Long, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Goldsbro' Hall, the Hon. Mrs. Egremont Lascelles, a dau.

— In Norfolk-square, Hyde-park, the lady of Major C. B. Ewart, Roy. Eng., a dau.

18. At Brighton, the lady of Major W. S. Hatch, Bombay Art., a dau.

19. In Grosvenor-street, the lady of Francis Leyborne Popham, esq., a son and heir.

20. At Downing, Flintshire, the Viscountess Fielding, a dau.

— At Harlestone House, Northamptonshire, the Lady Suffield, a son.

21. At 2, Queen's Gate-gardens, Kensington, the Lady Isabella Whitbread, a son.

— At 41, Green-street, W., Lady Lambert, a son.

22. At 10, Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas Henry Burroughes, a son.

— At Osidge, Southgate, the lady of Major C. J. Gibb, Roy.-Eng., a son.

24. At Enniskillen, the lady of Major Baillie, Staff Officer, a dau.

— At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of Capt. Inglis, Roy.-Eng., a dau.

25. At Moulton Paddocks, near Newmarket, the lady of Astley Paston Cooper, esq., a son.

26. The lady of Henry Baskerville, esq., of Crowsley-park, Oxfordshire, a son.

BIRTHS.

27. At Grey Abbey, the Lady Charlotte Montgomery, a son.

— At Les Mériennes, Guernsey, the lady of H. C. Raikes, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, a son.

— In Lower Berkeley-street, the Lady Annora Williams Wynn, a dau.

— At Duncliffe, Edinburgh, Lady Brewster, a dau.

— At Coltishall, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Prior, a son.

— In Upper Hyde-park-gardens, Lady Bright, a dau.

— At Emspie, Kirkcudbrightshire, the lady of James Mackie, esq., M.P., a son.

28. At Warwick-villas, Paddington, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. Stamford, a son.

29. At 17, Eaton-place South, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Spring Rice, a dau.

— At Park Cottage, East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, a dau.

— At Stoke Damerel, the lady of Capt. Arthur Lowe, R.N., a son.

30. At Round-hill-crescent, Brighton, the lady of Col. Charles Smith, late of the 20th Regt., a son.

31. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. Ker, lady of D. S. Ker, esq., a son.

FEBRUARY.

1. At Benwell Tower, Northumberland, the lady of Wm. J. Cookson, esq., a dau.

— At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the lady of Major F. D. Grey, of the 63rd Regt., a son.

3. At Hoveton Hall, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Randall Borroughes, a dau.

— At Liverpool, the lady of Com. John Franier Ross, R.N., a son.

4. At Tiddington House, Stratford-on-Avon, the lady of Major A. R. E. Hutchinson, Bengal Army, a dau.

6. At Chichester, the lady of Major Robert B. Boyd, Depôt Battalion, a dau.

— At 1, Ulster-terrace, Regent's-park, the lady of Arthur Kekewich, esq., a dau.

— In South-street, the lady of Alexander Matheson, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Kensington-gore, the lady of Hugh Hammersley, esq., a dau.

7. At 6, Dawson-street, the Hon. Mrs. Handcock, a dau.

9. The lady of Major Herbert R. Manners, Assistant Inspector of Volunteers, a son.

9. At Durham-terrace, Westbourne-park, the lady of Col. Erskine, a dau.

— At Langton Lodge, Blandford, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel George Mansel, a son.

— At Sheerness, the lady of Col. Nedham, R.A., Col.-Commandant, Sheerness Garrison, a dau.

— At the Rectory, Corfe Castle, Lady Charlotte Bankes, a son.

10. The lady of Sir Godfrey J. Thomas, bart., a son.

— At Hopton Hall, near Lowestoffe, Lady Plumridge, twin daus.

— At Eversley Cross, Hampshire, the lady of the Hon. W. B. Annesley, late 6th (or Inniskilling) Dragoons, a son.

11. At 16, Green-street, Lady Elizabeth Leslie Melville Cartwright, a dau.

12. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, the lady of Sir A. Grant, bart., a son and heir.

13. At Stormer, Leintwardine, Herefordshire, the lady of Herbert Crawshay, esq., a dau.

14. At Dorchester, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Michel, a dau.

— At Bray, the Lady Harriet Lynch Blosse, a son.

— At Eaton-square, the lady of George Moffatt, esq., M.P., a dau.

15. At Winchester, the lady of Major Deering, 7th Rifle Dep. Battalion, a dau.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Capt. Fox Strangways, Roy. Horse Art., a dau.

16. At 61, Cadogan-place, the Lady Mary Reade, a son.

— At Dublin, the lady of the Right Hon. J. D. Fitz-Gerald, a son.

— At La Follie, Jersey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Hardwick Smith, 2nd W.I. Regt., a son.

— At Sutton, Surrey, the lady of Capt. G. A. Wilkinson, R.A., a dau.

17. In Hereford-street, Park-lane, the Right Hon. Lady Rollo, a son.

— At Waltham Abbey, the lady of Col. W. H. Askwith, R.A., a son.

— At Gateshead Fell, Durham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. H. F. Dunsford, C.B., H.M.'s B.A., a son.

— At Moxhull Park, Warwickshire, Mrs. Berkeley Noel, a son.

— At Eagle House, Ashcot, Somerset, the lady of Capt. Hickley R.N., a son.

19. At Jullunder, the lady of Philip Sandys Melvill, esq., Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, a son.

— At Bilbster House, Caithnesshire, the lady of Major Horne, of Stirkoke, a son.

20. At Blackwater, the lady of Major Adams, R.M. Coll., a dau.

21. At 42, Eaton-place, Lady Colville, of Culross, a son.

— At 25, Eccleston-square, the lady of George Cubitt, esq., M.P., a dau.

22. At Ellerslie, Kennington, North Devon, the lady of Col. John Graham, H.E.I.C.S., a dau.

23. In Grosvenor-street, Lady Smith, of Suttons, a son and heir.

24. At Shahjehanpore, the lady of Major H. Finch, H.M.'s 31st Beng. Lt. Inf., a son.

— At Corfu, the lady of Major Charles Strange, R.A., a son.

26. At Pentlow Hall, Essex, the lady of Major C. H. Hinchliff, a dau.

28. At Killinchy, co. Down, the lady of the Hon. Rawson W. Rawson, esq., C.B., Colonial Secretary of the Cape of Good Hope, twin daus.

— At 67, Grosvenor-street, the lady of Charles Magniac, esq., a son.

MARCH.

1. At 1, Hamilton-place, Lady Augusta Fremantle, a dau.

2. At 12, Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, the lady of Capt. Tyler, Roy. Eng., a dau.

— At 43, Lowndes-street, the lady of Col. Newton, Coldstream Guards, a son.

4. At Rawul Pindee, Punjaub, the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, C.B., Beng. Eng., a dau.

5. At Malta, the lady of Capt. and Adjutant Rich. Oldfield, Roy. Art, a son.

— In Minto-street, Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Anderson, 78th Highlanders, a son.

7. At 10, Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Hardinge, a dau.

9. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, Lady Arnould, a dau.

— At Stormanstown House, near Dublin, the lady of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Labuan, a dau.

— At Corfu, the lady of Capt. Bridge, Roy. Eng., a son.

10. At Shrubhurst Oxted, the lady of Lieut.-Col. S. Burdett, a dau.

11. At Kurrachee, Scinde, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Neville Shute, a dau.

— At Lamp-lodge, Colchester, the lady of Maj. Charles Cooch, Major of Brigade, a son.

13. The Hon. Mrs. James Drummond, a son.

— At Bellefield House, Fulham, the lady of H. B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., a dau.

— In Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-square, the lady of Commander Eyre Maunsell, R.N., a dau.

14. At 23, Wilton-crescent, the Lady Katherine Valletort, a dau.

— The Lady Alfred Paget, a son.

15. At Rose Bank, Fulham, the lady of Col. McMurdo, a son.

— At Queen's House, Lyndhurst, the lady of Lawrence Henry Cumberbatch, esq., a son.

— At Newbridge, co. Kildare, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Knox, Roy. Art., a son.

17. At Southsea, Hants, the lady of Col. Edward Somerset, C.B., a dau.

— At Bradfield, Collumpton, the Hon. Mrs. Walrond, a son.

18. At Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, the lady of Major Champion, Roy. Art., a son.

19. At Argyll House, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, a son.

— At Bareilly, India, the lady of Capt. Murdoch McLeod, 42nd Roy. Highlanders, a son and heir.

— In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady Emily Walsh, a dau.

— At Bath, the lady of Major Balmain, Mad. Art., a son.

— At Norwich, the lady of Major Elrington, Paymaster 10th Hussars, a son.

— At Antony, Mrs. Pole Carew, a dau.

20. At 32, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Sir Reresby Sitwell, bart., a dau.

— At 118, Eaton-square, the lady of Evelyn Philip Shirley, esq., M.P., a dau.

21. At Madeira, the lady of David H. Erskine, esq., H.B.M.'s Consul there, a dau.

22. At Glenarm Castle, Ireland, the Countess of Antrim, a son.

— At Callingwood, Stafford, the lady of Colonel J. A. Ewart, C.B., 78th Highlanders, a son.

24. At 33, Cadogan-place, the Hon. Mrs. Hay, a dau.

— At 4, Harewood-square, the lady of William Clowes, esq., a son.

— At Forton, Gosport, the lady of Col. J. Mitchell, R.M., a son.

25. At Petropolis, Brazil, the Lady Frances Baillie, a son.

BIRTHS.

25. At Rachills, Dumfriesshire, N.B., Mrs. R. G. Hope Johnstone, a son.

26. At 48, Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Fred. Byron, a son.

— At the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, the lady of Col. Wm. Napier, a dau.

27. At Maines House, Chirnside, Berwickshire, N.B., the Lady Susan Grant Suttie, a dau.

— At Brecon, the Hon. Mrs. H. Gore Lindsay, a son.

— In Connaught-place, Hyde-park, the lady of Major Thellusson, a dau.

29. At 17, Brook-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Barnard, Grenadier Guards, a son.

30. At 10, Lowndes-street, Lady Edw. Hill, a dau.

— At Wellwood, Isle of Wight, the lady of Major Tatnall, a son.

31. In Eastbourne-terrace, the lady of Major Medley, Beng. Eng., a son.

APRIL.

3. At Montreal, Canada, the lady of Col. F. Eardley Wilmot, Royal Art., a dau.

— At Douglas, Isle of Man, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Falconar, a son.

4. At Hill-street, the Hon. Mrs. Augustus Halford, a dau.

— At Rix, Tiverton, the lady of Col. Morris, Roy. Art., a dau.

5. At 10, Grosvenor-place, London, the Lady Lilford, a son.

— At 64, High-street, Oxford, the lady of the Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, Dean of Wells, a son.

— In Gloucester-street, Eccleston-square, the lady of William Goodenough Hayter, esq., a son.

6. At Mylnbeck, Windermere, the lady of Capt. Pasley, R.N., a dau.

— At Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, the lady of Sir Willoughby Jones, bart., a son.

— At Wiesbaden, the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. F. Maxwell, a dau.

7. At Acton Place, Suffolk, the Lady Florence Barnardiston, a dau.

— At Ballinclea, Kingstown, co. Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Talbot, a dau.

8. At Champ de Mars, Mauritius, the lady of Dr. Gordon, C.B., Dep.-Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals, a dau.

8. At Kohat, in the Punjab, the lady of Lieut-Col. S. J. Browne, C.B., V.C., Commandant 2nd Punjab Cavalry, a dau.

10. At Windsor, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wingfield, a son.

— At Allerton Hall, near Liverpool, the lady of Capt. Inglefield, R.N., H.M.S. *Majestic*, a son.

13. The lady of Lieut.-Col. Reynell Taylor, Commissioner of the Derajat, Punjab, a dau.

14. At Ampney Park, the Lady Gifford, a son.

— In the Castle-yard, Dublin, the lady of Col. H. Atwell Lake, C.B., a dau.

15. At Finborough Hall, Stowmarket, the Lady Frances Pettiward, a dau.

16. At 56, Eccleston-square, the lady of W. P. Adams, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Hollybrook, Skibbereen, Ireland, the Lady Emily Becher, a dau.

— In Eaton-place, Mrs. Ferguson, of Raith, a dau.

— The lady of Lieut.-Col. Beach Hicks, a son.

17. At Funchal, Madeira, the lady of Newton J. Lane, esq., of Elmhurst Hall, Staffordshire, a dau.

— At 42, Thurloe-square, the Lady Beaujolois Dent, a son.

— At Stoke, Devonport, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Mann, a son.

18. At Kedleston, Derbyshire, the Lady Scarsdale, a dau.

21. The Lady Hester Leeke, a dau.

— At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, a son.

— At Somerset Cottage, Ventnor, the lady of Capt. Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., a dau.

24. At The Whittern, near Kington, Herefordshire, the lady of Capt. D. Peploe Webb, a son.

25. At Queen's-gate, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford Butler, a dau.

— At Weston Hall, Yorkshire, Mrs. C. H. Dawson, a dau.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Capt. Ogilvie, R.A., a son.

— At Southsea, the lady of Capt. E. H. Starr, R.M.A., a son.

26. In South-street, Grosvenor-square, Mrs. Bingham Mildmay, a son.

28. At 46, Charles-street, the Hon. Mrs. Curzon, a son.

— At Tyn-y-cal, near Brecon, the lady of Henry de Winton, esq., a son.

29. At Dover, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Inglefield, a son.

BIRTHS.

MAY.

4. At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of H. W. Gordon, esq., C.B., a son.

5. At 69, Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Reynolds Moreton, a son.

6. At 4, Albyn-place, Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Alison, C.B., a dau.

— At 15, New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of G. Sclater-Booth, esq., M.P., a son.

9. At 17, Chesham-street, the Lady Conyers, a son.

— At 8, Great Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Chichester, a son.

— In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Farrell, lady of J. A. Farrell, esq., a son and heir.

— In Warwick-square, Belgrave-road, the lady of Major W. J. Stuart, Roy. Eng., a dau.

10. At Bridge-hill, Belper, the lady of G. H. Strutt, esq., a dau.

11. At Lees Court, Faversham, the Hon. Mrs. Milles, a son and heir.

12. At Pitcairlie, Mrs. Cathcart, of Carbiston, a son.

13. At Naples, the lady of Aurelio Saffi, a son.

— At Langdown, Southampton, the lady of Robert Needham Cust, esq., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

15. At Dunstable House, Richmond, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Astley, a son.

17. At the Ranger's Lodge, Hyde-park, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald, a son.

— At the Hutt, Rathfarnham, Dublin, the lady of Sir Bernard Burke, a son.

— At Broughton Grange, the lady of Marmaduke Vavasour, esq., a son.

18. At 40, Queen's-gate-terrace, Kensington, the Lady Augusta Fiennes, a dau.

19. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Barrington, a dau.

— At Pitfirrane, Fife, the lady of Sir Arthur Wedderburn Halkett, bart., a dau.

— In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Verschoyle, Gren. Guards, a dau.

— At Putney-heath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Rich. Strachey, H.M.'s Beng. Eng., a son.

— In Gloucester-gardens, Hyde-park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, C.B., Beng. Inf., a dau.

20. At Edinburgh, the Lady Charlotte Fothringham, a dau.

21. In Great Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Horatio FitzRoy, a son.

— At Pentre, Pembrokeshire, the lady of Arthur H. Saunders Davies, esq., High Sheriff of Carmarthenshire, a dau.

— At St. Margaret's, Herringfleet, Suffolk, the lady of Major Hill M. Leathes, a dau.

22. In Eccleston-square, the Lady Elizabeth Cust, a dau.

— At Stockholm, the lady of Edwin Corbett, esq., H.B.M.'s Secretary of Legation, a son.

23. In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Gwendaline Petre, a dau.

— At Queen's-gate-gardens, South Kensington, the lady of M. E. Grant Duff, esq., M.P., a son.

24. At Star-hill, Rochester, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Stewart, 2nd Depôt Battalion, a son.

25. At Clifton, the lady of Capt. Alan Gardner, R.N., a son.

— At Southend, Essex, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Aitken, B.A., a son.

28. In Eastbourne-terrace, the lady of Capt. Martindale, Roy. Eng., a son.

— At Lordington, the lady of Capt. Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, a dau.

— At Wilderslowe, Derby, the lady of J. L. Davenport, esq., a son.

— At Dartford Vicarage, Kent, the lady of the Rev. George John Blomfield, twin daus.

29. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the lady of Rear-Adm. Hathorn, a son.

— At Carlsruhe, the Hon. Mrs. Eden, a son.

30. At Randolph House, the Hon. Mrs. Seton, a dau.

— At Haute-Ville, Guernsey, the lady of the Rev. Havilland De Sausmarez, Rector of St. Peter's, Northampton, a son.

31. At Easter Elchies, Craigellachie, the Hon. Mrs. George Grant, a dau.

— At Southsea, the lady of Capt. Bower, R.N., a dau.

— At Kussowlie, the widow of George Carnac Barnes, esq., C.B., a son.

JUNE.

1. At Overbury Court, Worcestershire, the Lady Catherine Berkeley, a dau.

— At Rowling, the lady of N. Hughes D'Aeth, esq., a son.

2. At Edinburgh, the lady of Col. R. F. Crawford, Roy. Art., a son.

BIRTHS.

2. In Chesham-place, the lady of George Douglas Pennant, esq., a dau.

— At Chiswick, Gabrielle, Vicomtesse de Torre Bella, lady of Russell Manners Gordon, esq., a dau.

— At Braunston, Northamptonshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lowndes, a dau.

— In Norfolk-street, Park-lane, the lady of Capt. Arthur Cumming, R.N., of H.M.S. *Emerald*, a dau.

3. At Banstead, Surrey, the lady of Col. Lysons, C.B., a son.

4. At 48, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck, a dau.

— At St. John's-wood, the lady of Capt. Anson, R.N., a dau.

— At her father's residence, Lamport Rectory, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Longden, R.A., a dau.

— At Pittville House, Cheltenham, the lady of Wm. Fraser McDonell, esq., V.C., Bengal Civil Service, a dau.

5. At Lapworth Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, a dau.

6. At Ash Hall, Glamorganshire, the lady of Hamilton Baillie, esq., a son.

— At Madras, the lady of Col. Hupert Marshall, Military Secretary to Government, a dau.

8. At 112, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park-gardens, the lady of Nevil Story-Maskelyne, esq., a dau.

— At Great Missenden Abbey, Mrs. G. Carrington, a son.

9. At the Hall, Wem, Salop, the lady of Henry Corbett, esq., a dau.

— At 18, Abbey-place, St. John's-wood, the lady of Major R. C. Lawrence, C.B., Military Secretary to the Punjab Government, a dau.

10. At St. Leonard's Court, Gloucester (the residence of her father, the Hon. J. H. Knox), the Countess Zeppelin, a dau.

11. At Glenmore, the Hon. Mrs. Style, a son.

— In Norfolk-crescent, the lady of Pascoe Du Pre Grenfell, esq., a son.

12. At Broomwood, Surrey, Lady Forbes, the lady of Sir William Forbes, bart., of Fintray and Craigievar, a dau.

— At 50, Portland-place, Madame Van de Weyer, a dau.

— At Beeston Hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, a son.

13. At Birr Barracks, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Somerset Ward, a dau.

— In Chester-street, Belgrave-square, the lady of J. R. Homfray, esq., Penllyn Castle, Glamorganshire, a son and heir.

13. At Bermuda, the lady of Col. Munro, C.B., commanding the troops, a dau.

14. At 39, Princes-gate, the Lady Ulrica Thynne, a son.

— At Blackheath, the lady of Capt. G. A. Halsted, R.N., a son.

16. At 93, Eaton-square, the Hon. Mrs. Mostyn, a son.

— At Cluny House, Strathsay, Perthshire, the lady of Maj.-Gen. D. Cuninghame, of the Bombay Army, a dau.

17. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Lionel Bridge, Roy. Horse Art., a dau.

— At Bedfords, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. H. W. Petre, a son.

18. At Sedgeford Vicarage, King's Lynn, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. J. Ambrose Ogle, a son.

19. At Paris, the lady of J. W. McGeough Bond, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Bonn-on-the-Rhine, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Chas. J. Oldfield, a son.

— At Madras, the lady of Sir Adam Brittleston, a dau.

20. At Meerut, the lady of Col. Walter, C.B., commanding H.M.'s 35th Regt., a son.

22. At 11, Princes-gate, Lady Skelmersdale, a dau.

— At Riseholme, near Lincoln, the lady of the Bishop of Lincoln, a dau.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of J. T. Hopwood, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Eastbury Manor House, Surrey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Elrington, Rifle Brigade, a son.

23. At 28, Princes-gate, Lady Constance Grosvenor, a son.

— At Lytchett-Matravers, Poole, Dorset, the lady of Major Thring, R.A., a son.

— At Pembridge-gardens, the lady of Major Robert Guthrie MacGregor, a dau.

24. At Canonteign House, Devon, the lady of the Hon. Fleetwood Pellew, a son.

— At Laverstoke House, Hants, the Lady Charlotte Portal, a son.

25. At Springwood Park, Kelso, Lady Scott Douglas, a dau.

— At Holly Lodge, Campden-hill, the Countess of Airlie, a son.

26. At North-terrace, Anglesea, the lady of Capt. Lascelles Blake, R.M. Light Inf., a dau.

27. At Little Coombe, Charlton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Lynedoch Gardiner, R.A., a dau.

— At Belgrave-square, Lady Octavia Shaw Stewart, a son.

BIRTHS.

27. At Rutland-gate, Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, a dau.

— At Plymouth, the lady of Col. H. Maude Hamilton, 12th Regt., a son.

28. At 38, Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Mary Herbert, a son.

— At Swarcliffe Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of John Greenwood, Esq., M.P., a son.

— In Notting-hill-square, the lady of Capt. Crossman, R.E., a dau.

29. At Duffryn, Aberdare, the lady of H. A. Bruce, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Aldershott, the lady of Major Chas. M. Foster, 32nd Light Inf., a dau.

30. At Sutton Vicarage, Isle of Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Spencer, a son.

JULY.

1. In Lowndes-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Learmouth, of Dean, N.B., a dau.

— At Stoke, Devonport, the lady of Major E. T. Wickham, 41st Regt., a son.

— At Cliffe Cottage, Dawlish, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Smythe, a dau.

2. In Park-road, Regent's-park, the Princess Victoria Gouramma, lady of Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell, a dau.

— In South-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. Townsend Wilson, twin daus.

3. At the Norest, near Malvern, the Hon. Mrs. Norbury, a dau.

— At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of Major Bligh, 41st Regt., a son.

4. At Trabolgan, co. Cork, the Lady Fermoy, a dau.

5. At 120, George-street, Edinburgh, Lady Louisa Brooke, a son.

6. In Inverness-terrace, the lady of Henry Goodenough Hayter, esq., a son.

7. At Bath, the lady of Col. J. H. Wynell-Mayow, B.A., a son.

8. At Crudwell, Wilts, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wallington, a dau.

9. At Rangoon, the lady of Major Henry Tulloch, a dau.

— In Blomfield-crescent, Hyde-park, the lady of Capt. W. R. Mends, R.N., C.B., a son.

10. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, a son.

11. At Beccles, Suffolk, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. Cross, late of H.M.'s 38th Regt. M.N.I., a son.

13. At Clifden, Galway, the lady of Commander John Whitmarsh Webb, R.N., a son.

16. Lady Somerville, a dau.

— At Shirehampton, Gloucestershire, the lady of Col. Wm. Charles Hicks, a dau.

— At Banks of Clouden, Dumfries, the lady of Major George G. Walker, Crawfordtown, a dau.

17. At Angus, the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Forbes, a dau.

19. At 48, Ebury-street, the lady of the Hon. C. W. Warner, C.B., H.M.'s Attorney-General, Trinidad, a son.

— At Plympton, Devon, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bewes, 73rd Regt., a dau.

20. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the lady of Capt. C. Myer Dawes, a son.

22. The Hon. Mrs. Algernon Moreton, a son.

23. At Aldershott, the lady of Major Hoste, C.B., R.A., a son.

24. At the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of Capt. G. H. Fraser, R.A., a dau.

25. At Sudbury Rectory, Derbyshire, the lady of the Rev. Fred. Anson, a son.

26. At Abbot's Moss, Cheshire, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a dau.

27. At Stillorgan, co. Dublin, the lady of Col. Edward Selby Smyth, a dau.

— At Gorleston, Suffolk, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Baddeley, a son.

29. At Bunnoo, Punjab, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. G. Green, C.B., Commandant 2nd Punjab Inf., a dau.

— At Surbiton, Surrey, the lady of Rear-Adm. Nias, C.B., a dau.

— At the British Consulate, Oporto, Mrs. Levinge-Swift, lady of H.M.'s Consul, a dau.

30. At Blithfield, Staffordshire, the Lady Bagot, a dau.

31. At Saltmarshe, Yorkshire, the lady of Philip Saltmarshe, esq., a son.

— At Buckingham, the lady of the Rev. Arthur Bourchier Wrey, a dau.

— At York Town, the lady of Capt. Mainwaring, R.A., a dau.

— In Regent-square, the lady of Edmond Story-Maskelyne, esq., a son.

AUGUST.

1. At Calthorpe Hall, Rugby, Mrs. Sitwell, a son.

— In Elgin-road, the lady of Major-Gen. W. R. Cornfield, a dau.

— At Murree, in the Punjab, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Shipley, Royal Fusiliers, a son.

BIRTHS.

2. At Emma-place, Stonehouse, Devon, the lady of Capt. the Hon. L. Addington, R.A., a son.

— In Chester-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, 93rd Highlanders, a son.

3. At Harewood House, Hanover-square, the Countess Harewood, a son.

5. At 1, Montagu-square, the Hon. Mrs. Edgar Drummond, a dau.

— At Canford, the Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a dau.

7. At Blyth Hall, Coleshill, Warwickshire, the lady of J. D. Wingfield Digby, esq., a dau.

8. At Southgate, the lady of Sir John Lawrence, a son.

9. At Pembroke, South Wales, the widow of Col. St. John Brown, R.A., a dau.

11. At Wichnor Park, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. George Legge, a dau.

— At Highgate, the lady of F. R. Pickersgill, esq., R.A., a son.

12. In Oxford-square (the residence of her mother, Lady Grant), the lady of Clinton Henshaw, esq., Rifle Brigade, a son and heir.

— At Cairnbank, near Brechin, N.B., the lady of Col. Little, C.B., a dau.

— At the Priory, Monkstown, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Cristian, a son.

14. At 38, Lowndes-street, the lady of Sir Brydges Henniker, bart., a dau.

— At 36, South-street, Viscountess Hardinge, a dau.

— At Dronningard, near Copenhagen, Mrs. Augustus Paget, a son.

— At Bellewstown Lodge, co. Meath, the lady of Col. Perceval, C.B., 1st Battalion, 12th Regt., a son.

15. At Brampton Ash Rectory, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Smith, a son.

— At Toddington, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Peel, a son.

— In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, S.W., the lady of Capt. Douglas Galton, R.E., a son.

— At Simla, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bourchier, C.B., H.M.B.H.A., a dau.

— At Poona, the lady of Capt. Rt. Alexander Taylor, H.M.'s 1st Regiment Bombay Fusiliers, a dau.

16. At 29, Curzon-street, May-fair, Lady Jane Repton, a son.

18. At Scarthlingwell, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Maxwell, a son.

20. At 55, Rutland-gate, Lady Naas, a dau.

20. At Dublin, the lady of Major Stephen H. Smith Annesbrook, a dau.

— At Rawul Pindee, in the Punjab, the lady of Capt. W. W. Knollys, 93rd Highlanders, a dau.

21. At Plaine Wilhems, Mauritius, the lady of Capt. Champagné L'Estrange, of the R.A., a son.

— At the Chauntry, Suffolk, Lady Kelly, a dau.

— At Knockin, Shropshire, Lady Corbet, a dau.

— At Victoria Villa, Bath, the lady of Lieut.-Col. G. Newbolt, a dau.

23. At Stafford, the lady of Col. Hogg, a son.

— At Heath House, near Wakefield, the lady of E. A. Leatham, esq., M.P., a son.

25. At Malabar-hill, Bombay, the lady of T. P. Bickersteth, esq., Solicitor to Government, a dau.

— In the Close, Winchester, the Hon. Mrs. William Warburton, a dau.

— At Headley, Surrey, the lady of George Lyall, esq., M.P., a dau.

— At Dublin, the lady of Capt. Loftus Tottenham, a son and heir.

26. At the Bury, near Leamington, the Countess of Aylesford, a son.

— At Worth, Sandwich, the lady of Capt. H. Boys, R.N., a dau.

27. At Brighton, the lady of Major Newbery, a son.

28. In Wilton-crescent, the lady of Major Thompson, of Updowne, Kent (late K. D. Gds.), a son.

30. At Merton Hall, Thetford, the Lady Walsingham, a dau.

SEPTEMBER.

1. At Longford Rectory, Derbyshire, the lady of the Rev. T. A. Anson, a dau.

3. At Uppington House, Stamford, the Hon. Mrs. Bertie, a son.

4. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Poltimore, a dau.

— At the Piræus of Athens, the lady of W. B. Neale, esq., H.M.'s Consul for Continental Greece, a son.

5. At Hendon, Middlesex, the lady of Rear-Admiral Edward Stanley, a son.

— At Abbess Roding Rectory, the lady of the Rev. Lawrence Capel-Cure, a dau.

— At Whitkirk, Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Wand, a dau.

6. At 13, Belgrave-square, the Lady Isabella Stewart, a son.

— At Harling Rectory, Thetford, Nor-

BIRTHS.

folk, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. J. Harbord, a son.

6. At Cheltenham, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. O. Brown Constable, a dau.

7. At Stoke-place, Mrs. Rich. Howard Vyse, a dau.

8. At Simla, the lady of Lieut.-Col. C. H. Blunt, a dau.

— At Simla, the lady of Major Connell, R.A., a son.

— In Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, a dau.

13. At Barton Mills, Suffolk, the Hon. Mrs. Abraham, a dau.

14. At Hyde, Gloucestershire, the lady of Henry D. Ricardo, esq., a son.

— At King William's Town, British Kaffraria, the lady of Col. Arthur Horne, 2nd Batt., 13th Light Infantry, a son.

15. At Stanford Court, Worcestershire, the Lady Winnington, a dau., stillborn.

— At Eaton-place, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bruce, unatt., late 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, a dau.

— At Bronwylfa, Exmouth, (the residence of Vice-Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby), the lady of M. Fortescue Moresby, esq., R.N., a son.

16. At Chatham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. McKillop, R.M. Light Infantry, a son.

17. At 8, Ely-place, Dublin, the Lady Frances Tremayne, a son.

—. In Great Cumberland-place, the Hon. Mrs. Green Wilkinson, a dau.

19. At Tythegson Court, Glamorganshire, the lady of Arthur Owen Lord, esq., a dau.

21. At Cambridge, the lady of Professor Stokes, a dau.

22. At Portledge, near Bideford, the Lady Mary Crosse, a dau.

— At Ardvorlich, Perthshire, Mrs. Robert Drummond, a son.

— At Dovenby Hall, Cumberland, the lady of Frecheville L. Ballantine Dykes, esq., a dau.

— At Auchenbowie House, Stirlingshire, Mrs. Buller Elphinstone, a dau.

23. At Corfu, the lady of Major T. de Courcy Hamilton, V.C., a son.

— In Hyde-park-square, the lady of A. D. Coleridge, esq., a dau.

24. Lucy, the lady of Edward Peacock, esq., F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, a son.

— At Fredericton, New Brunswick, the lady of Major McKay Rynd, 62nd Regt., a son.

26. At Didlington-park, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. Charles Lawrence, of Tolleshunt Knights Rectory, Essex, a dau.

26. At Canterbury, the lady of Major Bowlby, 64th Regt., a son.

— At Dover Hall, near Arundel, the ady of F. M. Baker, 10th Regt., H.M.'s Indian Forces, Bengal Establishment, a son.

27. At Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Scudamore, C.B., 14th (King's) Hussars, a son.

— In Hertford-street, May-fair, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Cooper, a dau.

28. At Simla, the lady of Capt. A. R. Fuller R.A., Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, a son.

29. At Rock House, Sheerness, the lady of Capt. Luard, R.N., a dau.

30. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Joshua MacEvoy, a dau.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Wm. Monteath Scott, esq., of Ancrum, a dau.

OCTOBER.

1. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, the lady of Frederic Hamilton, esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Germanic Confederation, a son.

— At Portsmouth, the lady of Capt. C. Milligan, A.D.C., a dau.

2. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mrs. Hervey St. John Mildmay, a dau.

— At Pishiobury, Herts, the lady of B. B. Colvin, esq., a dau.

3. At Brighton, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Clark, K.H., a dau.

— At Jersey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Rose, 2nd Queen's Royals, a dau.

— At Royal-crescent, Notting-hill, the lady of Capt. G. A. Bedford, R.N., a dau.

5. At Palazzo Serlupi, Rome, Cecilia Marchesa Serlupi, dau. of the late Sir James Fitzgerald, bart., a son and heir.

— At Gillingham, Kent, the lady of Major Lovell, C.B., Roy. Eng., a son.

6. At Edinburgh, Lady Mackenzie, of Gairlech, a son.

7. At Eastdon, Starcross, Exeter, the Hon. Mrs. Byron Cary, a dau.

— At Kurrachee, the lady of W. S. Merewether, C.B., a son.

9. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain David Limond, Bengal Engineers, a son.

— In Eccleston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Hobart, a dau.

— At Sutton House, in Holderness, the lady of G. W. M. Liddell, esq., a son and heir.

10. At Murree, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bright, H.M.'s 19th Regt., a dau.

BIRTHS.

10. In Hertford-street, May-fair, the Hon. Mrs. Frances Stonor, a dau.

11. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the Lady Decies, a dau.

— At Kirby-under-Dale Rectory, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. T. J. Monson, a dau.

— At Stoke, Devonport, the lady of Capt. Pilkington Jackson, R.A., a son.

12. At Ottershaw Park, Chertsey, Lady Colebrook, a son.

— At Trivandrum, Travancore, the lady of Major Greenaway, Madras Staff Corps, a dau.

14. At Ascreavie, Kirriemuir, N.B., the lady of Major W. B. Young, late R.A., a dau.

15. At Dublin, the Lady Victoria Mary Kirwan, a dau.

— At Glencairn Abbey, Waterford, the lady of Col. Bushe, a dau.

16. At Woolwich, the lady of Col. Burrows, R.A., a dau.

— At Umballah, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Moir, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, a son.

— In Grove-end-road, N.W., the lady of Capt. R. A. Oliver, R.N., a son.

— At Malta, the lady of Major Webber Smith, 22nd Regt., a dau.

— At Dover, the lady of Capt. J. Laurence Bolton, R.A., a dau.

17. At Bewick Folly, Northumberland, the lady of John Riddle, esq., a son.

— At Portsmouth Dockyard, the Hon. Mrs. George Grey, a dau.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Major Charles Inge, a dau.

18. At Knott's-green, Leyton, Essex, the lady of Joseph Gurney Barclay, esq., a dau.

19. At Warnham Court, Horsham, the lady of Sir J. Henry Pelley, bart., a son.

— In Dublin, the Lady Lurgan, a dau.

— At Highbury-park North, the lady of William Foster, esq., late Capt. 11th Hussars, twin daus.

— At Barthomley, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. George Arkwright, a son.

— At Byfleet, Surrey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Larkins, late H.M.'s Bengal Army, a son.

— At the Manor House, Purse Caundel, Dorset, the lady of Capt. Amyatt Brown, late 5th Lancers, a dau.

20. The Lady Nigel Kennedy, a dau.

22. In Chesterfield-street, May-fair, the Hon. Mrs. Okeover, a dau.

24. At Bedhampton, Hants, the lady of Captain Haynes, R.N., a son.

25. At Shahjehanpore, the lady of Arthur Cory, a son.

26. At Kirkmichael House, Dumfriesshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Luke White, M.P., a son.

— At Sway House, near Lymington, Hants, the lady of Lieut.-Col. O. A. Grimstone, a son.

— At Monkstown, Cork, the lady of Major Cornwall, late 93rd Highlanders, a son.

— At the Grange, Belgrave, Leicestershire, the lady of Major Chester, a son.

— At Rostrevor, the lady of Captain Moore, Royal Lancashire Art., a son.

27. At Branston Rectory, Lincoln, the Hon. Mrs. A. S. Leslie Melville, a dau.

— At Woolwich, the lady of Maj.-Gen. Tuite, R.A., a son.

— In Berkeley-square, the lady of George Glynn Petre, esq., H.M.'s Secretary of Legation at Hanover, a son.

— At the Royal Laboratory, Gosport, the lady of Capt. Bayly, R.A., a dau.

28. At Swynnerton Park, the lady of Basil Fitzherbert, esq., a son.

29. In Eaton-place West, Mrs. Robert Capel Cure, a son.

— The lady of John Humffreys Parry, esq., serjeant-at-law, a son.

30. At Fermoy, co. Cork, the lady of Major Godley, a son.

— At Castle-hill, Devon, the Countess Fortescue, a son.

31. At Dover, the lady of Archibald Hamilton Bell, esq., R.A., a son.

— In New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of W. G. Romaine, esq., C.B., Secretary to the Admiralty, a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Rutland-gate, the Lady William Compton, a dau.

— At Aberdeen, the Hon. Lady Abercromby, of Birkenbog and Forglen, a son.

3. At 8, Grafton-street, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a dau.

— At Farnham, Surrey, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Hugh Clifford, a dau.

— At Bert House, Kildare, the residence of Gen. Lord Downes, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, a dau.

4. At 13, Hereford-street, Park-lane, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, a son.

— At the Vicarage, Barrow-on-Humber, the Hon. Mrs. Machell, a son.

— At Balham, Surrey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Grant, a son.

5. In Oxford-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Slingsby Bethell, twin sons.

BIRTHS.

5. In Oxford-terr., Hyde-park, the lady of Capt. H. B. Young, R.N., a son.

6. At Nynee Tal, Bengal, the lady of Major Charles Vesey Bunbury, H.M.'s 82nd Regt., a son.

7. In Eaton-sq., Lady Emily Cavendish, a dau.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of Col. Clement A. Edwards, C.B., 49th Regt., a son.

— The lady of Bulkley J. Mackworth Praed, esq., a son.

8. At Bray, the lady of Col. D. M. Stewart, a dau.

— At Athlone, the lady of Capt. Geo. Hamilton Gordon, Roy. Eng., a son.

9. At Deer Park, Devon, the Lady Frances Lindsay, a son.

— At Sandgate, the lady of Major Van Straubenzee, A.D.C., a son.

11. At 4, Devonshire-place, Portland-place, the lady of Gen. Sir John Aitchison, a son.

12. The lady of the Hon. W. Harbord, a son.

15. At Edinburgh, the lady of the Hon. George Frederick Boyle, a dau.

16. At Shoeburyness, the lady of Col. W. B. Gardner, R.A., a dau.

— At Chelsea College, the lady of Capt. Jerrard Napier, R.N., a son.

— At Brighton, the widow of Capt. Arthur Wm. Garnett, of H.M.'s Bengal Engineers, a dau.

17. At Sydney House, Southampton, the residence of her mother, the lady of Major Hoare, a dau.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Major George Chesney, Bengal Engineers, a son.

18. At Clevedon, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Maxwell Hyslop, a dau.

— At Tiperah, Bengal, the lady of Ross L. Mangles, V.C., Bengal Civil Service, a son.

19. At Sealkote, Punjab, the lady of Major J. A. Gore, 71st H.L.I., a dau.

21. At Keiskama Hoek, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Capt. Montague Barton, 85th Light Infantry, a son.

— At Parkhurst, Isle of White, the lady of Capt. Slade, 100th Foot, a dau.

22. In Eaton-sq., Mrs. Goulburne, a dau.

23. At Mansfield-street, the Hon. Mrs. Liddell, a dau.

— At Beaumaris, the lady of Major Hague, a dau.

24. At 1, Grafton-street, the Countess of Cork, of twins, a son and heir and dau.

— At King William's Town, the lady of Simeon Jacobs, esq., H.M.'s Attorney-Gen. for British Kaffraria, a son.

24. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of St. George Tucker, esq., Commissioner, a son.

25. At 2, Gloucester-place, Portman-sq., the lady of Sir Charles Roderic M'Grigor, bart., a son.

— At 29, Upper Brook-street, the lady of Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Cephalonia, the lady of Col. Charles Elmhirst, 9th Regt., 2nd Battal., a son.

— At Meadowfield Cottage, Inverness, the lady of Col. D. M. Bethune, late 9th Foot, a son.

— At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. C. R. Pennington, Adj. 13th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

27. In Upper Harley-street, Mrs. Temple Frere, a dau.

28. At New Westminster, British Columbia, the lady of Col. Moody, R.E., a dau.

29. The Marchioness of Huntly, of twin daus.

30. At Castle Forbes, Aberdeenshire, the lady of Major-Gen. Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., a dau.

— At 1, Great Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Wm. Beckett Denison, a son.

DECEMBER.

3. At Hertingfordbury Rectory, Hertford, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a dau.

— At Dinapore, Bengal, the lady of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Willis, C.B., 38th Regt., a dau.

4. At Fettercairne, Kincardineshire, the seat of Sir John Stuart-Forbes, bart., the Hon. Mrs. Trefusis, a dau.

5. At Manor House, St. John's-wood, the lady of Major-Gen. Sir J. Hearsey, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Charles Fellowes, R.N., H.M.S. *Revenge*, a son.

6. At Westbourne Lodge, Harrow-rd., the lady of the Rev. Fred. Manners Stopford, a son.

7. In Portland-place, the Lady Cecilia Bingham, a son.

— At West Park, Elgin, the Hon. Mrs. Lewis Grant, a dau.

— At Southsea, Hants, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Fitz-Maurice, a son.

MARRIAGES.

7. At Downton, Radnorshire, the lady of Sir Edward Cockburne, bart., a son.

— At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. Bainbridge, 17th Lancers, a son.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Wm. Copeland Capper, esq., Deputy Commissioner, a son.

9. At the residence of Sir Wm. Worsley, bart., Harley-street, Mrs. Arthington Worsley, relict of Arthington Worsley, esq., Ovingham, a son.

10. In Berkeley-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Maynard, a dau.

— At Bolundshuhur, N.W.P., the lady of Capt. F. A. C. Knyvett, a dau.

— At Burnside, Mauritius, the lady of Capt. Downes, R.A., a son.

11. At Niddrie House, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. De Moleyne, a son.

— At Rawul Pindee, the lady of Capt. Gordon Alexander, 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, a son.

12. At St. Helena, the lady of Capt. J. B. H. Rainier, St. Helena Regt., a son.

13. At Belgaum, Bombay, the lady of Capt. J. J. Combe, a son.

14. In Eccleston-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Russell, a dau.

15. At Worsboro' Hall, Barnsley, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Stuart Wortley, a dau.

— At the Old Hall, Beeley, Derbyshire, the lady of Augustus Mayhew, esq., a son.

16. At Lamas, Kent, Mrs. Lubbock, a son.

18. At Hurstbourne Park, the Countess of Portsmouth, a dau.

— At Chaddlewood, the Hon. Mrs. Soltan-Symons, a dau.

— At Aden, the lady of Major Gordon Cameron, 4th (the King's Own) Regt., of Nea House, Christchurch, Hants, a dau.

19. In John-street, Berkeley-sq., the lady of E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, esq., M.P., a dau.

20. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Fred. Weston Peile, Beng. Eng., a son.

21. In Eaton-place, Lady Cavins, a son.

— At Gibraltar, the lady of Capt. Freeling, R.A., Colonial Secretary, a dau.

22. At Tabreez, the lady of K. E. Abbot, H.M.'s Consul-Gen., a dau.

— At Secunderabad, Deccan, the lady of Capt. Waymouth, 17th Lancers, a son.

23. In Eaton-sq., the Hon. Mrs. Tremayne, a dau.

24. At Hoshiarpore, Punjab, the lady of Capt. Ralph Young, Beng. Eng., Deputy-Commissioner, a dau.

26. At Edinburgh, the Countess of Southesk, a son.

— Lady Norreys, a son.

27. At Larchfield, Farnham, the lady of Major-Gen. Lawrence, C.B., a son.

29. In Hyde-park-street, the Lady Catherine Hamilton Russell, a son and heir.

— At Plymouth, the lady of Col. Evan Maberly, C.B., R.A., a son.

— At Simla, the lady of Capt. Falkland G. E. Warren, R.A., a dau.

31. At Edinburgh, the Lady Mary Hope Vere, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

1860.

NOVEMBER.

28. At Taurarua, New Zealand, Matthew Fortescue Moresby, esq., R.N., son of Vice-Admiral Sir Fairfax Moresby, K.C.B., to Caroline, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Charles Emilius Gold.

1861.

JANUARY.

On New Year's Day, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John Walter, esq., M.P., to Flora, third dau. of the late James Monro Macnabb, esq., of Highfield Park, Hants.

1. At Wimborne Minster, Cornwall, son of the late Sir Richard Simeon, bart., to Mary, dau. of T. B. Evans, esq., of North Tuddenham, Norfolk, and Dean, Oxon.

— At Lusk, co. Dublin, Capt. Chas. Douglass Waddett, of H.M.'s Madras Art., to Emma, dau. of Wm. Reeves, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Lusk.

2. At Deyrah, N.W. Provinces, Bengal, Wm. Jas. Money, esq., to Emily, dau. of Brigadier-General Gray, B.A.

3. At St. Paul's Church, Wilton-place, Major David Mortimer Murray, 64th Regt., to Ida, dau. of the late Lewis Fenton, esq., of Underbank, Yorkshire, M.P. for Huddersfield.

MARRIAGES.

3. At the Rectory, East Woodhay, Hants, Capt. Paget J. Bourke, 11th Regt., to Henrietta Wilhelmina, dau. of the late Col. Hugh Griffiths, H.E.I.C.S.

— At Downton, Wilts, William Eyre Matcham, esq., to Mary Elizabeth, dau. of Henry L. Long, esq., of Hampton Lodge, near Farnham, and the Lady Catherine Long.

4. At St. Olave's, York, Lieut. Clephane L. Richardson, 58th Regt. H.M.'s Beng. Army, to Laura Kate, dau. of Lieut.-Col. T. Ditmas, late of H.M.'s Madras Art.

5. At the Parish Church, Stopham, Major Richard England, 55th Regt., to Philadelphia Jane Barttelot, dau. of Geo. Barttelot, esq., of Stopham House, in the county of Sussex.

7. At St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Hampstead, William Henry Gunning Bagshawe, esq., to Harriet Theresa, dau. of Clarkson Stanfield, esq., R.A.

— At the Catholic Chapel, Arundel, James R. Hope Scott, esq., Q.C., to Lady Victoria Fitzalan Howard.

— At the Cathedral, Calcutta, Major Henry Lloyd Evans, 17th Bombay N.I., and Deputy Commis. in Oude, to Lydia Harriet, dau. of George Parry, esq., of Douro Villas, Cheltenham.

8. At Kingsland, Patrick Joseph Connel Flynn, esq., of the Military Store Department, Tower, to Mary Jane, dau. of John Bernard Locke, esq., and niece of the late Joseph Locke, esq., M.P. for Honiton.

— At Carham, John Collingwood, esq., late of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, to Jane, dau. of John Lumsden, esq., of Learmouth.

— At Chilver's-Coton Vicarage, Dr. Francis Bowen, son of Chief Justice the Hon. Edward Bowen, of Quebec, Canada, to Constantia Caroline, dau. of the late Robert Shore Milnes Sewell, esq., and granddau. of the late Chief Justice the Hon. Jonathan Sewell, Canada.

— At Barmeath, co. Louth, the Hon. Jenico Preston, son of Viscount Gormanston, to the Hon. Ismay Bellew, third dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Bellew.

9. At St. Michael's, Limerick, Col. Chas. Elmhirst, commanding 2nd Batt., 9th Regt., to Frances Dorothea, dau. of Robt. Hunt, esq., of Limerick.

10. At Stephen-the-Martyr, Avenue Road, Regent's-park, Henry Mapleton, esq., M.D., Deputy Inspect.-Gen. Army Medical Department, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Sir Thos. Marrable.

11. At Sunning Hill, Lieut. J. G. Graham McHardy, R.N., to Julia, dau. of Wm. May, esq., of Fir Grove, Sunning Hill.

12. At the British Legation, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Major F. S. Vacher, 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regt., to Eliza Henrietta Augusta, dau. of Sir Fred. Wm. Frankland, bart.

— At St. James', Paddington, Standish G. Rowley, esq., Sylvan Park, Meath, to Frances Macnaghten, dau. of the Hon. John C. Erskine.

15. At Ipsden, Oxfordshire, Capt. Arth. W. Garnett, H.M.'s Beng. Eng., to Mary Wood, dau. of the late Edward Sylvester Burnard, esq., of Crewkerne, Somersetshire.

16. At Settrington, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry Ruck Keene, Vicar of Bartley, Suffolk, to Harriet Helen, dau. of Archdeacon Long.

— At St. Paul's, Withington, Colin George Ross, esq., to Christian Alexandrina Paton, dau. of Chas. Paton Henderson, esq., of Withington Hall, Lancashire.

17. At St. Thomas's, Portman-square, Sir John Newdigate Ludford Chetwode, bart., of Oakley, Staffordshire, and of Chetwode Manor, Bucks, to Arabella Phillis, widow of James Reade, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Scott, esq., eldest son of Sir William Scott, bart., M.P., of Ancrum, to Amelia Murray Monteath, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Monteath Douglas, C.B., of Douglas Support, and Stonebyres, Lanarkshire.

— At St. Barnabas, Kensington, Capt. Vernon Brabazon Dean Carter, B.A., to Lucy, dau. of William John Charlton, esq., of Cheltenham.

19. At Watton, Norfolk, Major James Hay Wodehouse, to Annette Fanny, dau. of William Massey, esq., of Watton.

22. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, the Rev. Thomas Stone Carnsew, to Frances Hallett, dau. of the late Sir John Edward Honywood, bart., of Evington Place, Kent.

— At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, the Hon. George Waldegrave, to the Countess of Rothes.

— At Burton, Westmoreland, the Rev. Charles James Satterthwaite, to Victoria Susan, dau. of Edmund George Hornby, esq., of Dalton Hall, near Burton.

23. At East Ravendale, Lincolnshire, Capt. Stewart A. Cleeve, 51st (King's Own) Light Inf., and Brig.-Major to the Queen's British Troops, Bombay, to

Maria, dau. of the late John Mush, esq., of Scarborough.

24. At St. John's Church, Calcutta, William McGregor, esq., to Jane Margaret, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. G. Holmes, C.B.

— At Wimborne Minster, Major Mulock, H.M.'s 70th Regt., to Julia Florentia, dau. of the late Lieut. John Leigh Doyle Sturt, H.M.'s Beng. Eng., and granddau. of the late Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B.

— At Wanstead, Lazar Josef Constantine, esq., son of Lady Congleton, to Elizabeth Ann, dau. of the late George Finnis, esq., and niece of Ald. Finnis.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Richard Howell, esq., to Sarah, widow of Cuthbert Collingwood Hall, esq., and granddau. of the late Admiral Lord Collingwood.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, W. G. Romaine, esq., C.B., Secretary to the Admiralty, to Phebe, dau. of Henry Tennant, esq., Cadoxton Lodge, Glamorganshire.

— At Llangattock, Vibon Avel, Monmouthshire, Lieut. Cornwallis Wykeham Martin, R.N., to Anne Catherine, dau. of John Rolls, esq., of the Hendre, Monmouthshire.

— At Christleton, Joseph Kennerly, esq., of Tattenhall, Cheshire, to Elizabeth Bennett, dau. of Hugh Bennett Briscoe, esq., of Christleton Old Hall, Cheshire.

26. At Georgetown, Augustus Frederick Gore, Assistant Government Secretary of the Colony, Private Secretary and A.D.C. to the Governor, to Eliza Arabella Austin, dau. of the Bishop.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Capt. H.S.H. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe Langenberg, R.N., to Laura Williamina, dau. of Admiral Sir George F. Seymour, G.C.B.

— At Stoke-next-Guildford, Edward Baldwin Wake, esq., of H.M.'s 3rd Beng. Light Cav., to Mary, dau. of Ross Donnelly Mangles, esq., of Woodbridge, Surrey, Member of the Council of India.

29. At Christ Church, Craven Hill, Edmund Augustus Blundell, esq., late Governor of Singapore and Malacca, to Meliora Mynors, dau. of the late H. H. Farmar, esq., of Dunsenane, co. Wexford.

FEBRUARY.

2. At Agra, Lieut-Col. Charles Vernon Oxendon, Rifle Brig., to Norah L., dau. of Martin H. Gubbins, esq., B.C.S.

5. At St. Mary's, Monmouth, the Rev. William Dyke, B.D., Fellow of Jesus College, and Rector of Bagendon, Gloucestershire, to Anne, dau. of the late Charles Morgan, esq., of Dixton, Monmouthshire.

5. At Kensington Church, Henry Brackenbury, esq., R.A., to Emilia, widow of the late Reginald Morley, esq., and dau. of Edmund Halswell, esq., of Kensington-gate, Hyde-park.

6. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Brig.-Gen. Lord George Paget, C.B., to Louisa, dau. of Charles Heneage, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Heneage.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, George Henry Finch, esq., to Emily Eglantine, dau. of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Balfour.

7. At Graham's Town, South Africa, the Rev. William Greenstock, of St. Matthew's Mission, Keiskama Hoek, to Frances Ellen, dau. of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Graham's Town.

— At Charlton, Devon, Oswald C. Arthur, esq., to Elizabeth Fortescue Mary, dau. of Capt. Wells, R.A., of Slade House, Devon.

— At the Chapel Royal, Windsor Park, Capt. Ferguson, Gren. Guards, son of Adm. and the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, to Nina Maria, dau. of Col. the Hon. A. N. and Lady Mary Hood.

— At Wyke Regis, Dorset, the Rev. R. Francis Lynes, to Louisa Eliza Josephina, dau. of Robert Hassell Swaffield, esq., High Sheriff for the county.

— At Barbadoes, Major John Thomas Dalyell, 21st R.N.B. Fusiliers, to Constance Louisa, dau. of the Right Rev. Thos. Pary, D.D., Bishop of Barbadoes.

— At Funchal, Madeira, E. H. Landon, M.A., to Mary Jane, dau. of the late John Forbes, esq., of Castle New, Edingglassie, Aberdeenshire, and sister of the late Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.

11. At Georgetown, Demerara, the Rev. Charles Morgan, Sub-Warden of Bishop's College, to Mary Sarah Elizabeth, dau. of Erasmus Robertson, esq.

— At the Chapel of the British Embassy, Paris, the Earl of Lincoln to Miss Hope, dau. of Henry T. Hope, esq., of Deepdene.

— At St. Mary's, Bayswater, the Rev. Wm. Winchester, M.A., to Elizabeth Maria Lowther, relict of Major the Hon. R. B. P. Byng.

12. At St. Thomas's Church, Winchester, Capt. Edward Augustus Stotherd, 60th (King's Royal) Rifles, to Frances Evelyn, dau. of Charles M. Deane, esq., of Winchester.

MARRIAGES.

14. At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, George Henry Lawrence, B.C.S., to Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. R. Staveley, Prebendary of St. Munchin's, Limerick.

20. At Blackwood, Dumfriesshire, N.B., Major Robertson Larkins, H.M.B.A., to Fanny Eliza, dau. of the late George Dougal, esq.

21. At St. Marylebone Church, Arthur Julius Pollock, esq., M.D., son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, to Ellen, dau. of the late Charles Bailey, esq., of North Devon.

— At Littlebourne, Kent, Col. J. W. Armstrong, C.B., to Laura, dau. of Denne Denne, esq., Elbridge House, Kent.

— At Wortham, Capt. Robert Bruce, Chichester, 81st Regt., to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas D'Eye Betts, of Matham Hall.

23. At the British Consulate, at Nice, France, Lieut.-Col. William C. Chester Master, C.B., of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, to Madeline Harriet Louisa, dau. of Sir William Curtis, Bart.

— At Donnybrook, Capt. William Cooper, esq., 70th Regt., to Mary, dau. of Joseph Watkins, esq., Elm Park, co. Dublin.

28. At Pyle, Glamorganshire, Arthur Champion Philips Willyams, esq., of Truro and Carmanton Park, Cornwall, to Charlotte Elizabeth Longueville, dau. of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones.

MARCH.

2. At Marylebone Church, Alexander Young Spearman, esq., to Louisa Ann Caroline Amelia, dau. of the late Edward Pellew Mainwaring, esq.

6. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Capt. Frederick Carr Swinnerton Dyer, 17th Regt., son of Sir Thomas Dyer, bart., to Selenah Maria Ann Richards, dau. of the late Rev. E. D. Windsor Richards.

14. At the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, Charles Wye, son of the Hon. E. C. Weekes, to Sarah, dau. of David Jones, esq., Dynevor-terrace, Hyde-pk., Sydney.

— At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Angelo Collen, son of Sir George Hayter, Knt. and K.S.L., to Augusta, dau. of Sir Richard Charles Kirby, C.B., late Accountant-Gen. of the Army.

15. At Paris, Alfred Thompson, late of H.M. 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, to Alice, dau. of the Prince de Turscharoff, of Nonnay, Ardèche, France.

16. At Dinapore, Capt. Walter Colquhoun Grant, esq., 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Jane Eliza, dau. of the late Ven. John Williams, Archdeacon of Cardigan.

19. At Kensington, Lieut-Col. Oakes, 12th Royal Lancers, to Frances, dau. of the late J. L. K. Lennox, esq., of Lennox Castle, N.B.

20. At St. Héliers, Jersey, Capt. J. Richards Welstead, esq., of Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, late 7th Dragoon Guards, to Brenda Fanny, dau. of Col. Wyatt, H.M.'s 65th Regt.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. James T. Fitzmaurice, R.N., son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Orkney, to Frances R. Ouseley, dau. of Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., LL.D.

— At Mauldslie Castle, Lanarkshire, Major Randle Joseph Feilden, 60th Rifles, to Jane Campbell, dau. of James Hozier, esq., of Mauldslie.

25. At Holy Trinity Church, Chester, Lieut. Francis Hallowell Inglefield, esq., 38th Regt. B.N.I., son of the late Adm. Inglefield, C.B., to Hannah Moore, dau. of the late Samuel Johnston, esq.

26. At Kingston Church, Capt. John Wynter James Gifford, 21st Fusiliers, to Margaret Hamilton, dau. of the late Rev. Frederic Urquhart.

27. At the British Legation in Stuttgard, Alexander Graham-Dunlop, esq., Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at the Court of Austria, to Mary Elizabeth Guise Gordon, widow of the late Patrick Spence, esq., of St. James's, Jamaica.

APRIL.

2. At the Roman Catholic Church of St. John's, Black Rock, near Dublin, the Right Hon. Rickard Deasy, Baron of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, to Monica, dau. of the late Hugh O'Connor, esq., of Sackville-street.

— At Hove Church, near Brighton, the Hon. Mr. Pomeroy, son of Viscount Harberton, to Florence Wallace, dau. of William Wallace Legge, esq., of Malone House, co. Antrim, Ireland.

— At St. Stephen's, Bayswater, Samuel Newman, esq., of Granville Lodge, Lewisham, to Eliza Maria, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Richard West, Madras Army.

— At Marylebone Church, Alexander Young, son of Sir Alexander Spearman, bart., to Louisa Ann Caroline Amelia,

dau. of the late Edward Pellew Mainwaring, esq.

2. At East Quantoxhead, John Blommart, esq., to Fanny Harriett, dau. of the Rev. Alexander Fownes Lutterell, Rector of East Quantoxhead.

3. At Edinburgh, William Robertson, esq., of Auchinroach, Morayshire, to Jane, dau. of the Hon. Lord Ardmillan.

4. At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, the Rev. Morris Edgar Stanborough, M.A., to Augusta Herries, dau. of Sir Alexander Young Spearman, bart.

— At King's Worthy, Hants, Charles Joachim Baron Hambro, of Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire, and of Roehampton, Surrey, to Eliza Frances, widow of Hervey Harris Greathed, esq., and dau. of T. J. Turner, esq., of Worthy Park, near Winchester.

— At Leixlip, co. Kildare, Edward Campbell Stuart, son of Lady Henry Moore and the late Edward Henry Cole, esq., to Olivia Anne, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, Rector of Clonfeacle, co. Tyrone.

— At St. James's, Paddington, the Rev. J. S. Baird, M.A., to Louisa Fitz-Gerald, dau. of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L., Oxford.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edgar Bury, esq., to Cicely Abigail, relict of the late Henry Bullock, esq., of Faulkborne Hall, Essex, and dau. of the late Sir Edward Bowyer Smijth, bart., of Mill Hall, Essex.

— At Prestbury, Gloucestershire, R. F. Eaton Edeveain, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Elizabeth Zilpah, widow of Sir Arthur de Capel Broke, bart., of Great Oakley Hall, Northamptonshire.

— At Leamington, John Scarletta Campbell, esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Sir George Campbell, to Emma Benyon, dau. of the late Thomas Ferguson, esq.

— At Rugby, Major Jordan, 34th Regt., to Louisa, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Alexander Fraser.

— At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Capt. Morden Eden, R.A., to Georgina Louisa Helen, dau. of Col. Pester, R.A.

— At St. Kilda, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, the Hon. John R. Bailey, late Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Postmaster-Gen. of the colony, to Jane, dau. of William Rainsford, esq., of Whitley, Surrey.

6. At Chew Magna, the Rev. Edward Octavius Tyler, M.A., Vicar of Portbury, Somerset, to Charlotte Georgiana, dau. of the Rev. Edward A. Ommanney, M.A., Vicar of Chew Magna and Prebendary of Wells.

8. By special licence, at St. Andrew's Chapel, Brighton, the Baron De Teissier, to Catherine Margaret, dau. of the late Thomas Walpole, esq., and Lady Margaret Walpole, of Stagbury, Surrey.

9. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, John Lennard, esq., to Isabella Jane, dau. of the late Sir John Lambton Loraine, bart., of the county of Northumberland.

— At Crickhowell, Breconshire, Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, bart., of Glanusk Park, to Mary Ann, dau. of Henry Lucas, esq., M.D., Glan-yr-afon.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Frederick Cecil, son of the late Sir C. H. Alderson, Baron of the Exchequer, to Catherine Gwladys, dau. of the late Sir J. J. Guest, bart., M.P., Dowlais.

— At St. James's, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Lock, bart., C.B., 7th Highlanders, to Emily Vduy, dau. of James Brebner, esq., Advocate, Aberdeen.

— At East Markham, Notts, Edward Mason Wrench, esq., 12th Royal Lancers, to Anne Eliza, dau. of the late William Kirke, esq., of the Hall, Markham, and niece of Sir Thos. Woollaston White, bt.

— At Symons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Algernon F. R. de Horsey, of H.M.S. *Brisk*, to Caroline Augusta, dau. of Capt. Andrew Drew, R.N.

11. At Rathmines Catholic Church, Dublin, John Esmonde, esq., M.P., of Ballynestragh, co. Wexford, and Pembrokestown, co. Waterford, to Louisa, dau. of the late Henry Grattan, esq.

— At All Saints', Fulham, the Rev. Edmund Batty, to Frances Beatrice, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.

— At Holy Trinity, Marylebone, Capt. Fife, Bombay Engineers, to Katharine Alice, dau. of the late Robert Wharton, esq.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq., Quintin William Francis, son of the late Horace Twiss, esq., to Fanny Shelley, dau. of W. H. Covey, esq., of Wilton-st., Belgrave-sq.

— At St. Alphage's, Greenwich, Gustavus C. Cornwall, esq., Secretary to the General Post-office in Ireland, to Elizabeth Grace, dau. of Sir William Cunningham C. Dalyell, bart., of Binns, Linlithgowshire.

16. At Mamhead, Devon, the Right Hon. Lord Churston, to Caroline, dau. of the late Sir Robert William Newman, bart.

17. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly,

MARRIAGES.

Capt. Blackett, Coldstream Guards, to Georgiana Frances Corbet, dau. of the late Sir Andrew Corbet, bart.

17. At Hurst Church, near Ashton-under-Lyne, James G. Roscoe, esq., of Ashton-under-Lyne, grandson of the late William Roscoe, esq., to Mary Ann, dau. of the late Robert Whittaker, esq., of Hurst.

— At Christ Church, Bayston Hill, the Rev. Lionel Corbet, to Frances Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Robert Hornby, of Lythwood Hall, Salop.

— At Wardour Castle, A. J. Tichborne, esq., son of Sir J. F. D. Tichborne, bart., of Tichborne Park, to the Hon. Teresa Mary, dau. of Lord and Lady Arundell, of Wardour.

20. At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Georgina Harvey, dau. of the late Sir Alex. Ramsay, to Major R. J. Hay, R.A.

23. At St. Thomas's Church, Portman-sq., Gordon Stonhouse Hughes, esq., late 92nd Highlanders, to Emma, dau. of James Bennett, esq., of Cadbury House, Somerset.

— At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Charles Webley Hope, Commander, R.N., to Ellen Evelyn Elizabeth, dau. of G. B. J. Jordan, esq., of Pigeonsford, Cardiganshire, and Ashdale, Pembrokeshire.

— At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, the Rev. W. Blunt, Rector of Bicknor, Kent, to Isabella Dorothea, dau. of the late A. Akers, esq., of Malling Abbey, Kent.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, C. C. Van Notten Pole, esq., son of Sir Peter Van Notten Pole, bart., of Todenham, Gloucestershire, to Frances Anna, dau. of the Rev. H. Rice.

— At Brighton, Maj. T. G. St. George, of the late Bengal Army, to Sarah Straghan, dau. of William L. Caldecot, esq., of Plas Llandegwining, Carnarvonshire.

25. At Fussa Chapel, near Killarney, Daniel O'Connell, esq., of Derrynane Abbey, eldest grandson of the "Liberator," and late High Sheriff of Kerry, to Isabella, dau. of Dennis Shine Lawler, esq., of Grenagh, Killarney.

27. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Edward Cunliffe, esq., to Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Tabor, esq., of Bovingdon Hall, Essex.

— At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, William J. Tonge, esq., to Anne Penelope, dau. of George Bird, esq., Bayshill Mansion, Cheltenham, and late Madras Civil Service.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Richmond Henty, esq., to Agnes Barbara, dau. of the Rev. Edward Reed, of Cheltenham, and granddau. of the late Sir Edwin B. Sandys, bart.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Col. Henry Ponsonby, Grenadier Guards, to the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Bulteel.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Edward Charles Baring, esq., to Louisa Emily Charlotte Bulteel.

— At Dalkeith, N.B., Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., Bombay Engineers, to Joanna, dau. of Robt. S. Moncrieff, esq., of Fossaway, Perthshire.

MAY.

1. At St. Martin's Church, Guernsey, Col. George Durnford, to Henrietta, dau. of M. de Courcy, esq., Havelet House.

2. At St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Charles Thomas Newton, esq., Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities at the British Museum, to Mary, dau. of Joseph Severn, esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Rome.

— At St. Mary's Church, W. Gunston-Gunston Maclean, Esq., of Upcott House and Freethy, Somerset, to Grace, dau. of the late William Marshall, esq.

— At Monkstown Church, Lieut. Ashley la Touche, R.N., to Sarah Julia, dau. of Col. Sir William Cox, D.L., of Coolcliffe, Wexford.

4. At Glanmire, Col. Pratt, C.B., 23rd R.W. Fusiliers, to Phebe, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Bury, of Brook Lodge and Carrigrenane, co. Cork.

7. At Coln St. Aldwyn's, Gloucestershire, John Talbot Dillwyn Llewelyn, esq., to Caroline Julia, dau. of the late Sir Michael Hicks Beach, bart.

— At the German Chapel, Islington, Nicholas Trübner, esq., of St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, to Cornelia, dau. of Octave Delepierre, esq., of Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Consul-Gen. and Secretary of Legation to the King of the Belgians.

8. At Clifton, Capt. Granville Lewin, of H.M.'s Indian Army, eldest son of the late Sir G. A. Lewin, Q.C., to Gertrude, dau. of the late Hon. Percy Pellew.

13. At St. Olave's, Exeter, F. W. R. Gordon, esq., son of Major-Gen. H. W. Gordon, Royal Artillery, to Frances, dau. of John Brendon, esq., The Priory, Exeter.

13. At Kinwarton Church, Warwickshire, Major Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, Royal Horse Artillery, to Mary Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir Charles J. Smith, bart.

14. At the Cathedral, Wells, Edmund Henry Dickenson, esq., to the Hon. Emily Dulcibella Eden.

— At St. Barnabas, Kensington, the Rev. Vere Broughton Smyth, rector of Bradfield, Suffolk, to Mary, dau. of Sir George Barrow, bart.

— At Clayton, Sussex, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Ile-Brewers, Somersetshire, to Louisa Decima, dau. of the late Rev. James King, of Staunton Park, Herefordshire.

15. At Holy Trinity, Brompton, Col. George Bryan Milman, 5th Fusiliers, to Mary Rose, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Walton, Col. of the 5th Fusiliers.

16. At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Henry Elrington, esq., grandson of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, to Mary M. Packenham, dau. of E. Marsh, esq., of Snave Manor, and Ivy Church, Kent, and Nethersole House, Bath.

18. At Singapore, J. Brooke Brooke, esq., of Sarawak, to Julia Caroline, dau. of the late Benjamin Welstead, esq.

20. At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Capt. James Menzies Clayhills Henderson, to Eugenia C., dau. of the late Vice-Admiral George Ed. Watts, C.B., of Alma House, Cheltenham.

21. At Martham Church, Norfolk, Thomas N. Fonnereau, esq., of Christ Church Park, Ipswich, to Blanche Editha, dau. of the Rev. George Pearse.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Granville Leveson Gower, esq., of Titsey Park, Surrey, to the Hon. Sophia Leigh, dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Leigh.

28. At Brighton, Charles Edmund Webber, esq., to the Hon. Alice Augusta Gertrude Hanbury-Tracy, dau. of Lord Sudeley.

30. At Kinnerley, the Ven. Henry Weir White, Archdeacon of Merionethshire, to Emily Katherine, dau. of the late Richard Richards, esq., M.P., of Caerynwch, Merionethshire.

— At the Cathedral, Ripon, the Rev. James Metcalfe, Incumbent of Knypersley, Staffordshire, to Anne Emily Goode, dau. of the Very Rev. the Dean of Ripon.

— At the Church of St. Pierre, and afterwards at the British Embassy, Paris, Eugène de Cantillon de Ballyhigne, of the Imperial Guard, son of the late Baron de Cantillon de Ballyhigne, to Georgina, dau. of the late Adolphus Cottin Murray and Lady Murray, of Ardeley, Bury, Hertfordshire.

JUNE.

1. At Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, Arthur Edward Turnour, esq., M.D., of Denbigh, North Wales, to Frances Helen, dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Edward John Turnour.

4. At Ingatestone, Thos. J. Eyre, esq., of Upper Court, co. Kilkenny, to the Lady Milford.

— At St. Mary's, Woolwich, G. Kepple Taylor, esq., Capt. R.A., to Adela, dau. of Gen. Coryton.

— At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brompton, A. Pollock Henry, esq., to Sarah Helena, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Ready, formerly Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man.

— At How Caple, Herefordshire, Humphrey Francis Mildmay, esq., M.P., to Sybella Harriet, dau. of George Clive, esq., M.P.

— At Kirkleatham, Yorkshire, the Rev. Henry Smith, Vicar of Easton Maudit, Northamptonshire, to Eliza Catherine, dau. of the late Col. Forbes Macbean, R.A., of the Old Hall, Kirkleatham.

5. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Major Richard M. Poulden, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Chief Justice the Hon. Sir Brenton Halliburton.

— At Valetta, Malta, Lieut. George William Cockburn, 42nd Royal Highlanders, son of the late Sir William Sarsfield R. Cockburn, bart., to Emily Sarah, dau. of the Rev. John Cleugh.

— At Aylesbury, the Rev. Basil Williams, Senior Fellow and Dean of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Catherine Mary, dau. of the late William John Wood, esq.

6. At Queenstown, Captain Duncan McNeill, Scots Greys, to Fanny Charlotte Emma, dau. of Rear-Adm. Charles and the Hon. Charlotte Georgiana Talbot.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Com. Mark Robert Pechell, R.N., son of the Rev. Horace and Lady Caroline Pechell, to Ellen Maria, dau. of C. Derby, esq.

— At the Catholic Church, Cheltenham, William, son of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, bart., to Clementina, dau. of the late Edmund Jerningham, esq.

— At Monken Hadley, John Phillips

Thomas, esq., to Julia Pauline, dau. of the late Sir Richard Plasket, K.C.M.G.

6. At Christ Church, Folkestone, the Rev. William Henry Carpendale, to Katherine Julia Ellen, dau. of the late Henry Hall Joy, esq., Q.C., of Hortham Park, Wilts, and Madame Chavannes, of Myerscough Hall, Lancashire.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Stanley Pipe Wolferstan, esq., of Statfold Hall, Staffordshire, to Elizabeth Steele, dau. of the late Shirley Steele Perkins, esq., of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, and Orton Hall, Leicestershire.

10. At Clifton, Arthur Davies Berrington, esq., of Pant-y-Goitre, Monmouthshire, to Ada, dau. of the late John Lane, esq., of Leyton Grange, Essex.

— At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Count Nicholas Rostovtzoff, Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, to Mary, dau. of Dr. Bridgman, Woolwich-common.

11. At Upperby Church, Carlisle, Rear-Adm. Pennell, of Ravenside, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Coleridge Hutchinson, esq., M.D.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Richard Hugh Stotherd, esq., R.E., to Caroline Frances, dau. of Thomas Wood, esq., Neasham House, Darlington.

— At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Thomas Roxburgh Polwhele, esq., M.A., to Fanny, dau. of the late Thomas Carne, esq.

13. At Taynton, Gloucestershire, Capt. A. G. Onslow, 97th Regt., to Mary, dau. of the late Sir John Owen, bart., M.P.

— At Bridstowe, Benjamin Greame Sadler, esq., of Belfast, to Catherine Harriet, dau. of Wm. Price, esq., of Benhall, co. Hereford.

— At Nether Winchendon, Bucks, Joseph Napier Higgins, esq., of New-square, Lincoln's-inn, to Sophia Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Tyringham Bernard, esq., M.P.

— At Folkestone, the Rev. Cloudesley Hughes D'Aeth, to Charlotte Russell, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Warburton.

— At the Rectory, Maiden-Newton, Dorset, Lieut.-Col. John A. Digby, to Diana Alicia, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. William H. Scott, Rector of Maiden-Newton, &c.

— At Hoddesdon, Donat John Hoste O'Brien, esq., to Martha Shepherd, dau. of the Rev. R. Morice, Incumbent of Hoddesdon.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. William Hutt, of Gibside, M.P., Paymaster-Gen. and Vice-President of the Board of Trade, to Fanny Anne Jane Hughes, dau. of the Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Stanhope, and niece of the Earl of Harrington.

18. At Kew, the Rev. Dacres Olivier, of the Manor House, Potterne, Wilts, to Emma Selina Eden, dau. of the Lord Bishop of Moray and Ross.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Pelham, son of the Earl of Chichester, to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of the Hon. Sir John Duncan Bligh, K.C.B.

— At North Cray Church, Nevile, son of Sir John W. Lubbock, bart., of High Elms, Farnborough, Kent, to Harriet Charlotte, dau. of Western Wood, esq., of North Cray Place, in the same county.

— At Hove, Capt. Robert William Piper, esq., late 46th Regt., to Mary Anne, dau. of Charles Vallance, esq., of West-street, Brighton.

20. At Danbury, Essex, Major George Gooch Clowes, 8th Hussars, son of Lieut.-Col. Clowes, late 3rd Dragoons, of Broughton Old Hall, Lancashire, to Susan Caroline Wigram, dau. of the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

— At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Capt. Hartopp, of the Roy. Horse Guards, son of E. B. Hartopp, esq., M.P., of Dalby Hall, Leicestershire, to Lina, dau. of the late Thomas Howe, esq.

— At Howth, Sir Charles Domville, bart., of Santry, to Lady Margaret St. Lawrence.

25. At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Major Fitzgerald, 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regt., to Amelia Augusta Elphinstone, dau. of the late Col. Elphinstone Holloway, C.B., Royal Engineers, of Belair.

— At Capernwray Church, the Hon. William Spencer Flower, son of Viscount Ashbrook, to Augusta Madeline Henrietta, dau. of George Marton, esq., of Capernwray Hall, Lancashire.

26. At St. James's Church, Paddington, Capt. Alexander Young Sinclair, esq., H.M.'s Bombay Army, son of Sir John Sinclair, bart., of Dunbeath, to Margaret Crichton, dau. of the late James Alston, esq.

— At the Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Henry David Erskine, esq., of Cardross, Perthshire, to Horatia Elizabeth, dau. of Major-Gen. and Lady Emily Seymour.

— At Monkstown, Dublin, Col. Kenneth Douglas Mackenzie, C.B., to Mary, dau. of Major-Gen. Colomb.

MARRIAGES.

27. At St. George's, Grenada, West Indies, Henry Sharpe, esq., Provost Marshal, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of the Hon. William Darnell Davis, Chief Justice of Grenada.

— At Dromshair, Edmond Yates Peel, esq., to Louisa Longridge, dau. of the late Henry Palmer, esq., of Shriff, co. Leitrim.

29. At Trinity Church, King William's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. J. C. Tyrwhitt Drake, A.D.C., 2nd Queen's Royals, to Emily Harriet Anna, dau. of Major-Gen. D'Urban of Newport, near Exeter, commanding in British Kaffraria.

JULY.

1. At Bishop's Lydeard, Somerset, Edward Raleigh King, esq., late Capt. 13th Light Dragoons, to Susanna Octavia, dau. of Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bart., of Sandhill Park, Somerset.

2. At St. Peter's, Notting-hill, Archibald Lewis Playfair, H.M.'s Bengal Army, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, LL.D., to Isabella, dau. of the late George Huntley Ord, of Manchester.

— At Affane, Waterford, Sir Charles Wheeler Cuff, bart., county Kilkenny, to the Hon. Pauline Stuart, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Stuart de Decies, of Dromana, county Waterford.

3. At Walesby, Notts, Sir George Macpherson Grant, bart., of Ballindalloch Castle, Morayshire, to Frances Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Roger Pocklington.

— At the Cathedral, Gibraltar, John Evans Freke Aylmer, esq., 8th (King's) Regt., to Frances Margarita, dau. of Jas. Thomson, esq., Hanseatic Consul.

4. At Magheragall Church, Captain Walter Welden, to Louisa Acheson, dau. of Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B.

— At Beachley, Gloucestershire, Edward, son of the late Very Rev. George Markham, D.D., Dean of York, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. John Rumsey, of Trellick, Monmouthshire.

6. At King William's Town, Stephen Henry Kenneth Wilson, esq., son of the late Hon. James Wilson, Chief Justice of Mauritius, to Anne Emma Matilda, dau. of Col. Maclean, C.B., Lieut.-Governor of British Kaffraria.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., T. W. Booker, esq., of Velindra, Glamorganshire, to Caroline Emily, dau. of the late Robert Lindsay, esq., of Glanafon.

— At Clapham, Frederick Pollock, esq., eldest son of General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to Laura Caroline, only surviving dau. of the late Henry Seymour Montagu, esq.

9. At Lyndhurst, the Rev. John Compton, Rector of Minesteed and Lyndhurst, to Laura, third dau. of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Burrard, bart.

— At the Oratory, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Capt. John Peyton, 18th Hussars, to Violet, dau. of Col. John Henry Pringle.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, Edwin James, esq., to Mrs. Hilliard.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Maj. Dickson, 13th Light Dragoons, and Belchester House, Coldstream, to Charlotte Maria, dau. of Lady Grey de Ruthyn and the late Hon. and the Rev. William Eden, and widow of Dudley Lord North.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, Charles Sutton, esq., to Alice, dau. of the late Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart., of Bosworth Park, Leicestershire.

— At St. Matthew's, Guernsey, Jonas Watson, esq., of Fairwater, Glamorganshire, to Emily, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Octavius Carey, C.B., K.C.H.

— At Crowhurst, Sussex, Carew Louis Augustus O'Grady, Capt. Royal Engineers, son of Vice-Admiral O'Grady, to Emily Caroline, third dau. of Thomas Papillon, esq., of Crowhurst Park, Sussex.

11. At All Souls', Marylebone, William S. W. Vaux, esq., M.A., of the British Museum, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Francis Rivington, esq., of Harley-st.

— At Charles Church, Plymouth, Lieut.-Col. Edward Lake, Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej States, Punjab, to Eliza Penrose, dau. of the late Thomas Bewes, esq., of Beaumont, Plymouth.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. John Feilden, to the Hon. Frances Blanche Ann Gough Calthorpe, second dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe.

— At St. John's, Upper Holloway, Joseph Walter Tayler, esq., F.G.S., to Julia Caroline Rosa, dau. of Henry Dison, esq., of Upper Holloway.

— At St. Mary's, Beverley, Major Frederick G. Pym, K.L.H., to Mary Ann Elizabeth, dau. of Lieut.-Col. B. Granville Layard.

— At Christ Church, Newgate-st., William Jacob, esq., H.M.'s 19th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Eliza, dau. of the Rev. Geo. Andrew Jacob, D.D., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.

16. At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Robert Gregory, to Charlotte Ann,

dau. of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford.

17. At Great Marlow, Bucks, Lieut.-Col. Percival Fenwick, 69th Regt., to Sophia, third dau. of Owen Wethered, esq., of Remnant, Great Marlow.

— At Trefnant, Lieut.-Col. Wilbraham Oates Lennox, R.E., son of Lord George Lennox, to Mary Harriett, dau. of Robert Harrison, esq., of Plas Clough, Denbigh.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Theodore Henry Brinckman, esq., eldest son of Sir Theodore Brinckman, bart., to the Lady Cecilia Augusta, dau. of the Marquis of Conyngham.

— At St. Martin's Church, Hon. Arthur Wrottesley, eldest son of Lord Wrottesley, to the Hon. Augusta Denison, sister of Lord Londesborough.

— At St. Martin's Church, Captain Egerton, of the Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Sir Philip-de-Malpas Grey-Egerton, bart., of Oulton Park, Chester, to the Hon. Henrietta Denison, sister of Lord Londesborough.

— At Trinity Church, Tunbridge Wells, the Rev. John Hugh Way, Vicar of Henbury, Gloucestershire, to Caroline, dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Sir W. Edward Parry.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Maj. the Hon. R. Baillie-Hamilton, to Mary Gavin, dau. of Sir John and Lady Elizabeth Pringle.

19. At St. John's, Keswick, Lieut. Charles G. F. Knowles, R.N., to Elizabeth, dau. of John Chapman, esq., of Cleveland-sq., Hyde Park.

20. At Marylebone Church, William Wybrow Robertson, esq., to Alice Mary, dau. of the Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

— At St. John's, Richmond, Claude Edward Scott, esq., of the 7th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of Sir Claude Scott, bart., to Maria Selina, dau. of H. C. Burney, esq., LL.D.

— At the Chapel Royal, Dublin, Capt. Farmer, Grenadier Guards, of Nonsuch Park, Surrey, to Charlotte Maria, dau. of Robt. Williams, esq., of Dublin Castle.

23. At St. Jude's, Southsea, Harry Lewis Evans, esq., Capt. R.L.M.I., to Frances Henrietta, dau. of Charles Mallard, esq., of Kensington Villa, Southsea.

— At Nynee Tal, John Douglas Sandford to Jane Georgiana, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Coddington.

24. At Lowton, Capt. John Charles Sheffield, 21st Fusiliers, to Mary Sarah Butler, dau. of Thomas Butler Stoney, esq., of Portland, county Tipperary.

24. At St. Andrew's, Kelso, James Henry Ramsay, esq., eldest son of Sir George Ramsay, bart., to Elizabeth Mary Charlotte, dau. of William Scott Kerr, esq., of Chatto and Tunlaws.

— At the Grosvenor-sq. Church, Manchester, Capt. Richard Molesworth, Royal Dragoons, nephew of Viscount Molesworth, to Mary Louisa, eldest dau. of Charles Augustus Stewart, esq., of Whalley Range, Manchester.

— At Chiselhurst, Kent, Thomas Salt, jun., esq., M.P., to Helen, dau. of John Anderdon, esq., of Chiselhurst.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., John Wingfield Malcolm, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Alice Frederica, dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Boston.

— At Powick, near Worcester, the Rev. Henry Bromley Cocks, Rector of Leigh, Worcestershire, to Harriett Elizabeth, dau. of the late Col. Philip Wodehouse, of Wribbenhall, near Bewdley.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Robert Tempest Ricketts, esq., eldest son of Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, bart., to Amelia Helen, dau. of John Steuart, esq., of Dalguise, Perthshire.

27. At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-sq., the Earl of Mexborough, to Agnes Louisa Elizabeth, dau. of the late John Raphael, esq.

— At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Deeds, esq., son of William Deeds, esq., M.P., of Sandling Park, Kent, to Sarah Mary Sophia, dau. of the late William Bernard Harcourt, esq.

30. At St. Margaret's Church, Horsmonden, Kent, the Rev. Pierce Butler, to Catherine Twisden, dau. of the Rev. Wm. M. Smith Marriott, Rector of Horsmonden.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-sq., Wm. Hicks Slade, esq., son of the late Sir John Slade, bart., to Cecilia Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Charles des Voeux, bart.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Lord Augustus H. C. Hervey, second son of the Marquis of Bristol, to Mariana, dau. of the late W. P. Hodnett, esq., and widow of Ashton Benyon, esq.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Right Hon. Lord Boston, to Caroline Amelia, dau. of Col. the Hon. J. St. Vincent Saumarez.

— At Skipton, near Much Wenlock, Richard Ortebar, esq., to Frederica St. John, dau. of the late Sir W. E. Rouse Broughton, bart.

MARRIAGES.

30. At Trinity Church, Bath, Thomas Reynolds Griffith, esq., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Julia, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Wemyss, C.B. 17th Foot.

— At Plympton, Maurice William John Woolcombe, esq., to Anne Catharina, dau. of the late T. J. Pode, esq., of Plympton.

— In the private chapel of the Château de la Boullaye, near Monfort, Brittany, Major Jas. Pollock Gore, 1st (or Royal) Regt., to Amelia Marie Caroline, dau. of Sir William Raymond Codrington, bart.

AUGUST.

1. At St. John's, Paddington, Clement T., only son of Clement T. Swanston, esq., Q.C., to Anne, dau. of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls.

— At Putney, R. H. Wallace Dunlop, esq., C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, to Lucy, dau. of the late Joseph Dowson, esq.

6. In St. Peter's Church, Dublin, the Rev. Charles Campbell to Anna Selina, dau. of Alexander Reid, esq., of Pembroke-terrace.

— At Leamington, Capt. Ralph Smyth, 17th Foot, to the Hon. Selina Constance, dau. of Vice-Adm. Lord Somerville.

— At Trinity Church, Paddington, Francis G. A. Fuller, esq., Roy. Horse Guards (Blue), to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Sir Robert A. Douglas, bart., of Glenhervie, Scotland.

7. At Leadenham, William Dashwood Fane, esq., to Susan Millicent, dau. of Gen. and Lady Susan Reeve.

— At Earlston House, Kirkcudbrightshire, Stevenson Forbes, esq., of Barnard's Green, Worcestershire, to Anne, dau. of the late Sir John Gordon, bart., of Earlston.

— At the Cathedral, Salisbury, Major Philip A. Bouverie, to Caroline Mary, only child of Rd. Hetley, esq., The Close, Salisbury.

— At Trinity Church, Southport, by the Rev. J. Jackson, Capt. W. M. C. Acton, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Acton, of Westaston, M.P. and V.L., county Wicklow, to Elizabeth Frances, only child of the late Captain F. A. Robinson, 5th Fusiliers.

— At Allyghur, Henry M. D. Douglas, esq., Lieut., H.M.'s 42nd Regt. B.N.I., to Mary, dau. of John S. Dumergue, esq., Judge of Allyghur, Bengal.

8. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Arthur James Ogilvy, esq., to Mary Camilla Lætitia, dau. of William Needham, esq., of Lenton House, Nottinghamshire.

10. At Trinity Church, Dover, Charles Johnston, Capt., R.A., to Anne Augusta, only child of A. T. T. Peterson, esq., Calcutta.

13. At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Capt. Francis George King, 21st Fusiliers, to Mary Harriette, dau. of Henry Combe, esq., and widow of Major-Gen. Boileau.

— At Baghsoo, in the Punjab, Charles Dawson Barwell, esq., H.M.'s 90th Regt. Light Infantry, to Eliza Jennie, dau. of the late Col. Hugh Ross.

14. At West Kirby, Capt. W. Gray, M.P., to Magdalene, dau. of the late John Robin, esq., of Grove Hill, Cheshire.

15. At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Andrew Bonar, esq., Hamilton House, Leamington, to Louisa, widow of Lieut.-Col. Robert Anstruther, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Sir Howard Elphinstone, bart., C.B., R.E.

— At St. John's, Paddington, Ralph Disraeli, esq., to Katharine, dau. of Charles Trevor, esq., Norfolk-crescent.

— At Warkworth, Northumberland, Major-Gen. W. J. Browne, C.B., to Susan Harriet, dau. of the late Major Clutterbuck, of Warkworth.

— At Youghal, Edward Henry John Meredith, esq., Capt. 87th Regt. (Royal Irish Fusiliers), only son of Sir Edward Meredith, bart., to Agnes Margaret Naylor, dau. of the Rev. Pierce Wm. Drew, of Brook Lodge.

17. At St. John's, Oxford-square, the Hon. Wm. F. Byng, brother of the Earl of Strafford, to Flora Fox, only dau. of Major Quintus Vivian.

20. At Boolundshuhur, N.W. Provinces, India, Freckick E. Elliot, esq., C.B., son of Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B., to Marcia Cordelia, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. John Ralph Ouseley.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis Houlton Hartnell, esq., eldest son of Sir Brodick Hartnell, bart., to Emma Jane, only child of Sir Henry Dymoke, bart., of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire.

— At Hovingham, Edward Robert Harman, of Newcastle, co. Longford, to Emma Frances, dau. of Sir Wm. Worsley, bart., of Hovingham, Yorkshire.

— At Leckhampton, Gloucestershire,

Charles Christopher Carleton Baynes, esq., to Anna Maria, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Grey, Royal Scots Greys.

21. At the Episcopal Chapel, Stirling, Major John Chetham M'Leod, 43rd Roy. Highlanders, to Emily Maria Douglas, dau. of Abercromby Dick, esq., Comrie Castle, Perthshire.

22. At the Church of Holy Trinity, Walton Breck, and afterwards at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Emile Juvenal Leroy de Serancourt, esq., of Arras, France, and grandson of the late Marquis de Serancourt, to Letitia Bingham, dau. of the late J. Gunning Plunkett, esq.

— The Earl of Belmore to Anne Elizabeth Honoria, dau. of Capt. Gladstone, R.N., M.P., of Bowden Park, Chippenham.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Stanlake Ricketts Batson, esq., of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, to Gertrude, dau. of the Right Hon. Henry Corry, M.P., and Lady Harriet Corry.

— At Essendon Church, Capt. John Walter Tarleton, C.B., A.D.C., R.N., to Finetta Esther, twin-dau. of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Herts.

29. At All Saints', St. John's-wood, the Rev. John Sansom, Rector of Buslingthorpe, Lincolnshire, to Hannah Jane, dau. of the late Hon. Edward Grey, D.D., Lord Bishop of Hereford.

— At St. Matthias', Richmond, Arthur Henry Bather, esq., to Lucy Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Right Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D.D., Lord Bishop of London.

— At St. Stephen's Church, Dublin, the Hon. Richard Monck, Coldstream Guards, son of the late Viscount Monck, to Frances Elizabeth Owen, dau. of Owen Blayney Cole, esq., and the Lady Fanny Cole.

31. At Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Charles Good, to Alice, dau. of H. E. James Douglas, C.B., Governor of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At Victoria, Vancouver's Island, E. Graham Alston, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, Registrar-General of the colony, to Elizabeth Caroline, dau. of Edward Abbott, esq., of Feltwell Lodge, Norfolk.

3. At Christchurch, Hampstead, Samuel Gurney Buxton, esq., second son of the late Sir Edward Buxton, to Caroline Louisa, second dau. of J. Gurney Hoare, esq., of Hampstead.

3. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Lieut.-Col. R. P. Radcliffe, R.A., to Annie, only dau. of the late William Henry Sharp, esq., of Upper Seymour-street.

4. At St. Mary-de-Castro, Guernsey, Brownlow Poulter, esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Harriet Amelia, dau. of Adm. M'Crea.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Capt. George Henry Seymour, R.N., C.B., son of Adm. Sir George Seymour, G.C.B., to Sophia Margaret, dau. of the late Derick Hoste, esq., of Barwick House, Norfolk.

5. At All Saint's Church, Knightsbridge, the Hon. H. W. Fitzmaurice, late Capt. 72nd Highlanders, to Sarah Jane Roose, dau. of the late George Bradley Roose, of Bryntirion, Anglesey.

— At the Church of Our Lady, Groveroad, George Herbert, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Constantia, dau. of the late Sir Charles Witham, of Higham, Suffolk.

— At Hordle, near Lymington, Francis Edward Cox, Major R.E., to Zebee Helen Emilia, dau. of Adm. Symons, of Yeatton, Lymington, Hants.

11. At Barton-under-Needwood, the Rev. William Douglas, M.A., son of Gen. Sir James Douglas, G.C.B., to Emily, dau. of the late John Wilson, esq., of Barton-under-Needwood.

— In Freshwater Church, Isle of Wight, William George Shedden, esq., of Spring Hill, East Cowes, Isle of Wight, to Caroline, dau. of Adm. Sir Graham Eden Hamond, of Norton Lodge, bart., G.C.B., and Rear-Adm. of the United Kingdom.

12. At St. Peter's, Dublin, John Henry Cole Wynne, esq., to Harriette Georgina, dau. of Edmond L'Estrange, esq., and the Lady Harriette L'Estrange.

— At Trinity Church, Chelsea, J. A. Tronde, esq., to Henrietta, dau. of the late John Ashley Warre, esq., M.P.

14. At West Moulsey, Septimus William Sibley, esq., of New Burlington-street, to Clara Fanny, dau. of Sir R. W. Carden, of Wimpole-street, and West Moulsey, Surrey.

17. At Maxton, Roxburghshire, James Liebig Gregory, esq., to Elizabeth Mary Somerville, only dau. of the late Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, bart.

— At Yazor, Herefordshire, Henry Longley, esq., son of the Archbishop of

MARRIAGES.

York, to Diana Eliza, dau. of John Davenport, esq., of Foxley, Herefordshire, and of Westwood Hall, Staffordshire.

17. At Wargrave, Major Heber Drury, Madras Army, to Elizabeth Sarah, dau. of Major Court, of Castlemans, Berks.

— At Ambleside, George Rolleston, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Oxford, to Grace, dau. of Dr. John Davy, F.R.S., of Lesketh How.

— At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Major Tillbrook, of Tillington, Sussex, to Ada Byng, only child of Lieut.-Col. Mortimer Whitmore.

— At Sturdington, near Cheltenham, Capt. Wm. Elliot Marshall, of H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, to Caroline Sylvia, dau. of the late Col. Edmund Hardy, of H.E.I.C. Bombay Artillery.

18. At Abbeyleix Church, Lieut.-Col. John Guise, V.C., 90th Light Infantry, to Isabella, dau. of the late Rev. Arthur and Hon. Catherine Newcombe.

19. At Repton, Ion Turner, esq., 16th Lancers, to Louisa Harper Crewe, dau. of Edmund Crewe, esq., of Repton Park, Derbyshire.

— At St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, C.W., John George Daly, esq., son of Sir Dominick Daly, Governor of South Australia, to Mary Stuart, dau. of Sir Allan McNab, bart., of Dundurn.

— At St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Wentworth Gore, esq., to Emily Anne, dau. of the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Curzon, of Scarsdale House, Kensington.

— At Addlestone, Surrey, William Vere Alston, esq., son of Rowland Alston, esq., late M.P. for Herts, to Ellen Mary; and, at the same time and place, Henry Erskine Khanim Fullarton, esq., to Ada Campbell—daus. of the late William Henry Goddard, esq.

— At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, the Rev. Richard Croker, M.A., to Caroline, dau. of the late Thos. de Grenier de Fonblanque, K.H., H. B. M.'s Consul-General for Servia, and granddau. of the late Sir Jonah Barrington.

21. At Corwen, Merionethshire, the Ven. Henry Powell Ffoulkes, Archdeacon of Montgomery, to Jane Margaret, dau. of the late Edward Lloyd, esq., of Rhagatt, Merionethshire.

24. At Withecombe Raleigh, Devon, the Viscount Chetwynd, to Mary, dau. of the late John Hussey, esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset.

— At Cheddar, Somerset, the Hon. Wm. Leonard Holmes A'Court, eldest son of the Lord Heytesbury, to Isabella Sophia, dau. of the Rev. Richard A'Court Beadon.

24. At Great St. Mary's, Cambridge, the Rev. John Robert Turing, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Fanny Montague, fourth dau. of Gen. Mossom Boyd.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Henry Gillett, esq., Capt. East Kent Regt. of Militia, to Sarah Maria, dau. of W. J. Lysley, esq., M.P., of Mimwood, Herts.

— At St. Gabriel's, Pimlico, Frederick Arundel Miles, esq., to Frances Mary Moore, dau. of Capt. George Fred. Westbrook, R.N.

25. At Lugwardine, Herefordshire, Edw. Phillips, esq., late Major 8th Hussars, to Minnie, dau. of J. G. Freeman, esq., Rockfield, Herefordshire.

26. At Twickenham Church, R. B. D. Morier, esq., Attaché to H.M.'s Legation at Berlin, to Alice, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. J. and Lady Alice Peel.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Walter Ogilvy, esq., to Caroline, dau. of the late Rev. G. T. Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral and Canon of Winchester.

— At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Francis Adam Ellis Lock, Major Bombay Cavalry, to Catherine Gordon, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Reid, C.B.

— At Urswick, the Rev. Geo. Washington, M.A., to Frances, dau. of William Gale, esq., of Bardsey Hall, Ulverston, Lancashire.

— At Hope, Flintshire, Henry Cecil Raikes, esq., to Charlotte Blanche, dau. of Charles Blayney Trevor Roper, esq., of Plas Teg Park, Flintshire.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. W. Whitehurst Macdonald Mill, late 6th Regt., and 26th Cameronians, to Frances Mary, dau. of Frederick H. Walford, esq., of Curzon-street, Mayfair.

— At St. John's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Capt. Edward Joseph Hunt, H.M.'s 63rd Regt., to Maria Theodosia, dau. of the late Richard Grainger, esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

30. At Brighton, Samuel Skey Burton, esq., to Susan Bristowe, widow of Thomas Miller, esq., of Leicester.

OCTOBER.

1. At Ramoan, county Antrim, Capt. John Innes Robinson, Bengal Cavalry, to

Bertha, widow of Col. Swyny, C.B., H.M.'s 63rd Regt.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., George Palmer, esq., to Emily Eden, dau. of William Vansittart, esq., M.P.

— At the Cathedral, Llandaff, the Rev. Walter Hugh Earle Welby, third son of Sir Glynne Earl Welby-Gregory, bart., of Donton Hall, Lincolnshire, to Frances, dau. of the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

2. At St. Mary's, Chelsea, Sir John Simeon, bart., of Swainston, Isle of Wight, to the Hon. Catherine Dorothea Colville, dau. of the late Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.

— At Edinburgh, John Allen Allen, esq., of Errol, to Barbara Juliana Augusta, dau. of Major the Hon. Augustus George Frederick Jocelyn.

— At Farnham Royal, Bucks, the Rev. Henry Philpotts, to Jane Maria, dau. of Sir Ranald Martin, Salt Hill, near Slough.

— At Ashford Bowdler, Clement A. Thruston, esq., of Pennalt Tower, near Machynlleth, to Constance Sophia Margaret, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Lechmere Coore Russell, C.B.

— At Broomfield, Somerset, Lieut.-Col. Tipping, of Davenport Hall, Cheshire, late of the Gren. Guards, to Flora Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. Nicholson Calvert, of Quentin Castle, co. Down.

— At St. James's, New Brighton, Capt. Robert Eustace Maude, 41st Regt., to Emily, dau. of Thomas Addison, esq., of Gorselans, New Brighton.

3. At Murree, Punjab, Lieut.-Col. Wm. Olpherts, C.B., V. C., H.M.'s Horse Artillery, to Alice Maria, dau. of Col. Geo. Cantley, H.M.'s 5th Bengal Cav.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Dudley, Viscount Sandon, son of the Earl of Harrowby, K.G., to the Lady Mary Frances Cecil, dau. of the Marquis of Exeter, K.G.

— At St. Andrew's, Kingswood, Surrey, the Rev. William R. Astley Cooper, son of Sir Astley Paston Cooper, bart., to Elizabeth, dau. of Capt. Evan Nepean, R.N.

— At Stoke Dameral, William Neville Tufnell, esq., to Eleanor Frances, dau. of Gen. Charles Gostling, R.A., of Penlee-villas, Stoke.

— At Clifton, Capt. Guy Rotton, R.A. and Brevet Lieut.-Col., to Charlotte Mary, dau. of the Rev. Mourant Brock.

— At Wigmore, Herefordshire, Hubert Martineau, esq., to Elizabeth Mary, dau. of the late Capt. Henry Frederic Alston.

3. At Dingestow, Monmouthshire, the Rev. John Lloyd, Rector of Llanvanpley, to Emily Letitia, dau. of Samuel Bosanquet, esq., of Forrestho, Essex, and Dingestow Court, Monmouthshire.

5. At Crickhowell, Breconshire, Arthur Augustus Gibbon, esq., to Mary Isabella Elizabeth, dau. of J. J. Kerr, esq.

— At St. Mary's, Woolwich, Capt. Wm. Booth, Royal Horse Artillery, to Eliza Emma, dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Russell, R.A.

— At Landour, John Wilson, esq., to Harriet Fraser, dau. of Col. M. Smith, commanding H.M.'s 81st Regt.

8. At St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Edinburgh, and afterwards at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Major the Hon. James C. Dormer, son of the Lord Dormer, to Ella Frances Catherine, dau. of Sir Archibald Alison, bart., and widow of the late Robert Cutlar Fergusson, esq.

— At Kensington, Charles Henry, son of Daniel Gurney, esq., and of the late Lady Harriet Gurney, to Alice, dau. of H. T. Prinsep, esq., Member of the Indian Council.

— At St. Peter's, Dublin, the Rev. George Studdert, M.A., Rector of Ardee, county Louth, to Caroline Amelia, dau. of the late Maj. Priestly, C.B., K.H., K.C.B.

— At Newton St. Leo, near Bath, Capt. Francis Hastings McLeod, H.M.'s Bengal Horse Art., to Fanny Boethra, only dau. of H. St. John Maule, esq., of Newton St. Loe.

— At Hampton Bishop, the Rev. Edward Maleson, to Lucy, dau. of the F. Merewether, Rector of the late Dean of Hereford.

— At St. Peter's, Dublin, Thomas Yardley, esq., 86th Royal Regt., to Mimma Louisa, dau. of Lieut.-Col. W. K. Stuart, C.B., commanding 86th Regt.

10. Capt. H. Trollope, R.N., to Mary, dau. of the Rev. John Hopton, of Canon-ffrome Court, Herefordshire.

— At Bangalore, Lieut.-Col. J. L. Barrow, Madras Artillery, to Emily Frances, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Bryce McMaster, of the Madras Army.

12. At St. Marylebone, Karl Alexander von Zglimtzki, Major in the Prussian service, to Maria Jane, dau. of the late Horace Hayman Wilson, esq., Boden Professor in the University of Oxford.

MARRIAGES.

12. At Leckhampton, Vice-Admiral Arthur P. Hamilton, of Wimpole-st., Cavendish-sq., and the Mount, Chingford, Essex, to Ellen Gertrude, dau. of the late Rev. J. Scholefield.

14. At St. Helen's, York, Howard D. Bedingfield, esq., to Mary Teresa, dau. of the late Thos. Meynell, esq., of Kilmington Hall.

15. At Wreaz, Carlisle, Capt. W. Lambert Howe, North Cork Rifles, to Catherine Norry, dau. of Rear-Admiral Pennell, of Ravenside, near Carlisle.

— At Hampton, Middlesex, Major Jas. Hastings Toone, H.M.'s 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to Emma, dau. of T. Healey, esq., the Manor House, Hampton.

— At the British Embassy, Paris, the Hon. Edward Brownlow, son of the late Lord Lurgan, to Helene Clementina, dau. of the late John Hardy, esq.

— At Hampstead, Arthur Fellows, esq., of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to Eleanor Caroline, dau. of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.

16. At Old Alresford, Hants, Baldwin John Pollexfen Bastard, esq., of Kitley, Devonshire, to Frances Jane, dau. of the late Hon. Mortimer Rodney.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Alexander Craven Ord, esq., to Anne Clementina, dau. of the late Col. William Mure, of Caldwell.

17. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq., Capt. the Hon. Charles Spencer Bateman Hanbury, M.P., son of the late Lord Bateman, to the Viscountess Strangford.

— At St. George's, Hanover-sq., the Rev. Frederic Leicester, to Amelia Susannah, dau. of Lieut.-Col. John Campbell.

— At Chilbolton, Hants, Frederick Addington Goodenough, esq., of Calcutta, to Mary, dau. of the Rev. A. L. Lambert, M.A.

— At Stroud, William Henry Wood, esq., to Esther, dau. of the late Francis Chambers, esq.

— At St. Giles', Reading, Major C. Rhodes, unattached, to Sarah Ellen, dau. of William Sheepshanks, esq., of Leeds and Harrogate.

22. At St. Unnian's, Glen Urquhart, Inverness-shire, Maj. Cameron, 1st Mad. Light Cavalry, to Marianne, dau. of the late Col. Hawkins.

— At Walcot, Bath, John Stone, esq., to Sophia Blanche, dau. of the late Capt. Edmund Palmer, R.N., C.B.

— At East Knoyle, Wilts, Edmund Henry Lenon, esq., V.C., 67th Regt., to Mary Margaret, dau. of the Rev. Crosbie Morgell.

22. At St. Michael's, Chester-sq., the Rev. Barnard Smith, M.A., Rector of Glaston, Rutlandshire, to Clara, dau. of the late Richard Crawshay, esq., of Ottershaw Park, Surrey.

— At Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. Francis Hessey, D.C.L., Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Kensington, to Julia Leonora, dau. of the late Thomas Alexander Oakes, esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

— At Surat, Capt. J. M'Dowell Elliot, 4th (King's Own) Regt., to Elizabeth Mary Mackenzie, dau. of the Rev. James Henry Hughes.

23. At St. Paul's, Auckland, Capt. T. B. Richards, 40th Regt., to Ida, dau. of Forster Goring, esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Goring.

— At Darjeeling, Capt. J. J. Kendall, H.M.'s 6th Royal Regt., to Emily Annie, dau. of Lieut.-Col. H. E. S. Abbott, late 73rd Regt., B.N.I.

24. At Ootacamund, Madras, Colonel James Brind, C.B., of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to Georgiana, dau. of the Rev. H. G. Phillips, of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

— At Upon, St. Leonard's, B. St. John Ackers, esq., to Louisa Maria Jane, dau. of Charles Brooke Hunt, esq., of Bowden Hall.

— At Kingillie, Inverness-shire, the Rev. Charles Kirkby Robinson, M.A., Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, and Canon of Norwich, to Margaret Clifford Melville, dau. of the late Major Ludovick Stewart.

— At St. Nicholas, Brighton, John Haskins, esq., of Hadlow House, Mayfield, Sussex, and Elmgrove, Ventnor, I.W., to Josephine, dau. of the late John Walton Hulme, esq., Chief Justice of Hong Kong.

— At Kersall, near Manchester, the Rev. John Chas. Ryle, B.A., Vicar of Stradbroke, to Henrietta Amelia, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Clowes, of Broughton Old Hall, Lancashire.

— At Great Oxendon, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Dr. Francis Burges Goodacre, to Hannah Jane, dau. of George Harrison, esq., of Oxendon House.

26. At St. Stephen's, Dublin, Thos. Hutchinson Tristram, esq., D.C.L., to Flora, dau. of the late Very Rev. Thos. John de Burgh, Dean of Cloyne, and of the Lady Anna de Burgh.

29. At Hartshead, Yorkshire, Wroth Acland Lethbridge, esq., son of Sir John Lethbridge, bart., to Ann Williams, dau.

of Thos. Benyon, esq., of Thorp Arch, Yorkshire.

29. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, John Harvey, esq., to Emily, dau. of the late Sir William Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

— At Ruddington, Oliver Paget, esq., to Ellen, dau. of Charles Paget, esq., M.P., of Ruddington Grange, Notts.

— At St. Mary's, Brompton, Fitzroy Macpherson, esq., 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, to Isabelle Mary; Francis William, only son of Francis Holbroke, esq., Repton, Derbyshire, to Emma Georgiana—daus. of Geo. H. Seymour, esq., Clifon Manor, near York.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Capt. Arthur Reid Lempriere, R.E., of Ewell, to Annie, dau. of the late Wm. Atkinson Gardner, esq.

— At Tarvin, Cheshire, Richard Hoare, esq., to Susan, dau. of Col. Tomkinson, of the Willingtons, Cheshire.

— At Lustleigh, Devon, Capt. R. N. Harris, R.A., to Louisa A., dau. of the Rev. F. Ensor, rector of the parish.

31. At St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., to Jane Elizabeth, dau. of Martin J. West, esq., and the Lady Maria West.

— At Edinburgh, Benjamin Burt, M.D., to Marion Louisa, dau. of the late Rear-Adm. James Haldane Tait, R.N.

NOVEMBER.

2. At St. Mary's, Weymouth, Hay Richards Morant, esq., of the Manor House, Ringwood, Hants, to Elizabeth Anne, dau. of the late Charles Fluder, esq., of Lymington.

5. At Fort Beaufort, Capt. William Henry Lowther, Bengal Army, to Amelia Jessie, dau. of R. J. Painter, esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly, Cape of Good Hope.

— At Roehampton, Martin Ridley, eldest son of Martin Tucker Smith, esq., M.P., to Emily Catherine, dau. of Henry Stuart, esq., of Newton Stewart, N.B.

— At St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street, Francis Talfourd, esq., son of Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, to Frances Louisa Morgan, dau. of Josiah Towne, esq.

6. At All Saints', Knightsbridge, Thomas Mayo, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, to Susan Mary, widow of Rear-Admiral Sir William Symonds.

6. At Ripley, Surrey, Capt. Thomas Elliott Hughes, H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Rosalie Jane, widow of Henry Lee Pennell, esq.

12. At the Cathedral, Quebec, Thomas Kendall, esq., of Liverpool, to Louisa Aylmer, dau. of the Hon. Chief Justice Bowen.

— At St. Peter's, Parkstone, Capt. Charles Crawley, 15th Foot, to Annie, dau. of Com. W. Parsons, R.N.

— At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Major the Hon. Lewis W. Mills, son of Lord Sondes, to Elizabeth Georgiana, dau. of Robert Turle, esq., Armagh.

13. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Henry Walrond, esq., only son of Bethel Walrond, esq.; and Lady Jane Walrond, to Caroline Maud, dau. of the late Wm. J. Clark, esq.

21. At Twickenham, Major H. John King, to Harriet Augusta Maria, dau. of the late George Barnard, esq.

26. At the Chapel, Bishopstowe, South Africa, the Ven. Charles Septimus Grubbe, Archdeacon of Maritzberg, to Alice, dau. of the late Colin Mackenzie, esq., of Portmore, Peeblesshire, and sister of the Right Rev. Bishop Mackenzie.

— At St. Luke's, Cheltenham, Thomas William Carr, esq., to Elizabeth Charlotte, dau. of Major-Gen. Hope Dick, of H.M.'s Indian Army, and of Cheltenham.

— At St. John's, Paddington, Edward Cholmeley Dering, esq., eldest son of Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, bart., to Viscountess Forth, dau. of the Hon. Adolphus Capel.

30. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Frederick Wilder, esq., of Purley Hall, Berks, to Sarah Fox, dau. of Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B.

DECEMBER.

3. At Burton Agnes, Richard Stern Carroll, esq., Tolston Lodge, Tadcaster, to Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Henry Boynton, bart., and widow of the late John Rickaby, esq.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Norman Leslie Melville, Capt. Grenadier Guards, son of the Earl of Leven and Melville, to Georgina, dau. of William Shirely Ball, esq., of Abbeylava co., Longford.

— At Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, H. Bathurst, esq., late Capt. Royal

Welsh Fusiliers, to Amy, dau. of Bernard Granville, esq., of Wellesbourne Hall.

5. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, John Blencowe, son of the Rev. Sir George S. Robinson, esq., to Winifred, dau. of the Rev. Edward Stewart.

— At Calcutta, Capt. Edward B. Sladen, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Sophia Catherine, dau. of R. P. Harrison, esq., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

— At Stowting, William Gostwyck Prideaux, esq., to Jessie Forbes, dau. of Major-Gen. Jackson.

— At Meerut, Capt. Aylmer W. J. Montgomerie, H.M.'s 20th Hussars, to Annie, dau. of Colonel Jamieson, Indian Army, Bengal Presidency.

10. At Shenstone, Francis Abbott, esq., Secretary to the General Post-office in Scotland, to Frances Jane, dau. of Admiral Sir William Parker, bart., G.C.B.

— At Simla, Richard Thomas Burney, B.C.S., Assistant-Commisioner of Simla, to Julia, dau. of the late Major Naylor, 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.

12. At St. Michael's, Eaton-square, Edward John Parker-Jervis, esq., son of the Hon. Edward Swynfen Parker-Jervis, of Aston Hall, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, to Grace Catherine, dau. of the late Sir John Jervis, Knight, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

— At Weeford, Charles Wilsone Broun, esq., of Linburn, Dumbartonshire, to Patience, widow of Henry John Swinfen, esq., of Swinfen Hall, Staffordshire.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Charles Burton, bart., of Pollarton, county Carlow, to Georgiana Mary, dau. of the late David Haliburton Dallas, esq.

— At St. Philippe de Roule, Paris, James Farrell, esq., of Robertstown, Meath, and of Merrion-square, Dublin, to Gabrielle, Comtesse de Polignac, dau. of the late Melchior, Comte de Polignac, and niece of the late Prince de Polignac.

17. At St. Jude's, Southsea, Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart., R.N., to Laura Oliver, dau. of Robert S. Palmer, esq., of Merrion-square, Dublin.

— At the British Embassy, the Hon. and Rev. Cecil Fiennes, M.A., Rector of Hamstall Ridware, Staffordshire, to Maria Louisa, dau. of the late John Hardy, esq.

— At St. Matthias', Richmond, Surrey, Lieut.-Col. Drummond Hay, 78th Highlanders, to Theresa Anne Augusta, dau. of the late Francis Harold Duncombe, esq., H.M.'s 17th Regt.

17. At Gorleston, Suffolk, Capt. Thos. Present, Royal Bengal Artillery, to Jane Harriet, dau. of the late George Green Ward, esq., of Southtown, Suffolk.

18. At Harrow, the Rev. H. Montagu Butler, Head Master of Harrow School, to Georgina Isabella, dau. of Edward F. Elliot, esq.

23. At Mauritius, Charles Edmund Banks, esq., Secretary to the Council, to Mary Rose Dawkins (*née* Arbuthnot), dau. of the Hon. James Edward Arbuthnot, of Bon Air, Mauritius.

25. At Stillorgan, Dublin, Capt. the Hon. D. J. Monson, second son of Lord Monson, to Augusta, dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Augustus Ellis.

DEATHS.

1861.

Oct. 25. At Burham Court, Rochester, from an accident while shooting, aged 58, Thomas Abbott, esq.

June 24. At Abinger Hall, near Dorking, aged 66, Robert Campbell Scarlett, second Lord Abinger, and brother-in-law of Lord Chancellor Campbell, whom he survived but one day. The deceased peer was the eldest of the three sons of Sir James Scarlett, first Lord Abinger, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. He sat in Parliament for Norwich, and subsequently for Horsham, until 1844, when he succeeded to the title.

Feb. 26. At Banchory Ternan, aged 64, Dr. Francis Adams, well known as the translator of Paulus Ægineta, a physician of the sixth or seventh century. Dr. Adams was born in 1797, at Lumphanan, in Aberdeenshire, of humble parentage, but his friends managed to support him for a time at King's College, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A., after which he adopted medicine as his profession, and established himself in the village of Banchory, where the remainder of his life was passed. He had, while at college, been remarkable for his classical attainments, and, ere he graduated, he published a tasteful English version of

Musæus. In the intervals that he could snatch from practice he studied the works of the Greek physicians, and in order that the profession might have a better acquaintance with the practice and science of the ancients, he translated the works of Paulus Ægineta, who had incorporated in his work all the best portions of his predecessors' labours, and who would therefore give the best idea of ancient medicine. The first volume was published at his own expense; but the work was completed, many years later, by the Sydenham Society, formed for the publication of rare medical works. A translation of Hippocrates for the same Society followed, and then one of Aretæus, the latter being accompanied with a correct edition of the original text. Dr. Adams was not merely a scholar; he was, moreover, an excellent chemist and scientific philosopher, and a well-informed naturalist. His career indeed offers a valuable example. With much to struggle against in early life, and with a most laborious profession to follow for his daily bread, he was yet enabled, by the exercise of real genius and untiring industry, to place himself among the most eminent scholars of Scotland.

June 21. In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, aged 80, Joseph Hollingsworth Adams, esq., Commissary-General to H.M.'s Forces.

March 3. In Dean-street, Park-lane, at an advanced age, Anna Maria, widow of the Hon. Charles B. Agar.

Oct. 13. Aged 65, Boyd Alexander, esq., of Ballochmyle and South Barr.

July 15. At Milton Abbott, Devonshire, aged 90, Robert Alexander, esq., formerly of the Madras Civil Service, and a Member of Council of that Presidency.

Oct. 25. At Brighton House, St. Vincent's, aged 33, Bouverie, third son of Sir Richard Alleyne, bart., Colonial Secretary of the Island of St. Vincent.

Sept. 2. At Willoughby Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 73, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Charles Allix, esq.

June 15. At Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, Mary Anne, wife of Herbert E. Alport, esq., and niece of Major-General Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, K.C.B.

April 4. In London, aged 68, Sir James Caleb Anderson, bart., late of Buttevant Castle, co. Cork.

June 8. At Edinburgh Castle, suddenly, aged 53, Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Anderson, Fort Major, late of the 86th Regiment.

March 23. At North Lodge, Ealing, Middlesex, Sarah, widow of the Hon. Henry Arthur Annesley.

May 20. Suddenly, at Dingwall, N.B., aged 41, the Hon. Charles Arthur James George Annesley. He was born April 27, 1820, and was eldest surviving son of Arthur, tenth Viscount Valentia.

May 21. At Eaton Hall, Congleton, aged 67, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. He was born in 1793, and educated at Eton, and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1821. The deceased gentleman was formerly M.P. for Aldborough and Plympton.

April 14. In London, aged 71, Vice-Admiral John George Aplin. The deceased officer was the second son of Admiral of the White Peter Aplin, and was born in 1790; he entered the Navy in 1801 as a volunteer, was appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Psyche* in 1807, and promoted to the rank of Commander in 1814. In the course of his service he distinguished himself by the performance of many gallant acts. Whilst in command of the *Arrow*, 12, he attacked a convoy under the protection of two batteries near Quimper, when he drove a brig and several vessels ashore. He performed a similar service under the batteries of Quiberon, at which place he captured the *Marie Antoinette* and the *Vierge Marie*. Subsequently he was employed on shore, under Sir G. Collier, at the siege of St. Sebastian, and conducted the blockade of Santona so efficiently that although the enemy possessed in that port a schooner, a corvette, and two gunboats, they were unable to destroy one of the British vessels constantly passing. Admiral Aplin married, in 1816, Anne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral D'Auvergne, Duke de Bouillon, and has left issue.

Dec. 5. In Portland-place, Harriet, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

Dec. 2. At Bath, aged 94, General Alexander Armstrong, the oldest General in the British service. He entered the Army in 1783, in the Royal Irish Artillery, which was then a distinct corps from the Royal Artillery. The gallant officer served under Lord Moira in Flanders, in 1794; under the Duke of York, at Antwerp, and in the disastrous retreat through Holland to Bremen, in the

winter of 1794-5; served in Ireland during the Rebellion of 1798, and was Assistant Adj.-Gen. of the Centre District, under Gen. R. Dundas, until the Peace of 1803.

March 25. At Northampton, aged 92, John Armytage, esq., second son of Sir George Armytage, bart., of Kirklees, Yorkshire.

Oct. 30. At Broomhill-bank, Tunbridge Wells, aged 65, Col. Armytage, late Coldstream Guards.

May 20. At Copse Hill, Wimbledon, aged 60, J. Heneage Ash, esq., Assistant Military Secretary, Commander-in-Chief's office, Horse Guards.

Jan. 19. At Torquay, Adelaide, wife of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, C.B., dau. of the late Lord Foley.

Sept. 3. At Torquay, after a long illness, in her 19th year, Lady Mary Ashley, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury.

July 21. At Tien-Tsin, North of China, of confluent small-pox, aggravated by the intense heat, Capt. George Turnour Horton Atchison, H.M.'s 67th Regt., and Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Aug. 13. At Lower Walmer, Kent, aged 62, Thomas William Atkinson, a traveller of much celebrity in the eastern dominions of Russia. Mr. Atkinson was born in Yorkshire, of very humble parentage, and appears in early life to have followed the occupation of a stonemason or carver, and was much employed in building or repairing the churches of the north of England. He was entirely self-educated, but this educational process was carried out to very extraordinary excellence. He not merely acquired such knowledge as is attainable by a diligent study of books, but he became a ready draughtsman and a pleasing writer. To these he added a considerable scientific knowledge, and a manner so gentlemanly and winning, that none whom he encountered in his travels or at home could suspect the roughness of the original material. With such singular powers Mr. Atkinson was certain to rise; and, naturally, his first rise was in his own profession. He had made himself a skilful architect, and obtained some engagements in that profession; but his instrument was the pencil, and his true vocation that of a traveller. He had every qualification for that pursuit, for he was courageous, hardy, observant, and with manners which were at once commanding and winning. A remark which he met with in reading one of Humboldt's works turned his attention to Eastern Russia. Thither he betook himself, and for many years was lost in the wilds of Siberia, the Amoor, and Kamtschatka. This vast district Atkinson opened up as much to the Russians as to the inhabitants of Western Europe; for, before he penetrated its solitudes, it was an unknown region. In these travels Atkinson encountered many dangers, and endured great hardships; but his strength and his spirits endured all trials. The two works which he published on Siberia and the Amoor are eminently attractive, not only for the novelty of the adventures, of the scenery and manners they describe, but by the vigour and freshness of the style. Mr. Atkinson was indefatigable in sketching the scenes which he witnessed; his adventures he described with natural power, in conversation, and with great animation. Although the dangers and fatigues of Mr. Atkinson's long explorations neither broke down his strength nor his courage, they told upon his constitution, and the vital powers which had survived so many arduous demands gradually perished at home.

Aug. 11. At Torquay, aged 48, Algernon Attwood, esq., the youngest son of the late Thomas Attwood, esq., many years M.P. for Birmingham.

Nov. 7. At Oran, Africa, aged 30, William Henry Wynn Aubrey, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Aubrey, and nephew of the late Sir Arscott Molesworth, bart., of Pencarrow, Cornwall.

Feb. 18. At the Lodge, East Cowes, aged 85, Mrs. Auldjo, of Bryanston-square, relict of John Auldjo, esq., of Mottingham House, Kent.

Oct. 9. Henry Austin, esq., Civil Engineer. Mr. Austin was a pupil of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, and assisted with the drawings for the (then) London and Birmingham Railway, and the London and Blackwall Railway. He afterwards accompanied the late Lieut. Waghorn through Italy, at the time the latter was arranging the Overland Route. Mr. Austin acted as honorary secretary of the Society for the Improvement of Towns that was founded by Mr. Hickson and others; and, on the establishment of the first Board of Health (in 1848), was appointed secretary. He also acted for a time as joint-secretary of the Sewers' Commission. When the duties of the

Board of Health were undertaken by the Privy Council, he was appointed Inspector under the new Act, and continued to hold that office till he died.

Jan. 6. At Weymouth, Dorset, Theodosia Elizabeth, wife of Rear-Admiral Sir George Back.

Dec. 20. At Norwood, aged 77, John Bagshaw, esq., late of Cliff House, Dovercourt, Essex, formerly M.P. for Harwich.

April 27. At Hollybush-hill, Hampstead, aged 100, Mrs. Agnes Baillie, the sister of Joanna and Dr. Baillie, the cotemporary of Dr. Johnson, of Garrick, of Mrs. Barbauld, of Hannah More, and of those other celebrities whose fame alone survives to the present generation, but whose charmed circle the deceased centenarian has so long outlived. It is not to be wondered at that her decease should have caused considerable sensation in society. A quarter of a century ago the two sisters had settled their affairs precisely alike, and arranged everything, each for the other, wondering how the survivor could live alone. They lived on together till long past 80 ; yet Agnes remained the solitary survivor of her family for so many years, that it was a relief—though still a reluctant one—to hear that she too was gone. With those women—says a contemporary—simple, sensible, and gay in temper, of admirable cultivation, apart from Joanna's genius, a period of our literature seems to close ; and we are all weak enough to sigh at times over what is inevitable.

Feb. 6. At Leamington, aged 64, Capt. George Baker, R.N., second son of the late Sir Robert Baker.

April 22. At her house in Gold-street, Northampton, aged 74, Miss Anne Elizabeth Baker. Miss Baker was the sister of Mr. George Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire, and to her the excellent but incomplete work on the "History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire" owes its geology and botany. "She had been," says the Quarterly Reviewer, in January, 1857, "the companion of her brother's journeys, his amanuensis, his fellow-labourer, especially in the natural history, and had made drawings for, and even engraved, some of the plates for his great work." Indeed it would be hard to overrate her share of the book ; her accurate and minute turn of mind being of the greatest value to Mr. Baker in the collection and preservation of those details, so inconsiderable when viewed separately, but which in combination make up the chief value of a county history. Besides the assistance given to her brother, Miss Baker was employed, during the greater part of the time in which she accompanied him from village to village, in compiling, from the mouths of the common people, the collection of provincialisms which she afterwards embodied in her "Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases," published in 1854 in 2 vols. This was indeed a labour of love with her ; and is one of the most full and satisfactory of all our local lexicons, the Anglo-Saxonism of the county giving it a range and a value beyond its immediate district.

Sept. 12. At Dunstable House, Richmond, aged 60, Louisa Anne, widow of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, bart.

Jan. 28. From the effects of an accident on the South-Western Railway, William Baly, M.D., F.R.S., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

Feb. 6. At Oxford, aged 79, the Rev. Bulkeley Bandinel, D.D.

The deceased, who for so many years filled with such great advantage to the public at large and the world of letters in particular, the post of Librarian to the Bodleian, or, to speak with academic precision, "Keeper of Bodley's Library," was descended from one of the oldest and noblest families of Italy, the representative of which in the early part of the 17th century settled in Jersey, and was appointed the first Protestant Dean of that island by James I.

Dr. James Bandinel, father of the late Librarian, was the first of the family who settled in England. He became successively Fellow of Jesus College and Public Orator at Oxford, and was appointed first Bampton Lecturer, and subsequently Vicar of Netherbury in Dorsetshire.

His eldest son was born in the parish of St. Peter-in-the-East, Oxford, 1781, and was educated at Reading and Winchester schools, from the latter of which he proceeded as scholar to New College, Oxford, and took his M.A. degree in 1807. In 1808 he went with Admiral Sir James De Saumarez, as chaplain in the *Victory* to the Baltic. In 1810, he was appointed Under Librarian of the Bodleian by the Librarian, the Rev. John Price, who was his godfather, and in 1813, on Mr. Price's death, he succeeded

to the Librarianship. In 1814, the year when the allied Sovereigns visited Oxford, he filled the office of Proctor for the University, and discharged its arduous duties with great success and popularity. In 1815 he married Mary, eldest daughter of John Phillips, esq., of Culham, Berks. In 1823 he was appointed by Dr. Barrington, then Bishop of Durham, to the Rectory of Haughton-le-Skerne, in that county, and proceeded to the degrees of B.D. and D.D. In the spring of 1860, feeling the pressure of his advanced age, he tendered his resignation of his librarianship, and in Michaelmas of the same year retired upon a pension considerably exceeding that fixed by statute, which was voluntarily accorded to him by the University in consideration of his distinguished services.

Dr. Bandinel's administration of the Bodleian was characterized from first to last by zeal, energy, courtesy, and discretion. As a librarian he was indefatigable; as a connoisseur in books he had few equals. In fact, his knowledge of all that *was* and of almost all that was *not* in the Bodleian Library would seem something quite fabulous, had it not been tested and proved on countless occasions. To the very last he knew the size, appearance, and position of every volume belonging to that vast establishment. As a chief he was just, courteous, and discerning, and more than one who has since risen to affluence and distinction has owed his first start in life to Dr. Bandinel's disinterested and discriminating kindness. As a host to strangers of distinction and students of all classes, he combined the graceful courtesy of the gentlemen of the old school with the genuine kindness that sprang from his own heart.

July 1. At Roskrow, near Penryn, Cornwall, aged 76, David Barclay, esq., of Eastwick Park, Surrey.

July 27. At Simla, Colonel Sir George Robert Barker, K.C.B., Brigadier commanding the Royal Artillery in Bengal. The deceased officer early distinguished himself in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and attracted the especial notice of Sir Colin Campbell, by whom he was taken by the hand, and advanced to positions where his talent and skill found an ample field for exercise. He successively commanded the Royal Artillery in the expedition to Kertch, and also in the left attack on the fall of Sebastopol. In India, during the late mutiny, he again met his old General, Lord Clyde, and under him, as a Brigadier-General, he commanded the siege artillery at the siege and capture of Lucknow. He likewise defeated the rebels in force at Jamo, and captured the fortress of Birwa, for which distinguished services he was made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

May 13. At Hazareebagh, Bengal, aged 42, George Carnac Barnes, esq., C.B., Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, and Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Mr. Barnes was son of the Ven. George Barnes, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, and was educated at Westminster School. He went to India at an early age, and in a brief career few Indian administrators have left a deeper impression on the institutions of the country. While yet a very junior officer he made a settlement of the revenue of the Goorgaon district, which, although at first doubtfully viewed by his superiors for its liberality, proved the saving of the country in after years of scarcity. In the hill district of Kangra he pursued the same policy with similar good results. As a civil judge he did much to free the conduct of causes from technicalities, and from delay and expense; and the decisive suppression of an insurrection in 1848 and 1849 was mainly due to his prompt resolution. He gained in an unusual degree the attachment of the hill people. As Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, it was by his sound counsel and commanding influence that the Rajahs of Puttialeh and Jheend, and other powerful chiefs, were confirmed in their allegiance in the year of the mutiny. His services on that occasion were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath. On the retirement of Mr. Beadon from ill health, Mr. Barnes was summoned by Lord Canning to the office of Foreign Secretary at Calcutta. He had scarcely arrived there, before he was attacked by dysentery. A slight improvement induced him to attempt the journey northwards; but was again overtaken by the disease, and he died at Hazareebagh. He married Margaret, daughter of Henry Chetwynd-Stapylton, esq., by whom he left two sons and a daughter.

May 17. At Farnacres, near Gateshead, aged 77, John Barras, esq., J.P. for Gateshead, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Durham.

April 1. In Dublin, aged 73, Sir

Matthew Barrington, bart., for 40 years Crown Solicitor for the province of Munster.

Oct. 14. At St. Helier's, Jersey, Major George Bartley, late 54th Regt. He served in the Corunna campaign, and subsequently in the Peninsula, from March, 1811, to the end of the war. He was engaged at Almarez, Alba de Tormes, Baighar, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Pampeluna. He had received the war medal and two clasps.

May 12. At his residence, Berkeley-place, Cheltenham, aged 76, James Basevi, esq.

Aug. 28. At Lomberdale House, near Bakewell, Derbyshire, aged 40, Thomas Bateman, esq., a distinguished local antiquarian.

Mr. Bateman was the only son of William Bateman, esq., F.S.A., of Rowsley. The father was a zealous antiquarian, and had opened many of the tumuli of that neighbourhood. The son followed and soon excelled the father, having formed a juvenile museum of some interest while yet a boy. At the age of fourteen he lost his father; and was brought up by his grandfather, Thomas Bateman, esq., of Middleton Hall, who served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Derby in 1823. On his death in 1847 the whole of his estates descended to the grandson, who thus became enabled to gratify to the very fullest extent his literary and antiquarian tastes, and he continually added to his libraries at Lomberdale House, and at Middleton Hall, ancient manuscripts, early illuminations, and rare books, while the museum at the latter place was continually increasing from every available source without regard to cost. A "Descriptive Catalogue" of this museum was printed in 1855.

Mr. Bateman's earliest antiquarian publication was a contribution to the first volume of the *Collectanea Antiqua*, which he arranged from the memoranda of his father. It is entitled "An Account of the Opening of Tumuli, principally at Middleton, by Youlgrave, Derbyshire, from 1821 to 1832. By William Bateman, esq., F.S.A." The results of his own researches were first brought forward by Mr. Roach Smith at the Canterbury Congress of the British Archæological Association. These papers were not published in the "Transactions," but in 1848 Mr. Bateman printed the "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire," in which his excavations in the tumuli of his county take a prominent place. Shortly before his death, he published a volume entitled "Ten Years' Diggings in Celtic and Saxon Grave-Hills, in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and York"—valuable contributions to our national archæology. Mr. Bateman's habits were secluded. He was buried near the chapel at Middleton; his funeral was attended by all the gentry and great numbers of the country people by whom he was held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Bateman did for Derbyshire what Sir R. C. Hoare did for Wiltshire. The Museum at Lomberdale has been for many years, next to Chatsworth and Haddon-hall, one of the wonders of the Peak, and, like those noble mansions, was freely opened to the public. It is rich in Greek, Roman, and Mediæval antiquities; but its chief boast is in its Celtic and early Anglo-Saxon collections.

June 27. At Bruges, Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B., and of Lady Caroline Bathurst.

June 2. At the Rectory, Copford, Essex, aged 62, the Rev. Kennett Champain Bayley, second son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, bart.

Jan. 30. At his residence, Woodfield-villa, St. John's, Sussex, aged 86, Major Charles Bayntun, formerly of the 6th Dragoon Guards and 45th Regt.

Nov. 2. At Scarborough, aged 48, from injuries accidentally received in the endeavour to rescue the crew of the lifeboat when in danger of drowning, Lord Charles Beauclerk, fourth son of William, eighth Duke of St. Alban's.

May 14. At Woburn Abbey, aged 73, the most noble Francis Russell, seventh Duke and Earl of Bedford, Marquis of Tavistock, Baron Russell of Thornhaugh, Bedfordshire, Baron Russell of Chenies, Bucks, and Baron Howland of Streatham, Surrey, K.G., P.C., Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, and Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries, and High Steward of Cambridge.

His Grace was born May 13, 1788, and was the eldest son of the sixth duke by the Hon. Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, second daughter of George, fourth Viscount Torrington. His Grace was educated, with his family, at Westminster School, in days when that seminary was the peculiar preserve of aristocratic Whigs, and retained through life a strong affection for

the place of his education. He acted as steward of the "Old Westminster" dinner in 1811, as Marquis of Tavistock; in 1841, as Duke of Bedford; in 1847, he signed the famous memorial to the Dean and Chapter in favour of the retention of the "Play;" and was elected a trustee of the Busby charities, in the room of Dr. Carey, Bishop of St. Asaph, deceased. His Grace graduated M.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1808, and on the 3rd of August in that year married Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, eldest daughter of Charles, third Earl of Harrington, who died July 3, 1857, leaving issue one only child, William, Marquis of Tavistock, born July 1, 1809.

The heir of the House of Russell had no need to go far for a seat in the House of Commons, and accordingly was returned for Peterborough in 1810, and represented that city till 1812, when he was knight of the shire for Bedfordshire. Those who knew his Grace as a silent member of the House of Lords, never openly taking any part in political affairs, can hardly realize the fact that in the Lower House he was a very prominent speaker, always ready to attack the Tory Government of the day, and boldly throwing in his lot with Brougham, Althorp, Lambton, Tierney, and the rest of the patriots who languished in the "cold shade of Opposition." On the 11th June, 1811, the noble lord expressed "his hearty concurrence in the opinion which had been given utterance to by a preceding speaker, that there was 'a great prevalence of a desire for reform' among the people, and that 'the dissatisfaction which was so universal arose from the want of reform.'" His Lordship intimated that early in the session of 1812 he should bring in a Bill to remedy the enormous expenses of contested elections, and if that Bill became law should forthwith move the repeal of the Septennial Act. On February 3rd, 1812, he seconded Lord Morpeth's resolution on the state of Ireland, warmly insisting on the necessity of some measure of relief to the Roman Catholics. On the 7th of the following May he brought in his promised Bill for regulating the election of knights of the shire; but it would seem that he merged this Bill in a Resolution of Mr. Brand's (May 8th) on "the defective state of the representation," which Resolution was defeated by 215 Noes to 88 Ayes. On the 14th of the same month he gave his cordial support to a proposed recommittal of the Game Laws Amendment Bill, which had been considerably Toryfied, describing the game laws as an "intolerable grievance." The recommittal was negatived, however, by 119 Noes to 59 Ayes. The so-called "massacre of Peterloo," which occurred August 16, 1819, furnished the Opposition leaders with a fair opportunity of gratifying their friends and annoying their opponents, and, therefore, on November 23, the Marquess of Tavistock seconded Mr. Tierney's amendment to the Prince Regent's Speech, "deploring that untoward event," &c., but nothing came of it.

In the unhappy affair of the proceedings against Queen Caroline, the Marquess took a very warm interest on the side of that lady, and on the 5th of February, 1821, moved a Resolution expressing the "disapproval of the proceedings against the Queen as derogatory from the honour of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the country." The Resolution was lost. For some years he seems to have taken little part in debate, and it is not until February, 1827, that he reappeared prominently in the ranks of Opposition speakers. On that day he spoke against a grant to the Duke of Clarence of £9000 a-year; no one else spoke on his side, and the grant was voted by a large majority. He was warmly for the Roman Catholic Emancipation Bill, and supported his brother, Lord John Russell, in his earlier proceedings relative to the Reform Bill. In 1832, the Marquess was summoned to the House of Peers by his father's Barony of Howland of Streatham. He succeeded his father as seventh Duke of Bedford, October 20, 1839; was sworn of the Privy Council in 1846, made a Knight of the Garter 1847, Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall 1852, and Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire, in the room of Earl de Grey, K.G., in 1859, and High Steward of the borough of Cambridge on the death of Lord Macaulay. His Grace never spoke in the House of Lords; but his votes, or his proxies, were always at the disposal of the Liberal party. Nevertheless he retained a vast political influence. He was the hereditary head of the Whig party, his personal character was most estimable, his possessions vast, and his territorial influence extended over many districts; his family

connections were highly placed, and he was traditionally the repository of great Whig secrets. His Grace, therefore, from his retirement at Woburn exercised a great power in the State; and collected around him at Christmas an assemblage of Whig politicians, who, it was popularly believed, then settled the political programme of the coming session. So far as his own feelings and pleasures were concerned his Grace had changed the *rôle* of active politician for that of country gentleman and improving landlord. In this respect it is impossible to speak too highly of the Duke of Bedford.

His farms were in the very highest state of cultivation, his tenants contented and prosperous, and the poor cared for. His Grace was one of the first of the great proprietors who recognized the duty that the labourers on an estate are deserving of as much care as the horses and cattle; and he built on the estate of Woburn alone nearly 600 cottages, on the best designs that could be prepared. The outlay exceeded £60,000, for which the direct return in the form of rental must be inadequate; but his Grace sought his reward in the general improvement of his property, and the sense of duty performed. His Grace supported with great liberality the churches, schools, dispensaries, and other institutions on his Bloomsbury estates; and every parish in which he had property was supplied through his instigation and assistance with at least one good school. When the great movement for church extension in the metropolis commenced, his Grace at once subscribed £10,000. In short, as a landlord who cared for the temporal and spiritual welfare of his tenants, his Grace set a noble example.

His Grace was also a patron of the turf from early life, and on his accession to the Dukedom largely increased his stud at Newmarket, which of late years has been of princely dimensions.

The remains of his Grace were interred in the family mausoleum at Chenies. The funeral was attended by a large number of the tenants of the Duke's several estates, and by many private friends. Beside the vast landed estates in England and Ireland, the personal estate has been sworn under £600,000. The whole of the English property is bequeathed to the present Duke; but the Irish property, which was inherited from Earl Ludlow, his Grace has left to Earl Russell.

April 27. At Edinburgh, Robert Bell, esq., advocate, late Sheriff of Haddington and Berwick, and Procurator for the Church of Scotland.

Oct. 14. At Dominica, West Indies, aged 61, Thomas Bell, esq., Senior Member and President of H.M.'s Council of that island.

July 22. At her residence, Green Park, Rostrevor, Juliana, aged 77, Countess of Belmore, relict of Somerset, second Earl of Belmore; daughter of the second Earl of Carrick.

Feb. 9. At Thorington Hall, Suffolk, aged 73, Col. Henry Bence Bence.

Sept. 9. At Canterbury, Mrs. Bentham, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Bentham, R.A.

Jan. 21. At his residence, Thornbury, co. Cork, aged 55, the Hon. Charles Ludlow Bernard.

April 12. At his seat, Cronhill, near Shrewsbury, aged 61, Noel-Hill, fifth Baron Berwick. The deceased was son of the fourth Baron, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Noel-Hill, rector of Berrington, Salop, by the second daughter of the late Mr. Mostyn Owen, of Woodhouse, Salop. His Lordship, who was educated at Rugby School, succeeded his father in the peerage in 1848. The deceased nobleman devoted himself almost entirely to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, was one of the most successful breeders in England of Hereford cattle, and his farm buildings are models of order and neatness.

May —. At his residence, in Bruges, aged 90, Lieut.-Col. Christopher Chapman Bird, formerly Secretary to the Government of the Cape of Good Hope.

June 14. At South-villa, Regent's-park, aged 77, George Bishop, esq., F.R.S., an eminent astronomer.

Mr. Bishop was a distinguished member of that class of men who join to great wealth the desire of applying both leisure and money to the promotion of knowledge. Mr. Bishop was a large manufacturer of British wine. His taste, however, led him to the study of astronomy; and when he settled in the Regent's-park, he determined to build up an observatory in his grounds, and to procure the services of a distinguished observer. He resolved that the amusement of his own leisure should be the instrument of substantial benefit to the science. His observatory soon became known to astronomers as a place where real work was done. It was erected in

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1837; and two men well-known in the astronomical world were successively placed in charge; Mr. Dawes in 1839 and Mr. Hind in 1844. The results of the sustained labours of these gentlemen cannot well be described except to scientific men; but the discovery of ten planets by Mr. Hind is known to and understood even by those who cannot appreciate the methods employed. Mr. Hind's first pair of planets (Iris and Flora, August 13th and October 18th, 1847) were the third and fourth of the sixty-six which have been added in our own day to the four discovered at the beginning of the century. Henoke, an amateur astronomer, had opened the new path by the discovery of Astræa in 1845, and of Hebe in 1847 (July 1st), so that Mr. Bishop's observatory was especially directed to the new path of discovery at the first hint of the path being open. Mr. Bishop was successively secretary, treasurer, and president, of the Astronomical Society, in the management of which he took part for 25 years. He was also for some years a member of the Council of University College.

Aug. 18. At Brighton, aged 63, Commissary-General Bishop.

April 8. In Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, aged 48, Major William Blackwood, late of the 95th Bengal Native Infantry.

March 31. In Percy-place, Bath, aged 72, Richard Blagden, esq., F.R.C.S., late of Albemarle-street, London, Accoucheur to the Queen, and Surgeon Extraordinary to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Sept. 25. At Aberdeen, aged 59, Sir Thomas Blaikie, of Kingseat. He was for several years Lord Provost of the city of Aberdeen, and was knighted in 1856 for his eminent local services.

March —. At his residence, Ballyglunin Park, Galway, aged —, Martin Joseph Blake, esq., who for 24 years was the representative in Parliament of that town.

July 17. Suddenly, at the Strand Theatre, Mr. James Bland, an actor of some celebrity.

Feb. —. At Tasco—where he fell a victim to the brutality of some troops under the order of Vicario—Mr. Bodmer, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at that place. While endeavouring to save a prisoner whom these demons were torturing, he was shot through the lungs, and expired a few hours afterwards.

Feb. 27. At Whitchurch, Glamorganshire, aged 32, Richard Blakemore-Booker, eldest surviving son of the late T. W. Booker-Blakemore, esq., M.P.

Feb. 19. At Leamington, Louisa Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Edward Lynch Blosse.

Oct. 8. At Dieppe, aged 34, John Elliot Boileau, esq., eldest son of Sir John Peter Boileau, bart., of Ketteringham Park, Norfolk.

Dec. 7. At Sidbury, South Devon, aged 65, John Bolton, esq., late Lieut.-Col. H.M.'s 75th Regt.

July 22. At Taku, North China, of fever, aged 21, Lieut. Henry Bond, R.A., only son of Henry J. H. Bond, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine, Cambridge.

March 6. At Sudbury, Derbyshire, aged 72, the Hon. Mrs. Brooke Boothby, daughter of the third Lord Vernon.

May 17. At Bangalore, aged 58, Col. Alfred Borradaile, Madras Light Cavalry.

Jan. 31. In Lower Berkeley-street, aged 67, Henry Bosanquet, esq.

Feb. 5. At Pau, aged 50, General Bosquet, Marshal of France, and G.C.B.

The deceased Marshal, whose career has thus terminated at so early an age, was born in 1810, and was admitted into the famous Ecole Polytechnique in 1829; two years afterwards he entered the Artillery School at Metz as superintendent. In 1834 he became Second Lieutenant, and embarked for Algeria, where, rendering himself conspicuous in 1851 as General of Brigade in the campaign of Great Kabilia, he was raised to the rank of General of Division, and returned to France in 1853, after having completed 20 campaigns in Africa. But it is by his distinguished services with the Allied Armies in the Crimea that his name and fame will be longest remembered in this country. At the battle of the Alma, on the 20th September, 1854, General Bosquet, at the head of a column of the French army, led his men along the shore, to attack the enemy's left; a regiment of Zouaves crossed the river by a bank at its mouth without being perceived by the enemy; then, suddenly emerging from the brushwood, these gallant fellows were seen "swarming like ants," up the almost perpendicular face of the cliff, and with extraordinary agility soon gained the summit. The Russians, astonished at seeing the enemy assaulting their left flank, which they deemed unassailable, fell back in mo-

mentary confusion, and thus gave time to the Zouaves to form line, partially protected by one of those innumerable tumuli which dot the surface of the Crimea. Here they were soon exposed to a deadly fire of musketry and artillery from the Russian divisions. General Bosquet now brought up the remainder of his division, and, crossing the mouth of the Alma, hurried to their support. And so the fight proceeded, with varying fortune, until about 4 P.M., when the last gun was fired, at which time the Russian foot-soldiers, throwing away their arms and knapsacks, and all that might impede them, broke away from their ranks and sought safety in flight. In vain the Russian cavalry, which had taken little or no part in the battle, attempted to stop them, but they could only cover the retreat of their shattered columns. The battle, from General Bosquet's outset, had lasted three hours, during only two of which the British had been engaged; yet in this short time the Allies had carried a position which most men would have deemed impregnable.

Nor was it to the field of Alma that this distinguished General's services with the Allied army were confined; for on the 5th of November his military genius shone conspicuous in the bloody fight at Inkermann. At a very early hour in the morning of that eventful day, the *corps d'armée* of the Russians, under General Liprandi, had made a movement in the valley of the Tchernaya. A strong column of his infantry, preceded as usual by clouds of riflemen and other skirmishers, had advanced to the foot of the heights and exchanged shots with the Zouaves and French troops, who defended that part of the position—at the same time the Russian batteries, and some field-pieces on the Tchernaya ridge, opened upon Balaklava and upon the edge of the plateau occupied by our lines. Our guns responded, and the fire having been continued on both sides for some time without any effect, the Russians fell back, but yet appeared to threaten a further advance. Still General Bosquet did not feel justified in withdrawing the troops he had moved up to aid in the defence of the British left; being induced, by the slackening of the fire, to believe that the real Russian attack might be made in the rear. But the Russian artillery had only ceased for a brief space, in order to draw nearer to the English front, when it opened again more violently than before, and fresh bodies of infantry were seen descending the hills. Our shattered regiments, no longer able to oppose the continuous stream of foes, were forced back at all points and were, to some extent, mingled together—one of the saddest of sights to a military eye. Here was another critical moment; more than an hour had been lost by General Bosquet's return to our rear, which he believed to be threatened. He now learned the magnitude of the danger in our front; and, presuming that Liprandi's attack was only a feint, intended to keep him where he was, and prevent his aiding us, he, with the true decision of a general, resolved at once to act upon that supposition—to leave his own position almost undefended, and to carry nearly the whole of his force to the aid of our front. Advancing, with admirable rapidity, to the very verge of the range of the Russian artillery, he halted his troops, and, surrounded by his staff, rode himself into the midst of the conflict, in order to see the ground and how matters stood. The field artillery on our left was now nearly silenced by the superior weight and range of the Russian guns. Galloping back to his own people, the General gave orders for them to attack, first sending off two troops of horse artillery and one field-battery to assist our guns. At full speed, these gallant French artillerymen galloped to the front, took up a position, and, amidst the loud cheers of our men, opened a rapid fire upon the enemy's guns.

The Russians continuing to pour through the ravines into the rear of our Second Division, General Bosquet forthwith sent a regiment of Zouaves and a regiment of Indigenes, or Arabs, to charge the enemy, who were coming on in one dense mass. The Russians could not withstand the peculiar mode of fighting of these men; they gave way and retreated through the ravines by which they had been advancing. Bosquet's troops of the line moved forward steadily to support our shattered regiments to the left, and were exposed during part of their short march, to a tremendous fire from the Russian artillery on the ridge, as well as to the fire from the batteries of Sebastopol and the ships in harbour. There was a brief hesitation; but this

was succeeded by enthusiastic shouts of "Vive l'Empereur," and the hearty cheers of the English, and amidst which they charged with the bayonet. The various uniforms of the two nations became mingled together. English regiments charged with French, and their shouts of defiance and victory were also mingled. The Russian columns soon after rolled slowly back, leaving nothing behind them except their dead and their badly wounded. When at length the decisive blow was struck on the 8th September in the following year, General Bosquet took a leading part in the capture of the Malakoff, and was severely wounded by the bursting of a shell and was compelled to return to France. In 1856 he was raised to the dignity of Senator and a Marshal of the Empire. Having been struck by apoplexy some time previously to his retirement, he sought at Pau the benefit to be derived from his native air; but his constitution was unable to resist the effects of the wound he had received in the Crimea, and he expired the youngest of all the Marshals of France. He was buried with great military pomp at Pau, and at his obsequies, in conformity with the decree of the 24th Meftidor, year 12, all the authorities and constituted bodies of the town attended the ceremony in full dress. For his brilliant services in this campaign General Bosquet received from Her Majesty Queen Victoria the distinction of being appointed a G.C.B.

Aug. 22. At his residence, Lyme Regis, aged 68, Henry Boteler, esq., Capt. R.N. He entered the navy in October, 1804, and served as a midshipman in Sir Robert Calder's action, July 22, 1805. He afterwards served on the Baltic station, and in the West Indies and Mediterranean, and witnessed the destruction, Oct. 26, 1809, of the French line-of-battle ships, *Robuste* and *Lion*, and assisted at the blockade of Toulon, in 1811.

June 25. At Kempsford, Gloucestershire, aged 53, the Lady Georgiana Sarah Bourke, widow of the Rev. Sackville Gardiner Bourke, rector of Hatherap, Gloucestershire. Her ladyship was the eldest dau. of the Right Hon. John William, fourth Earl of Bessborough in the Irish peerage (some time Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland), by the Lady Mary Fane, third dau. of John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland.

Dec. 14. At Cannes, whither the gallant officer had, as Groom in Waiting to the Queen, been ordered to proceed, in charge of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, during the prince's sojourn in the south of France, in his 74th year, Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.B. The late General was the only son of the late Admiral Edward Bowater, of Hampton Court. He entered the 3rd Foot Guards in 1804, and saw much active service with that gallant regiment during the war. He was wounded both at Talavera and Waterloo; was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1837, by the late King William IV.; and had received the silver war medal and five clasps for Talavera, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive. Shortly after the Prince Consort's arrival in this country, in 1840, the deceased General was appointed Equerry to his Royal Highness. In 1846 he was appointed a Groom-in-Waiting in ordinary to Her Majesty, and in the same year Colonel of the 49th (the Princess Charlotte's of Wales, or Hertfordshire,) Regiment of Foot.

Feb. 9. Drowned, while gallantly attempting to rescue the crew of a vessel wrecked near the harbour of Kingstown, Captain John McN. Boyd, of H.M.S. *Ajax*. The ship was breaking up, and the crew were swept off, when Capt. Boyd perceived an unfortunate man carried by the current across the pier head. He immediately dashed forward with a rope in his hand, assisted by several of his crew. At this moment a furious sea burst over the devoted men, and struck them to the ground; the next wave carried them out to sea. By this catastrophe Capt. Boyd and nine of his men perished. The body of Capt. Boyd was not recovered for many days. It was then interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, with much ceremony, the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and a numerous assemblage attending. A monument has been erected to the memory of the brave men who perished, and medals awarded to their surviving comrades. Capt. Boyd was an officer of great experience and merit; he had served with distinction in many parts, and especially at the Siege of Sebastopol. He was thought one of the best officers in the service.

June 22. Killed at the great fire near London Bridge, aged 60, James Braidwood, Superintendent of the London

Fire Brigade. The deceased was born in Edinburgh, and was originally a joiner by trade, which craft he quitted and joined the Police force of that city, with the view of organizing a better mode of dealing with fires than at that time prevailed. He was appointed Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade on its establishment in 1833. Since that time Mr. Braidwood had distinguished himself, not less by his organization of the force than by the judgment and intrepidity with which he directed its operations whenever called into action. His death while engaged in his duty, upon an occasion so remarkable, caused a great sensation, and his funeral assumed the character of a public ceremonial. It was proposed to raise a fund for the assistance of his family, and a considerable sum was forthcoming, when it was announced that the London Insurance Companies had made a liberal provision for the relatives of their faithful servant.

Nov. 24. At Cliftonville, Brighton, of disease of the heart, James Brant, esq., C.B., late H.M.'s Consul at Damascus.

Feb. 22. At Audley End, Essex, aged 41, Richard Cornwallis Neville, fourth Lord Braybrooke, Patron and Hereditary Visitor of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Vice-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the county of Essex, High Steward of Wokingham in Berkshire, Vice-President of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and one of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries. His Lordship was born on the 17th of March, 1820, and was educated at Eton. From early years he showed a taste for literary and antiquarian pursuits, which, doubtless, received a strong impulse in his maturer life from paternal influence. The son of one so eminent in historical and topographical investigations as the noble author of the "History of Audley End," and editor of the "Diary and Correspondence of Pepys," may be said to have been nurtured in the love of national history and antiquities. His Lordship was author of the following works, which display a large amount of antiquarian erudition, and will entitle him to a conspicuous place in any future edition of Royal and Noble Authors:—"Antiqua Explorata: being the Result of the Excavations made by him during the Winters of 1845 and 1846, and the Spring of 1847, in and about the Roman Station at Chesterford, and other Spots in the Vicinity of Audley End;" Saffron Walden, 8vo, 1847. "Sepulchra Exposita; or, an Account of the opening of some Barrows, with Remarks upon miscellaneous Antiquities discovered in the Neighbourhood of Audley End, Essex;" Saffron Walden, 8vo, 1848. "Saxon Obsequies: illustrated by Ornaments and Weapons discovered by him in a Cemetery near Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, during the Autumn of 1851, with coloured lithographic plates;" London, 4to, 1852. "Examination of a Group of Barrows, five in number, in Cambridgeshire: read before the Society of Antiquaries, April 29, 1847;" printed in *Archæologia*, xxxii., 357. "Memoir on Roman Remains and Villas discovered at Ickleton and Chesterford in the Course of recent Excavations;" in the *Archæological Journal*, vi., 14. "Memoir on Remains of the Anglo-Roman Age at Weycock, in the Parish of Laurence Waltham, Berkshire, and on the Excavations there made in 1847;" in *Archæological Journal*, vi., 114. "Account of Excavations near the Fleam Dyke, Cambridgeshire, April, 1852;" in *Archæological Journal*, ix., 226. "Investigations of Roman Remains in the County of Essex, in the Months of September and October, 1852;" in *Archæological Journal*, x., 14. "Anglo-Saxon Cemetery, excavated at Linton Heath, January, 1853;" in *Archæological Journal*, xi., 95. "Ancient Cambridgeshire: a comprehensive Survey of Vestiges of the early Occupation of Cambridgeshire and adjacent Parts of Essex, chiefly the Result of personal Observation;" in *Archæological Journal*, xi., 207. "Account of recent Discoveries of Roman Remains at Great Chesterford, Essex;" in *Archæological Journal*, xvii., 117. His Cabinet of British and Roman coins, chiefly brought to light in the course of his own explorations, and also the rich *Dactyliotheca*, the object of his especial predilections in later years, may be numbered among the most important private collections of their kind existing in this country. His Lordship married Lady Charlotte, fifth daughter of Hector John, second Earl of Norbury, and in early life held a commission in the army, but on account of ill health was compelled to retire from the service, devoting himself thenceforth with avidity to his literary and antiquarian pursuits.

Aug. 28. In Park-lane, aged 58, the

DEATHS.

Marchioness of Breadalbane. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of George Baillie, Esq., of Jerviswood, and was sister of the Earl of Haddington, the Countess of Aberdeen, Lady Polwarth, and the Countess of Ashburnham. Her ladyship was married to the Marquess of Breadalbane in 1821.

May 6. At Cheltenham, aged 62, Major-Gen. Richard Rich Wilford Brett.

Oct. 29. At Beddington House, Surrey, aged 75, Sir Henry Bridges, bart.

Jan. 4. At York, aged 73, the Rev. Dr. John Briggs, an eminent Roman Catholic divine. In 1840 the deceased became Vicar-Apostolic of the Yorkshire district, and on the 29th of September, 1850, he was translated to the so-called bishopric of Beverley, which he resigned on the 7th of November last.

Jan. 3. At Brighton, Miss Brisbane, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Brisbane.

March 22. Aged 33, Bernard, eldest son of the late Bernard Brocas, esq., of Beaurepaire, Hants.

July 24. In Grosvenor-street, from an accident by fire, aged 32, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Brodhurst.

July 16. At Broome Park, near Dorking, Lady Brodie, wife of Sir Benjamin Brodie, bart., daughter of Serjt. Sellon.

May 29. At Titsey Rectory, Surrey, aged 64, the Hon. and Rev. George Brodrick. The deceased was the second son of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel.

June 7. At Haworth Parsonage, in the West Riding of York, the Rev. Patrick Brontè, B.A., incumbent, aged 84. The deceased, who was himself an author, was father of Charlotte, Anne, and Emily Jane Brontè, authoresses, originally well known as Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell. The strange history of this gentleman's family has been told in a "Life of Charlotte Brontè," by Mrs. Gaskell.

Jan. 25. At her residence, Rose Hill, Pendleton, near Manchester, aged 78, Martha, widow of Joseph Brotherton, esq., M.P. for Salford.

Feb. 10. At West End, Hampstead, aged 88, Charlotte, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Browne, K.C.H., and dau. of Sir William Wolseley, bart.

May 19. At Pembroke Dock, aged 45, Colonel St. John Browne, R.A.

Oct. 25. At Sydenham Vicarage, Oxon, aged 49, Augusta Warren Browne, youngest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Arthur Browne, for many years Lieut.-Governor of Charles Fort, Kinsale.

June 29. At the Casa Guidi, Florence, an hour after daybreak, after a long illness, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, wife of Robert Browning, esq., a lofty genius and a noble soul as ever lived in the person of a "large-brained woman or large-hearted man," a bright ornament of English literature, and, until her latest hour, the cordial friend and most earnest advocate of the liberties of her adopted Italy, the realization of which, it was the consolation of her fleeting moments to entertain, as the most cherished of earthly visions.

Mrs. Browning, who was formerly well-known under her maiden name of Miss Elizabeth Barrett, was born in London, of a family in affluent circumstances, and was educated with great care, and whilst still in her teens became a contributor to several of the best periodicals of the day. Her earliest acknowledged work, however, was a translation of the "Prometheus Vinctus," of Æschylus, which appeared originally in 1833, but was afterwards superseded by a new version from her more mature pen. About the year 1838 she fell into ill health, and, having broken a blood vessel in the region of the lungs, was ordered to winter at Torquay; where, though slowly recovering from the original disease, her health received so painful a shock from her brother's death, caused by the upsetting of a boat, that she became and remained ever afterwards a confirmed invalid. In the seclusion of a sick room, however, she studied the classics most carefully, and in 1844 produced the first collected edition of her poems, on which her fame chiefly rests, and of which, each published in two volumes, new editions appeared in 1850 and 1853. In the interval between the appearance of these two editions, Miss Barrett married Mr. Robert Browning, whose name is familiar to the literary world as one of our few living poets; one, in so many of his instincts and fashions, delicately fitted to herself, the author of "Paracelsus," "Lordello," the "Blot in the 'Scutcheon," and of other works of great originality, remarkable also for their glowing and deeply poetic beauty. In 1851 Mrs. Browning produced her poem entitled "Casa Guidi Windows," in which the poetess, influenced by, and supposed to give utterance to, her earnest sympathies with the cause of the regeneration of her adopted country, alludes to the signs and appear-

ances of the Italian revolutionary movements of 1848 and 1849, as witnessed from the windows of the "Casa Guidi," where she was then residing, and at which, after years of suffering, the spirit of this, the most gifted of English poetesses, at length passed away for ever. Of her it has been said, and how truly, let the united voice of her proud country attest, that "no woman ever wrote anything approaching to her works in strength, imagination, and versatile knowledge," whilst to those, the privileged few, admitted into the sanctuary of her acquaintance will it be a lasting remembrance that "Never did woman, so full of intellectual wealth and poetic fancy, take part in society with such an absence of pretension as she did. Fearless in speculation, credulous in adopting theories, staunch in her partisanship, to no common degree, the most faithful of friends, the most loving of human beings to all her kinsfolk, her intrepidity of thought, her range of acquirement, her power over the poet's art, are the world's property, and her works in part represent these." Her letters, too, were as remarkable as her poems, filled with noblest thoughts, recondite allusions, thick-coming fancies—teeming with what was boldest in speculation, rarest in fancy, and choicest in literary worth—never worldly, but always womanly, these, too, were without peer among the letters of woman. It remains to the Chronicler of Death's doings in the year 1861, but to record as the most fitting monument to the illustrious departed, that, besides the works referred to in this brief memorial of her genius, Mrs. Browning was the authoress of "Aurora Leigh," "Times of Cyprus," "An Essay on Mind," "The Poet's Own," "Cowper's Grave," "Bertha in the Lane," "Catherine to Camoens," "Poems before Congress," works by which, during life, she had been most widely and popularly known, and now that she has gone from amongst us, shine, as it were from the tomb, to tell the world of the loss it sustained in that fatal year at the envious hands of the great common leveller.

Jan. 8. At Highgate, aged 83, Elizabeth Ann, widow of Charles Browning, esq., of Horton Lodge, Surrey, and Binfield Manor, Berks; daughter of Sir William More, bart.

March 26. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 66, Charlotte, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.B.

April 6. At Gillock Hall, Bridge of Earn, aged 89, the Hon. Elizabeth Cecilia, relict of James Carstairs Bruce, of Balcrystie, and daughter of the seventh Baron Rollo.

July 29. At the Great Western Railway Hotel, Paddington, aged 66, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., &c.

The deceased, Richard Plantagenet Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1822), Marquess of Buckingham (1784), Marquess of Chandos and Earl Temple of Stowe (1822), Earl Temple (1749), Viscount and Baron of Cobham (1718) in the peerage of the United Kingdom and Earl Nugent in the peerage of Ireland, K.G., G.C.H., P.C., LL.D., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Bucks, and Colonel of the Bucks Yeomanry, was born February 11, 1797; and was the only son of Richard, second Marquess and first Duke of Buckingham, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, by Anne Eliza, sole heiress of James Brydges, third and last Duke of Chandos, the sole representative of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, Queen Dowager of France, daughter of Henry VII. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, but did not take a degree at the University.

Soon after he attained his majority, in 1826, he was returned to the House of Commons for the county of Bucks, in which was placed the noble family palace of Stowe, and in which his father possessed vast estates. During the period of his sitting in the House of Commons the Marquess of Chandos occupied a conspicuous position, and was considered the leader of the landed Conservatives in that House. His talents were not inconsiderable, his personal character stood high, in personal appearance he was dignified and even imposing, and his manners were singularly open and free from hauteur. He fought the battle of Reform in the Conservative—or perhaps the old Tory—interest with great determination, and had a great share in the defeats which were inflicted upon the Reform party in the earlier stages of the Reform Bill. And when finally the enthusiasm of the people and the perseverance of the Whigs succeeded in forcing that measure upon a reluctant sovereign and an hostile peerage, the Marquess of Chandos grafted upon the Whig measure a Conservative clause,

known since by his name, which has ever since been held by one party to be the single redeeming feature of the Act, and by the other its greatest blot.

In February, 1836, he obtained a select committee of the House of Commons, "for the consideration of the grievances and depressed state of the agriculturists." He remained an active member of the Commons until the demise of his father in January, 1839. On the late Sir Robert Peel taking office in 1841, his Grace was selected for the office of Lord Privy Seal, and he remained in office until the dissensions in the Cabinet on the question of the repeal of the corn laws, when the Earl of Derby (then Lord Stanley) also left Sir Robert Peel's Administration. His Grace had the honour of receiving Queen Victoria at his princely mansion of Stowe, but scarcely had this distinguished honour been conferred upon the great Conservative peer, than it began to be rumoured that his Grace was a ruined man—that notwithstanding his great palaces, his sumptuous furniture, his gallery of pictures, and his unrivalled collection of china—notwithstanding, too, his princely state within his county—his regiments of Yeomanry and Artillery—and notwithstanding that he had recently added estate after estate to his domains, the great Duke of Buckingham was utterly insolvent. These rumours proved too true—the ruin had been staved off for long by costly expedients; but the crash came at last. All the treasures that the prodigal expenditure of immense wealth had collected in the treasure-house at Stowe, all that had descended from numerous lines of ancestors, renowned for taste and opportunities, all passed away under the hammer. All the priceless heir-looms of an illustrious family were scattered over the world, to be sold in shops, to glitter in the public rooms of hotels, or decorate the mansions of self-made men. Estates larger than many a German principality, producing a revenue larger than the revenues of many German principalities added together, passed into the hands of men whose wealth was but of yesterday. The town palace in Pall-Mall became the temporary resting-place of a club, and then an *annexe* to a public office.

The palace of Stowe, denuded of the furniture, pictures, and ornaments, which had made it the pride of the midland counties, stood empty and desolate; its porticoes and colonnades soiled with dirt and decayed leaves, its temples moss-grown, its fish-ponds choking up, its lawns unshorn, its walks unkept.

From the splendour of a prince the unfortunate Duke descended to the grade of a lodger. His wife, the heiress of a large fortune now swallowed up in the general ruin, separated from him, and finally obtained a divorce from him. It is painful to have to state of a man whose pecuniary ruin involved no crime or serious reproach, and who was, therefore, the just object of sympathy, that he brought this disgrace upon himself by his own misconduct. The Duke's son, who had joined his father in releasing the hereditary estates for the benefit of the creditors, devoted his talents to useful purposes, and obtained so much estimation as a man of business that he was elected Chairman of the Great Western Railway. The deceased Duke, thus cast down from his great position, devoted his compulsory retirement to literature, and availed himself of his great personal acquaintance with the history of the last century, and the valuable family papers, to compile Memoirs of the "Court and Cabinets of George III.," of the Regency of George IV., of William IV., and Queen Victoria, which throw much and curious light upon the inner movements of the political world during those periods.

By his wife Mary, youngest daughter of John Campbell, Marquess of Breadalbane, whom he married May 13, 1819, but from whom he separated in 1850, he leaves issue one son, the present Duke, and one daughter, Lady Anne Eliza Mary Grenville, married to Mr. Gore Langton, M.P. for Somerset, and who now inherits the barony of Temple of Stowe, in right of her grandfather.

The noble family of Grenville, which was represented by the late Duke, was seated at Wootton, Buckinghamshire, as early as the reign of Henry I., and its ancient inheritances have perhaps more largely increased than those of any other noble or gentle House in the kingdom by fortunate alliances with the heiresses of other families—a fact which will account for the variety of surnames enjoyed by the Duke, and the corresponding number of quarterings in his escutcheon. Little more than a century ago, Richard Grenville, Esq., of Wootton, then head of the family, and M.P. for Andover, married the daughter of Sir Richard Temple, a lady who became, by inheritance, Vis-

countess Cobham, and was afterwards created Countess Temple, with remainder to her sons by him. His son and successor, Richard, Earl Temple, was a K.G., and Lord Privy Seal, and the leader of a strong political party in the time of John Wilkes; and his grandson, the next Earl Temple, who was twice Viceroy of Ireland, was raised, in 1784, to the Marquïsate of Buckingham. The second Marquess, father of the Duke so lately deceased, assumed the additional names of Brydges and Chandos, in 1799, in right of his wife, the heiress of the last Duke of Chandos of a previous creation. The mother of the late Duke was the sole representative of Mary, Queen Dowager of France, and sister of King Henry VIII., a lady on whom the Crown of England was settled in remainder under certain contingencies, which, however, have never occurred. The Grenville family has produced within the last century a considerable number of statesmen, including the late Lord Grenville, many years Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and head of the Administration of "All the Talents" in 1806–7; the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, M.P.; Mr. George Grenville, many years a Secretary of State, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and the late Lord Nugent, sometime Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and at one time, early in the present century, no less than four of the members of this ducal house enjoyed at one time the honours of the peerage, viz., the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Grenville, Lord Nugent, and Lord Glastonbury.

Notwithstanding the ruin in which the prodigality of several generations of the family, and which came to the crisis in the person of the deceased Duke, there remains a very large property which could neither be sold nor permanently encumbered. It is said that the entailed estates to which the present Duke succeeds are so large that his Grace will be enabled to take his place in the peerage with a revenue suitable to so great a position.

Feb. 1. At Beaumaris, aged 23, Capt. R. Bulkeley, of the 7th Hussars, second son of Sir R. B. Williams-Bulkeley, bart., M.P., Baron-hill.

Jan. 30. At his residence, Camden-road villas, aged 69, Robert Burford, esq., the well-known artist and proprietor of the panorama, Leicester-square.

March 11. At Loynton Hall, Staffordshire, aged 70, Thomas Higgins Burne, esq., a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of that county.

Feb. 16. At Chichester, aged 82, Sir William Burnett, M.D., F.R.S., K.C.B., Physician in Ordinary to His late Majesty William IV., and for many years Director-General of the medical department of the navy. He was present at the battles of Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, and at Trafalgar, for which services he was made a K.C.B., and decorated with four medals.

Aug. 8. At Honiton, Devonshire, after a severe and protracted illness, aged 76, the Ven. E. J. Burrow, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Gibraltar. The deceased was the author of a work on Conchology, published in 1815; and four years later he produced a work on the Elgin Marbles, with an abridged account of the history and topography of Athens. He was also the author of a theological work, in three volumes, entitled "A Summary of Christian Faith and Practice," "Hours of Devotion, from the German," &c.

Sept. 15. The Rev. Thomas Burrow, M.A., upwards of 28 years incumbent of Pinner, Middesex.

March 31. Aged 85, Lady Charlotte Bury. Her ladyship was the youngest daughter of Field-Marshal John, fifth Duke of Argyll, by Elizabeth Gunning, widow of the Duke of Hamilton. Lady Charlotte Bury was twice married—first to Colonel J. Campbell, of Shawfield, and secondly to the Rev. Edward Bury. In her youth Lady Charlotte was remarkable for her personal beauty, and throughout life for the charm of her manners. Thus highly placed by birth and association, Lady Charlotte was enabled to sketch the life and manners of a class of society whose sayings and doings are matters of intense curiosity to many who live outside that charmed circle. It is true that Lady Charlotte's literary powers were but small; but her sketches of high society had a certain amount of spirit, and no doubt showed an acquaintance with high society which was neither imaginary, nor the second-hand observation of a lady's maid. These "tales of fashionable life" had therefore considerable popularity. They are now utterly forgotten. Lady Charlotte had the misfortune to be appointed a lady-in-waiting to Queen Caroline. She wrote a memoir of this period of her life, in

which she unconsciously made revelations which greatly shocked the supporters of that lady, and caused additional scandal to attach to those discreditable proceedings. This book also is forgotten. The controversies to which the publication gave rise put an end to Lady Charlotte's authorship. She had long retired from the world, and was as much forgotten as her books.

March 16. In London, aged 24, Lady Matilda Butler, youngest dau. of the Countess and the late Richard, Earl of Glengall.

March 28. At Bath, Miss Henrietta Butler, dau. of the late Sir Thomas Butler, bart., of Garryhundon, near Ballin Temple, county Carlow, sometime M.P. for that county.

Nov. 8. Aged 78, Sir Thomas Butler, bart., of Ballin Temple, and Garryhundon, county Carlow, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for county Carlow, and some time Colonel of the Carlow Regt. of Militia.

Oct. At Bally Adams, Queen's county, Major Edward Butler, eldest and only surviving son of the late Major-General Sir Edward Butler.

Jan. 23. At Hamilton, Bermuda, the Hon. Thomas Butterfield, formerly Chief Justice of that colony, and President of H.M.'s Council.

Aug. 11. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Sarah, relict of Rear-Adm. Richard Byron, C.B.

April 4. In London, suddenly, aged 39, the Hon. Frederick Byron, second son of Vice-Adm. Lord Byron.

Feb. 7. At Campden-grove, Kensington aged 66, Sophia Hutchins, second dau. of the late Dr. Callcott.

Feb. 15. At Campden-grove, Kensington, suddenly, from disease of the heart, aged 61, Arabella Hutchins, dau. of the late Dr. Callcott, being eight days after the death of her sister.

Jan. 24. At the Rectory, Great Haseley, Albimia Mary, youngest dau. of the late Donald Cameron of Lochiel and of Lady Vere Cameron.

Dec. 1. At Heckington, aged 54, struck with paralysis whilst in the act of preaching from the pulpit, the Rev. Charles Cameron, vicar of Christ's Church, Trusley, Derbyshire.

Nov. 25. At Richmond, aged 81, Lady Campbell, wife of Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S., of Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Oct. 1. At Melford-cottage, Argyleshire, aged 63, Colonel Campbell, of Melfort.

Nov. 29. At Ellichpoor, Major Ivie Campbell, of the Madras Staff Corps, and Deputy-Commissioner of West Berar, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

June 23. At Stratheden Lodge, Kensington, aged 81, the Rt. Hon. John Lord Campbell, Lord Chancellor of England, and one of the most notable judges that ever sat in the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Campbell's industry atoned for the want of genius; his intellect reached, by good sense, to results which other men attain by subtle ratiocination; his kindness of heart and liberality of sentiment reconciled men to the absence of refinement; facility of quotation and abundance of amusing anecdote supplied the place of wit; and his language, if neither passionate nor polished, was, at all events, clear and trustworthy. With little that was attractive in his manner, with nothing that was graceful, with everything to remind one of the title which at one time he affected of "plain John Campbell," he obtained, by energy and determination, the highest rank in his profession, and he so fulfilled the duties of Lord Chief Justice and of Lord Chancellor as to win a name not unworthy to be placed beside those of any of his predecessors whose careers he has described. There is a well-known Scotch proverb, "He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar," which connects the place of Lord Campbell's birth with a display of indomitable resolution, and there can be no more fitting illustration of that saying (which is precisely the same in spirit as the motto of the family, "*Audacter et aperte*,") than the history of the rough Scotch lad who entered college at the age of ten, and who, by sheer force of character, fought his way up to the House of Peers, where, at the age of fourscore, he was as much beyond his years in vigour, as in youth he had been before his time in intelligence. Not many men begin life so early as he did; still fewer end it so late; and very few, indeed, spend so long a term in equal labour, usefulness, and honour.

The deceased Lord Chancellor was descended from a junior branch of the ducal House of Argyle. His father was the Rev. Dr. George Campbell, minister of Cupar. Dr. Campbell married in 1776 a Miss Hallyburton, through whom he became distantly connected with several noble families, among which de-

serves to be mentioned the family of Wedderburn, the Lord Chancellor. By this lady he became the father of five daughters and two sons. One of these daughters married the late Dr. Thomas Gillespie, Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrew's. Of the sons, the elder was Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, who died in 1854; the younger was the subject of this present memoir, and was born at Springfield, near Cupar, September 15, 1779. John Campbell received his first instruction at the grammar-school at Cupar, and was then removed to the University of St. Andrew's, with the view of studying for the Church; but after taking his M.A. degree he resolved to adopt the law as his profession, and repaired to London. His earliest associates in London were those Scotch Whigs to whom the name of Campbell had a fine Presbyterian flavour. He very soon joined a club of Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, of whom Serjeant Spankie and Wilkie the painter were members, the sentiment which bound them together being expressed by Wilkie in words which Campbell delighted to quote long afterwards when he was raised to the British peerage—"Born in the manse, we have all a patent of nobility." While a young man waiting for business, he supported himself, like many others of his profession, by journalism; and was a reporter as well as theatrical critic on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*. The *Chronicle* was then an important Whig paper, the property of Perry, a Scotsman, whose sister was married to the celebrated Porson. The associations of a London reporter's life were far more scholarly then than they are now; and among the staff of the first-rate journals might be found such men as the author of the famous review of Brougham's "Demosthenes," in the *Times* of a quarter of a century ago. To this part of his training Lord Campbell owed that continued interest in literature which distinguished him altogether from many other legal luminaries. The department of the *Chronicle* which was committed to the raw young Scotsman, who was the son of a Presbyterian divine, and who could scarcely speak English so as to be understood, was, strange to say, that of reporter and theatrical critic; an appointment he is believed to have retained down to 1810. The son of a Scotch clergyman, he joined the Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Volunteers, in support of a King who was also the head of an Episcopalian Church.

It was not for these pursuits, however, that Campbell had come to the great metropolis. He had come to study law. The club gave him friendship, the regiment gave him excitement, the newspaper gave him pay, but the law was to be his profession, and by the law he was to rise. Immediately, therefore (November, 1800), he entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, and began to study the mysteries of special pleading, under the guidance of Mr. Tidd, through whom he traced his legal pedigree up to the celebrated Tom Warren, father of this wondrous art. Tom Warren begat Serjt. Runnington, Serjt. Runnington begat Tidd, Tidd begat Campbell, and Campbell begat Dundas and Vaughan Williams. "Tidd," writes his grateful pupil, "lived to see four sons sitting together in the House of Lords—Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Denman, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Campbell. To the unspeakable advantage of having been three years his pupil, I chiefly ascribe my success at the bar. I have great pride in recording that, when at the end of my first year he discovered that it would not be quite convenient for me to give him a second fee of 100 guineas, he not only refused to take a second, but insisted on returning me the first. Of all the lawyers I have ever known he had the finest analytical head, and, if he had devoted himself to science, I am sure that he would have earned great fame as a discoverer. His disposition and his manners made him universally beloved."

Campbell, always egotistical, was in later years fond of dwelling on the difficulties which he had to surmount in early life, and filled the footnotes of his biographical writings with anecdotes illustrative of his career. In this way we vividly see him eating his first dinner in Lincoln's-inn Hall, where, after a long silence at his mess, a brother student, wishing to be sociable, offers to break the portentous pause by addressing the young Scotchman. "Pray, sir, what is your opinion of the *scintilla juris*?" The silence having thus been broken, the associates strike up an acquaintance, and amicably proceed to enliven their dinner by a discussion with regard to the uses of feeding. Campbell has scarcely entered Lincoln's-inn when a rumour spreads that Lord Thurlow, after a long

absence from Parliament, would on a certain night appear in the House of Lords to deliver a speech on a Divorce Bill, by which, for the first time, it was proposed to dissolve the marriage tie at the instance of the wife, the husband in this case having been proved guilty of incest. All the great lawyers present were intent on rejecting the measure, but Thurlow, in a powerful speech, converted them to his views, the Bill was passed, and established a precedent in cases of similar aggravation. The scene made a profound impression on young Campbell, who, at a later period of life, recalling to his recollection the appearance of the great Chancellor, "bent with age, dressed in an old-fashioned grey coat, with breeches and gaiters of the same stuff, a brown scratch wig, tremendous white bushy eyebrows, eyes still sparkling with intelligence, dreadful crowsfeet round them, very deep lines in his countenance, and shrivelled complexion of a sallow hue," exclaimed, in an access of legal enthusiasm, "*Virgilium vidi tantum.*"

Thus making law both a business and a pleasure, and at the same time educating his powers and adding to his means by visiting the theatres and writing for the press, Campbell was called to the bar in Michaelmas Term, 1806. He travelled the Oxford Circuit, where he soon obtained considerable practice, and where he formed an intimate acquaintance with the late Justice Talfourd, who had a certain sympathy with him in his admiration of the dramatic art. But it was to his London business that he chiefly looked for advancement in his profession, and it must be confessed that he pushed his way in a manner the most original. In one of his biographies he remarks of Pratt that he "persevered for eight or nine years, but not inviting attorneys to dine with him, and never dancing with their daughters, his practice did not improve." Whether Campbell cultivated for this purpose the arts of dining and dancing we do not know, but he certainly cultivated the acquaintance of the attorneys, and in a way peculiarly his own. Between 1809 and 1816 he published a series of reports at Nisi Prius extending to four volumes, which are most valuable in themselves, but which were of especial interest to the attorneys who had been engaged in any of the cases recorded, inasmuch as for the first time in the history of such reporting, he had at the end of each decision stated the names of those attorneys who had to do with the trials. He soon established a connection with the leading solicitors, obtained a large practice, and was retained, as a matter of course, in shipping cases, and nearly every important cause tried before a special jury at the Guildhall sittings. Apart, however, from the popularity of these volumes among the attorneys, they were held in still wider estimation as the admirably-reported decisions of Lord Ellenborough; and Campbell took credit to himself for having in some degree created the reputation of that lawyer.

In 1821 he married Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, and in 1827 he obtained the honour of a silk gown and a seat within the bar. He represented Stafford during 1830 and 1831. In November, 1832, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and in the following month was returned by Dudley in the Reformed Parliament. Sir John Campbell was appointed Attorney-General in February, 1834, on the retirement of Sir William Horne; but on presenting himself, in the same month, to his constituents at Dudley for re-election, he was unseated. He, however, obtained a seat for Edinburgh, which he retained until he was elevated to a peerage.

The most enduring service which Sir John Campbell rendered to the country during the period of his Attorney-Generalship, was the inauguration of a series of legal reforms, which year by year have become more and more important, and which, in the progress of revision and consolidation, Campbell fostered to the utmost of his power. He, for example, introduced an Act, called Lord Campbell's Act, for the amendment of the law of libel as it affects newspapers, by which the proprietor is permitted to pay a small sum into court, and to escape further damages by proving both that the libel had appeared without malice and that it was followed by the insertion of an apology. To another measure of not less importance he was urged by the case of the Duke of Cadaval, who was arrested on a false affidavit for a debt which he did not owe; and accordingly he introduced a Bill to limit the powers of arrest, requiring the judge to be satisfied on oath before the order is issued, and permitting the defendant, when arrested, to dispute the plaintiff's affidavit, and so obtain liberation. While rendering these solid services to the public, a lustre was

imparted to his career as a barrister, by certain very important cases which were tried during his Attorney-Generalship. In the prosecution of Lord Cardigan before the House of Peers for shooting Captain Tuckett—in which case the House of Lords sat as a criminal court for the first time since the trial, 64 years previously (1776), of the Duchess of Kingston for bigamy—he failed, but failed so completely that those who knew Sir John Campbell's diligence and careful accuracy, and had observed the wonderful tenderness to the accused Earl displayed in his opening address, charged him with intentional failure. Immediately on the closing of the case for the prosecution, Sir William Follett, whom no technical lapse could escape, coolly rose and pointed out that the prosecution had neglected to establish an important fact—a fact which nobody really doubted, which could most easily have been proved, but which was essential to a conviction—namely, that the person engaged with Lord Cardigan in the duel was named Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett, as alleged in the indictment, or that a Captain Harvey Garnett Phipps Tuckett was on Wimbledon-common at all on the day of the duel. The result was that the case broke down, and Lord Cardigan was pronounced "Not guilty," without being called upon for his defence. Sir John Campbell was not more successful in vindicating the privileges of the House of Commons in the celebrated case of "Hansard *v.* Stockdale," an action brought against the printer of the House of Commons, for a libel contained in some papers printed by order of the House; but the speech delivered by him on this occasion may be regarded as a very complete treatise on Parliamentary privilege. The most celebrated of all his forensic displays, however, was the defence of Lord Melbourne in the action for damages raised by Mr. Norton—an action of the more importance from the fact that the character of the Prime Minister, and to some extent the stability of his Cabinet, depended on the issue of the trial. Sir John Campbell successfully rebutted the charge, and proved the utter groundlessness of the imputation that had been cast on the lady. After a long day's sitting, the jury unhesitatingly gave their verdict in her favour at 9 o'clock that night, and Sir John Campbell, as he entered the House of Commons near midnight, was rewarded by the cheers of the members present. In a moment of leisure, which soon came to him, he published his speeches as Attorney-General, and placed this one in defence of Mrs. Norton at the commencement of the series. There is nothing remarkable about it, save the extraordinary calmness with which Sir John Campbell could handle such a subject. The publication of these speeches was a very harmless exhibition of vanity, at which his friends made merry. "If Campbell," said Perry of the *Morning Chronicle*, "had engaged as an opera dancer, I do not say he would have danced as well as Deshayes, but I feel confident he would have got a larger salary."

In the legal changes consequent upon the retirement of the Whig Chancellor Brougham in 1836, Campbell was rather strangely passed over, but by way of amends his wife was raised to the peerage as Baroness Stratheden. This was in January, and for five years more he waited apparently without the prospect of a rise, but at last the Irish Chancellor was consulted and Lord Plunkett was persuaded to retire; and towards the end of June, 1841, Campbell was raised to the peerage and to the Irish Chancellorship. He did not retain his office long, but left Ireland before the month was out, and in the September following he resigned with the Melbourne Ministry. He was entitled to a pension of 4000*l.* a-year, but he declined the pecuniary reward, and lived for the next five years without office, profession, salary, or pension. Revelling in the resumption of classical studies and in the perusal of modern authors, "By degrees I began to perceive the want of a definite object," he says, and he resolved to write the "Lives of the Chancellors." The first series of these biographies was published early in 1846, and the work became immediately popular. These were succeeded by a series of "Lives of the Chief Justices." The accuracy and impartiality of these biographies have been much challenged; but their popularity is well accounted for by a writer in the *Edinburgh Courant*:—

"These works acquired a greater popularity than might have been expected; and, indeed, they are written in a sufficiently flowing and readable style. Lord Campbell was not only fond of literature, but he had a keen relish for popularity. He did his best to accumulate anecdotes, and dash off 'graphic' sketches, like the regular 'light writers' of his time, and

he achieved considerable success in this new sphere. But accuracy is not by any means a characteristic of these 'Lives;' and there are other faults in them which detract from their merit. The style, though lively, is loose and sometimes even vulgar; and the gossip of each period about the great men of whom Lord Campbell is writing is reproduced with a gusto which says little for his delicacy of taste, —and argues perhaps some want of real kindness and generosity."

On the return of the Whig party to office in June, 1846, after the resignation of the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord Campbell joined the Cabinet, and was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1850 his Lordship was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, which became vacant on the death of Lord Denman. He held that post until Lord Palmerston's accession to power in 1859, when he was selected to fill the office of Lord Chancellor, an appointment which gave general satisfaction.

Many may have expected that a judge so long practised in the administration of the Queen's Bench would have felt a loss in the House of Lords or the Court of Chancery; but we believe we speak the opinion not only of the Bar, but of all his colleagues of the Bench, when we state our belief that his judgments will maintain their authority, and that Lord Campbell lost none of the fame as Lord Chancellor which he had most justly acquired as Lord Chief Justice.

The death of his Lordship was very sudden. On the preceding day, he was engaged in his ordinary pursuits, and in the afternoon he attended the Cabinet Council held at the Premier's official residence in Downing Street. To his colleagues he appeared cheerful and full of mental vigour. In the evening he entertained a party of eighteen at dinner, and, while with his friends, was full of lively converse, and showed no symptoms of illness. At 1 o'clock he bade his daughters good night in the drawing-room and retired to rest. On Sunday morning, shortly before 8 o'clock, his Lordship's butler entered his master's bedroom, and was greatly alarmed to find him seated in a chair, motionless, with his head thrown back and blood oozing from his mouth, and insensible. The impression of the medical men was that his death was the result of a rupture of one of the principal arteries in the region of the heart, internal bleeding causing suffocation. By Baroness Stratheden, who died about a year previously, the deceased leaves issue, three sons and four daughters. According to his frequently-expressed wish his Lordship was interred within the ruins of Jedburgh Abbey, near which he had purchased an estate.

Nov. 16. At Calcutta, aged 44, the Countess Canning. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of the late Lord Stuart de Rothesay, G.C.B., and was married in 1835 to the Earl Canning, then the Hon. Charles J. Cumming, only son of the well-known statesman, whom, on his appointment as Governor-General of India, she accompanied to the East, sharing with him in the anxieties and the perils consequent upon the mutiny of the Indian army, and surviving only long enough to witness the complete success of her husband's measures, in the triumph of Her Majesty's Arms over rebellion and the re-establishment of British power in India. During a residence of more than five years in that country, Lady Canning had gained the respect, admiration, and affection of all classes. Less by the exercise of a hospitality that was never exceeded, by manners that were always gracious and winning, than by the view that was sometimes obtained of qualities still rarer, was this admiration awakened. The dignity of her station was never more fitly maintained; and yet though entirely above all those arts that are sometimes used only to captivate the unreflecting, no one was ever more admired and looked up to by every class of Her Majesty's subjects. The sense of the loss sustained in her Ladyship's decease was evinced in a manner not often seen in Calcutta. But one feeling pervaded the whole population—and that feeling found expression in deepest sorrow for the loss of one so much beloved, with heartfelt sympathy for those who lived to mourn.

May 23. At the Principal's Lodge, aged 73, the Rev. Edward Cardwell, D.D., Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, F.R.S. and F.S.A. The deceased was the son of Richard Cardwell, Esq., of Blackburn, Lancaster, and uncle of the present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1806 he entered as a commoner at Brasenose; and took a first class in classics, and a second in mathematics, and became a Fellow of his college in 1809; in 1814 was appointed one of the University Examiners, and was elected Camden

Professor of Ancient History in 1826; and in 1831 was appointed Principal of St. Alban's Hall, in succession to Archbishop Whately.

Dr. Cardwell for many years took a leading part in the government of the University, and had great influence alike in the Hebdomadal Board of former times, and in the Hebdomadal Council which has now succeeded it. He was considered one of the best men of business in the University, and had the chief management of the Bible department of the University Press for many years. For these qualities he held the office of Private Secretary to the Chancellor, when Earl Grenville, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Derby, held that high office.

Dr. Cardwell's works were both numerous and important. In 1828 he edited a valuable edition of Aristotle's Ethics. As Camden Professor of Ancient History he delivered a course of lectures every year on different branches of the subject, and one series, on the "Coinage of the Greeks and Romans," was published. But it was chiefly as a learned divine, and for his knowledge of ecclesiastical history, that Dr. Cardwell was distinguished, and in those branches of learning he published several works which have obtained an established reputation, such as an edition of the Greek Testament, the "History of the Jewish War" by Josephus in Greek and Latin. But finding it impracticable to awaken the calm attention of theological students to the early history of the Christian Church in a time of violent excitement and controversy, he turned his attention more especially to our own branch of it, and formed the plan of a great work, no less than the entire synodical history of the Church in England, grounded upon the great work of Wilkins—*Concilia Magnæ Britanniæ*—which fills four folio volumes. He commenced this great work by re-editing the fourth volume of Wilkins, which contains the synods held since the Reformation. This was continued by a long series of works. Two Liturgies of Edward VI. were printed in context, and soon reached a second and a third edition. To this followed the "History of Conferences and other Proceedings connected with the Revision of the Book of Common Prayer from 1558 to 1690," the "Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England, being a Collection of Injunctions, Declarations, Orders, Articles of Enquiry, &c. from 1546 to 1716, with Notes Historical and Explanatory."

The next work, completing this valuable series, was the "*Synodalia*, a Collection of Articles of Religion, Canons, and Proceedings of Convocation in the Province of Canterbury, from 1547 to 1717, with Notes Historical and Explanatory," published in 1842. These records form an important part of the history of the Church of England, and comprise all the valuable information respecting the legislation of the Church, which it is now possible to obtain.

Another important volume, closely connected with this series, was published in 1850—the "*Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum*, or the Reformation of the Ecclesiastical Laws for the Church of England as proposed by the chief Reformers, and attempted to be carried out in the Reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Elizabeth."

An appropriate supplement to the series of documents of the time of the Reformation was found in Bishop Gibson's *Synodus Anglicana*, an account of the proceedings of Convocation after the change of dynasty under William III.: this was published by Dr. Cardwell in 1854.

It has fallen to the lot of few men to prepare for the press, and issue to the world, so important a series of works on the history and doctrines of his Church; and, happily Dr. Cardwell was well fitted for the task he had undertaken. His duties were performed with a diligence, conscientiousness, and scrupulous care, which render them trustworthy even to the most vehement controversialist.

June 8. At Haccombe, Devon, aged 44, Anne Frances, wife of Sir Walter Palk Carew, bart.

June 27. At her house in Park-crescent, aged 84, Mary, widow of the Right Rev. William Carey, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Jan. 6. At Castlecraig, Peeblesshire, Eleanora Anne, wife of Sir William H. Gibson Carmichael, bart., and dau. of David Anderson, esq., of St. Germain's.

May 10. In Eaton-place, Mary, widow of Col. George Carpenter, C.B., commanding 41st Regiment, who fell at the head of his regiment at Inkermann.

Jan. 5. At his residence, Potter's-bar, Lieut.-Col. Carpenter, late of the Bombay Army.

May 31. At Harleston, aged 83, George Carthew, esq.

DEATHS.

May 17. At Little Grove, East Barnet, Herts, aged 73, Frederick Cass, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.

Feb. 21. At Chettle, Dorset, aged 60, Edward Castleman, esq., a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Dorset.

April 29. At Milnegraden, Berwickshire, the residence of her brother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Cathcart, second daughter of the late W. F. Home, esq., of Wedderburn and Billie.

Aug. 18. At Fleury, near Paris, after a short illness, Henry John, third son of Sir John and the Lady Eleanor Cathcart.

Jan. 27. At Paris, aged 52, M. Caussidière, a noted Montagnard, who filled during the *régime* of the French Republic of 1848 the office of Prefect of Police, and who, since then, lived for many years in the United States, and for some years in England. He had but very recently returned to France.

Jan. 30. From an accident whilst bathing in the river Nile, at Philœ, aged 25, Daniel Cave, esq., younger brother of the member for Shoreham.

June 6. At Turin, in his 52nd year, Camillo Benso di Cavour, popularly known in England as Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of the King of Italy, and one of the most remarkable statesmen of this generation.

The family of Benso, Marquesses and Counts of Cavour, is one of the most ancient in the north of Italy. The family estates are in the county of Nice; and the heads of the house have frequently played a conspicuous part in the history of their country. The father of Count Cavour was a man of considerable abilities. During the conquest of Italy by the first Napoleon, he attached himself to the French interest, and this devotion procured for his second son, the deceased statesman, the honour of being the godson of the Princess Borghese, the Emperor's sister. Upon the restoration of the Piedmontese sovereignty, the Marquis made his peace, and having repented of his former dalliance with liberalism, and proclaimed his devoted attachment to the Jesuits and Divine Right, was rewarded for his apostacy by the appointment of Governor of the City of Turin, and the hatred of Italian patriots. The young Count Camillo was born at Turin, on the 10th August, 1810, in the same ancestral palace whose portals have now been crowded with a weeping throng of men, women, and children of all ranks, waiting wistfully for the tidings of their great countryman's condition.

The young Count, like most of the boy-nobles of Piedmont, was educated at the Military College of Turin, and at the age of 18 received the grade of lieutenant of engineers. The idleness of a military life was thoroughly distasteful to the young officer, the impulses of whose nature drove him in an entirely opposite course. He longed for more serious action; and the unpopularity of his father, and the political conduct he pursued, made his life a restless and unhappy one. Already his aspirations were for the regeneration of Italy. Accordingly when, in 1831, under the influence of the tide of the French Revolution, the ardent spirits of Italy began to raise their heads, the young Count Cavour ventured to give words to the thoughts that worked within him, by an expression of frank and spirited liberalism. The offence was reported at headquarters, and was made a pretext for sending the discontented officer a prisoner to the fortress of Bard. His confinement was neither strict nor long. He was permitted to quit the army and to travel. The country which Count Cavour chose for his longest sojourn was England; and it was under our enlightened statesmen, and under the influence of our free institutions, that the future liberator of Italy acquired his self-training in the science of free government:—the substance of our English liberties formed the model after which, when his turn for influencing the destinies of his country arrived, he boldly sketched his masterly project of Italy's redemption. So constantly in after years did he refer with approval to our institutions—then held in horror and contempt upon the Continent—that he acquired the nickname of "Milord Camillo." The condition of Ireland and her relation to the more powerful country, attracted his particular attention. Perhaps he saw in her political and moral aspect, some reflection of his own depressed and discontented land. That he inquired much and thought deeply on this subject is evinced by two review-articles, which he wrote in pure and energetic French, "On the Present State of Ireland, and her Future," and "On Communism and the Best Way to Combat its Development." These works are distinguished by much clearness of view, and a marked aversion to cloudy

theories on the one hand, and to revolutionary remedies on the other.

When Count Cavour returned to Italy some 20 years since, the principles he had learnt and the sentiments he always avowed, rendered him unpopular to both the parties which then distracted Italy—to the advocates of Jesuitical and military despotism, which was the faith of the Court party, and to the Revolutionists, who looked upon him as a deserter from the cause of Italian liberty. As the times were not yet ripe for the open advocacy of his cherished opinions, Count Cavour sought to infuse life into the depressed people of Northern Italy, by promoting the intellectual and moral improvement of the Piedmontese nation. He established agricultural societies and other institutions, which to some small extent introduced the principles of self-government and popular union. These efforts were not unsuccessful. The Piedmontese kingdom was distinguished from the other States of Italy by a greater degree of freedom and independent action. The time, however, was approaching when whatever was noble and intellectual in the Italian race, could make itself felt and heard. The year 1847 was big with the signs of coming events. Warned by the movements which were then convulsing Europe, the Northern Italian States were making feeble and spasmodic attempts at reform; Balbo, D'Azeglio, and Gioberti, were issuing their noble works—works breathing the aspiration after freedom with unwonted boldness—and the generous flame ran from heart to heart. Pio Nono had ascended the Pontifical chair, and had proclaimed himself a reforming Pope. It was a vain feeling, having its origin in a medley of weak and inconsistent feelings, timidity of disposition, love of praise, and a superstitious self-confidence, joined with a childish incapacity to measure the extent or direction of the mighty forces his breath set in motion. But for the Italian patriots it was a great opportunity. If the Pope was a reformer, the Sovereigns could not be repressive. In 1847, Charles Albert reluctantly relaxed his grasp upon the liberty of the press, and Cavour, with some friends of high literary reputation, set on foot an organ of Italian independence, a journal with the bold title *Il Risorgimento*. Its political mission was to preach the destruction of Austrian influence in Italy by the confederation of its Princes, the carrying out of fundamental, political, and social reforms, and the adoption of constitutional forms of government throughout the Peninsula. The free advocacy of these great principles had a powerful effect in arousing and binding together the patriotic spirits of Northern and Central Italy.

But before time had permitted these speculations to ripen into practical effects, the course of events was changed and precipitated by external circumstances.

With the memorable '48 came the first articulate utterances of the popular will, thundered in the ears of these chary concéders of shreds and fragments of liberty, while liberty was yet petitioned for as a boon, not demanded as a right. In the first month of that year a deputation went up to Turin from Genoa to demand of the King the enrolment of the National Guard and the expulsion of the Jesuits from Piedmont. A great meeting was held at Genoa for the purpose of drawing up this demand. All the editors of the Liberal journals were present, and among them, in his quality of editor of the *Risorgimento*, the future Premier, whose piercing eye more clearly divined the onward progress of the popular movement than those of his shorter-sighted friends, and who foresaw that the gain of a few such concessions painfully wrested from the King was far less important than the loss of a hold upon the ever-rising and newly-unbridled passions of the people which such a confession of weakness would be sure to entail. "Of what use are such reforms?" cried he. "Demands like these, if granted, only trouble the country and diminish the moral authority of the Government. Rather demand a Constitution. If the Government cannot go on upon the basis on which it has hitherto reposed, let it have another more suitable to the temper of the time and to the progress of civilization before it be too late, and all social authority be dissolved and dashed down headlong by popular tumult!"

Only *three* of his hearers assented to this bold and wise proposition,—Azeglio, Santa Rosa, and Durando; three names to be held in honour for their courage in standing aloof from the attraction of the mighty wave of popular enthusiasm in the hope of guiding its headlong impulses to more effectual success.

Cavour's Parliamentary career began in that same eventful spring of '48. The medium in which he wrought at first was antagonistic, not to the ends he had in

view, but to the means he deemed necessary for their attainment. It was the Revolution year, and the men of the Revolution were sure to carry with them the fulness of popular sympathy. Hardly a speech of any importance was uttered at that time by Cavour in the Chambers—especially when the Republican party had gathered strength and influence in the ill-fated struggle with Austria, and Cavour's opposition to Gioberti and strenuous defence of the royal prerogative had put the finishing stroke to his unpopularity—without interruption from the hisses, cries, and ironical applause of the crowd that filled the gallery. Those very Turinese, who, kneeling and sobbing, kissed the hem of the pall which covered his coffin as it passed through the city, would see nothing then, in their future idol, but a hybrid cross between their bigoted old *noblesse* and the modern *progressisti*, and took delight in trying to disconcert that calm, astute, broad-browed face, with the half-sarcastic, half-humorous smile coming and going on its mobile lips, as he bated not one jot of argument or rejoinder for all their clamours. So strong had the democratic element become in 1849, under the new Gioberti ministry, that Cavour lost his seat in Parliament, and once more made the *Risorgimento* his medium of reproof and warning against the perilous reaction which too surely waits upon mob law, and the continuance of that anomalous and ruinous state of affairs in Piedmont which made peace and war alike impossible with empty coffers and raging party feuds for ever at work on the vitals of the country.

Once again, after the fall of Gioberti, the Parliament was dissolved, and this time Cavour was returned, and became the leader of the Right or Conservative, as Rattazzi was on the Left or Radical, side of the House. That year saw the downfall of all the new-blown hopes of Italy at Novara; the abdication of Charles Albert, worn out with heart-sickness and superstitious terrors; the triumphs of Austria at home and abroad; the penitent awakening of Pope Pius from his fatuous, rose-coloured dream of playing at Reform, and his terrified retreat into the Imperial arms at Gaeta, there to exchange the embrace of reconciliation wherein "Mankind is crushed to death." On every side, except in Piedmont, were restorations, foreign military occupations, Jesuitism, and Divine Right hand in hand.

The Marchese d'Azeglio was now at the head of affairs and of a Liberal ministry, striving hard and conscientiously to stop the perilous leaks and piece the stormrent sails of the battered vessel of the State. Many and important reforms were afoot, and on every such new question the voice of Cavour was heard bravely upholding the cause of constitutional liberty and strengthening the hands of the Ministry in their struggle with reactionary coercion from without, and republican opposition from within. It was not, however, till the autumn of 1850 that Cavour joined the Azeglio Administration, on the death of his dear and intimate friend Count Santa Rosa, to whom, it may be remembered, the priest party of Turin denied the last consolations of religion on his death-bed, for having brought forward in Parliament measures for the suppression of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and a more equitable distribution of church revenues in Piedmont.

From that time, with very few and short intervals, Count Cavour continued to hold in his potent grasp the destinies of the small kingdom which, under his guidance, has grown into the new and glorious Italy which now is. He began his administration by a masterstroke,—the aid lent to England and France in the Crimean war, which won for little Piedmont the right to plead her own cause at the Congress of Paris. Commercial, agricultural, and financial improvement on a great scale followed hard on this victory over Austrian influence; the marriage of Victor Emmanuel's daughter to Prince Napoleon welded the French alliance, and the blind and headstrong self-confidence of Austria led Italy and France, side by side, into that wonderful campaign of '59 which closed at Villafranca. The ignorant obstinacy of the Italian princes, meanwhile, working marvellously to the same end as the valour and self-government of the various peoples of the Peninsula, brought about the liberation of the Central States. Garibaldi carried Sicily and Naples in the face of seeming impossibilities by his grand and fabulous *coup de main*; the royal armies swept triumphant through the Marches and Umbria, and Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of twenty-five millions of subjects.

It was Cavour who within the space of those few years—so few that they seem to give hardly breadth enough for the mere mapping out of his vast plan—carried the work on, nothing doubting, never taking a step backwards as long as life lasted, to the very threshhold of completion.

Not in all that time did he swerve a hair's breadth from his grand design, although temptation and intimidation were rife on every side; but with a wisdom, a lofty foresight, a stainless patriotism, unrivalled in the annals of all time, he converted the conflicting elements of opposition into the means of success. He was still found prepared for every contingency; ready to take into his own hands by turns, with equal skill, every branch of the administration—nay, holding, if need were, the portfolios of several at one and the same time; a consummate diplomate among diplomates, loving power, but loving the honour of his gallant master better still, and Italy the best of all. Confident in the existence of a remedy for every evil, gifted to an almost unequalled degree with that finest tact which discerns, as if by inspiration, the moment for applying a force, and the point to which the force should be applied, he worked from first to last on a system of inductive policy, availing himself, indeed, of the convulsive lever-strokes of revolution, but never yielding up his work to the fickle and tremendous impulse whose unfruitful course he characterized so prophetically, in the November of 1848, in the following noble passage, printed in the *Risorgimento*, at a time when nine-tenths of his countrymen were devoutly looking to revolutionized France for aid and example:—

"An ignorant and unprincipled party has raised itself on the basis of a chimerical hope as old as history itself, and as suicidal as the blindest egotism. It finds opposed to it science, natural affection, man's individual well-being, the family tie, every fundamental law of the human race. . . . . What matter? It has a living faith in revolutionary means to attain its end; it is sure of victory, and the 24th of June is the result of its projects. French blood flows in torrents. France awakens on the verge of an abyss, and hastily strives to put down the new madness. What has been the upshot? We were trying after a democratic and social republic; we held in our grasp the germs of many an idea which, if peacefully developed by ordinary means, would probably have ripened into some new form of scientific progress. And instead, we have at Paris the state of siege; in Piedmont a slow and hesitating mediation; at Naples, a disgraceful cordiality between the Envoy of the Republic and the Bourbon tyrant; and we shall soon see the crowning result of the revolutionary means in Louis Napoleon on the throne!"

There is no need for us to point the moral, nor to inveigh against the continuance of French intervention and occupation of Rome, which followed as a natural consequence of this portentous conclusion. Sufficient proof of the truth and wisdom of the great statesman's views in his progressive and constitutional labour of regeneration in Italy lies in the almost instinctive abhorrence in which his influence was held by the grand masters of retrogradism and priestcraft in the despotic governments of Europe, and the readiness and suppleness with which, as lately in Naples, they seek the fellowship of that ultra-revolutionary party, whose attacks upon the Italian Premier's popularity and plans of action were unceasing while he lived, and whose virulent enmity, by complicating the perplexities of his way and irritatingly drawing upon his mighty intellect for ever more exhausting efforts, may be said without exaggeration to have been powerfully instrumental in bringing about the catastrophe of his untimely death.

Who shall say by how fearful an effort he compelled his will to the cession of Nice and Savoy,—ungenerously forced upon him—at the sacrifice even, perhaps, of much self-approval, and assuredly of much popular estimation—as the peremptory condition of that Italian unity which was the labour of his life?

It was at the very crisis of a great career that the hand of death removed the statesman whose hand alone seemed capable of guiding the bark of the State through the dangers that beset it. The victory had been won; but there remained the far more difficult task of reconstruction. The Austrian foe was powerful and exasperated; the French friend was equally powerful, was ambitious, and dangerous; the Italian people were divided among themselves. At this moment, when the faculties of "the Themistocles of the Italian Revolution"

were strained to the utmost, his health suddenly gave way—the stress was too great for human endurance—gave way so suddenly that the imagination of the excitable Italian race reverted to the dark deeds of their darkest history; they believed that their great Minister had been poisoned by the friends of despotism. His disorder was, in reality, of a typhoid character. Unfortunately, the science of the Italian physicians has not yet discarded the pernicious practice of copious bleeding in almost every case. They bled their unhappy patient thrice. Whatever may be the efficacy of this treatment in certain cases, there can be no question that in this it was fatal. His nervous system was already reduced to great debility by hard work and anxiety; and he never again rallied. The physicians persisted in their treatment, and thrice again took blood! It was probably of little consequence; the Count was already past recovery by human means. If ever deathbed scene was dignified and touching, that of the great Italian statesman, called away from his work while so much remained to do, was truly so. The details of those last days, those last words, those last leave-takings, offer as affecting a picture of the close of a noble career as have ever formed part of human biography;—although, as the Count died unmarried, the sundering of the most sweet and sacred ties of home was not among the points of the picture. A most touching narrative of the sad closing scene is given in the short memoir of his friend written by Professor Bonghi.* When it became known in Turin that their great Minister was in a dying state, a mournful crowd occupied the place before his palace, and sat day and night, mute, and apparently unchanged, watching with eager eyes every movement within the dwelling. At seven o'clock in the morning of the 6th of June, Dr. Riberi, one of the three physicians in attendance, descended the palace stairs, and announced to the mass of people gathered in the courtyard and before the doors that all was over. It is said that the shadow of despair which fell over the whole city with that announcement could be likened to nothing but the consternation felt in the arrival of those despatches which told of the fatal defeat of Novara in 1849.

Nor was the sensation felt in foreign capitals less than that in the country which had so prematurely lost its foremost statesman. In England—throughout the struggle, the sincerest and wisest support of the Italians—the Count's death was keenly felt. The occupation of Rome by the French, and the ambiguous and selfish conduct of the Emperor Napoleon towards Italy, gave rise to forebodings that the removal of so skilful and popular a Minister might be the occasion of many troubles to that country. Nor could the English forget that Count Cavour had acquired his practical statesmanship and his temperate political principles from a study of the English institutions on our own soil.

In personal appearance, the Count Cavour by no means realized the poetical idea of an experienced statesman, or even of a crafty politician. His features, when in repose, showed no sign of intellectual vivacity, though, when animated, all the fire of a quick intelligence and a fiery spirit lighted up the eyes and every line. In person, he was short, and latterly very stout; his complexion was dark and sallow; his bearing heavy, and his general appearance sluggish and inert. In speaking or in action all this heaviness disappeared; he became full of life and energy, and impressed his hearers instantaneously with the idea of a remarkable man. His conduct in the Cabinet, and as a diplomatist, is thought to have been marked by too much of the old Italian craft. The similarity of his political character to that of Themistocles has been already hinted. In pursuing patriotic ends, he is accused of never hesitating when power failed to eke out the lion's skin with the tail of the fox. In the Senate he showed indubitable proofs of his English training. He was a debater of rare readiness and power; ready in giving the question in hand its practical aspect, and pouring out stores of knowledge in illustration; his style of argument was clear, pithy, and what we are pleased to consider eminently *English;* he was ready in retort, and ready in reply, a quality almost peculiar to the English Parliament. His action certainly departed from the steady gravity of the English debater, and had all the Italian vivacity; and, in an assembly composed of such fiery elements, the Count sometimes had a share in scenes which are read with astonishment by the cold English. In society Count Cavour was re-

* See the *Athenæum* for June 29, 1861, from which this biography is chiefly derived.

markable for courteous affability and aristocratic polish of manner. His private friendships were many and close. As a master and a landlord, he was fairly idolized by his inferiors and the numerous tenants on his large family estates, in the province of Vercelli, not to speak of the great mass of the Italian people, who, during the spring of 1860, in his rapid journeys through the newly-annexed provinces, received him with acclamations of passionate gratitude and admiration such as have rarely been the meed of any man in any country. How well they knew the pleasant, sagacious, smiling face! How they pressed upon him, and stretched their arms towards him, and lifted him almost bodily out of his carriage, and half smothered him in flowers as he sate, with wild, excited, breathless cries of "Cavour! Cavour!"—as if that name needed no *vivas* tacked to it to make its fame immortal!

Nov. 24. At Southsea, aged 67, Elizabeth Townsend, wife of Vice-Adm. Sir Henry Ducie Chads, K.C.B.

Jan. 25. In Porchester-terrace, aged 73, Col. Thomas Chadwick, of the late H.E.I.C. Bengal Artillery.

Feb. 14. At Berkeley Lodge, Southampton, Capt. John Chamberlayne, R.N.

Jan. 21. In Charlwood-street, West, Warwick-square, aged 68, Rear-Adm. Edward Chappell.

Nov. 23. From an accident at Grendon Hall, near Atherstone, aged 46, Lady Charlotte Chetwynd. Her ladyship being out riding with a party of friends, her horse shied and threw her with great violence. Lady Charlotte was a daughter of the late Marquis of Downshire, and was married to Sir George Chetwynd in 1843.

Aug. 2. At the Palace of Zehol, in Tartary, aged 30, Hien Fung, Emperor of China, the seventh of the Tsing dynasty. The little that is known of this ruler of a great empire only enables us to say that he was the son of Tan Kwang, who died in 1850, after a reign of 30 years. On his accession to the throne, in 1850, great hopes were entertained of him, as it was evident that he possessed administrative capacity in a high degree. But he was a young man of lascivious disposition, and preferred the more palatable society of his harem to the severe discussions of his Council, and to sit in the Summer Palace of Yuen-Min-Yuen, among his wives and concubines, while the guns of the Allied Army resounded in his ears; and he had scarcely time to escape to the Tartarian Alps when it was sacked, burned, and demolished. The place of his retreat was the Palace of Zehol, on the frontiers of the empire, where it is hemmed in by the precipitous mountains of Tartary. Here he whiled away his time in indolence, while his brother, Prince Kung, assumed all the cares and responsibilities of government at Pekin, until he died, amid effeminate luxury, a victim to his appetites and a slave to his passions, which made him an imbecile despot, and the first Emperor of China who has succumbed to European power.

Feb. 28. At Fysche Hall, Knaresborough, aged 73, Hugh George Christian, esq., late Bengal Civil Service.

Nov. 24. At his residence, Bath, William, son of the late William Clark, esq., of Bath, both magistrates and deputy-lieutenants for the county of Somerset.

March 17. At Haynes Hill, Barbadoes, aged 16, Mary Ogle, youngest daughter of the Hon. Sir R. Bowcher Clarke, C.B., Chief Justice of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands.

Sept. 27. From the effects of sunstroke contracted in India, aged 39, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Cleaveland, R.A.

Feb. 16. At the Heath, Salop, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Sir William Henry Clerke, bart., of Mertyn, Flintshire. The gallant officer was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir William Henry Clerke, bart. He entered the army in 1811, and served with the 52nd at the battles of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse; he was also distinguished in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. For his services he obtained the Peninsular medal with four clasps, and the Waterloo medal. He succeeded his father as ninth baronet in 1818, and served the office of High Sheriff of Flintshire in 1848.

Jan. 31. In Grosvenor-square, aged 84, Elizabeth, Duchess Dowager of Cleveland. Her Grace was the daughter of Mr. Robert Russell, and was second wife of the late Duke of Cleveland.

Feb. 9. At Torquay, aged 36, Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, esq., of Hardenhuish Park, Chippenham, magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Wilts.

Dec. 25. At Edinburgh, Major John Coats, late of H.M.'s 55th Regt.

April 28. At Ladyland House, by Beith, Ayrshire, aged 79, Mrs. Cochran, of Ladyland.

DEATHS.

At her residence, Belmont, Bath, aged 85, Maria, widow of Major-Gen. Pine Coffin, C.B.

June 10. At Weymouth, aged 70, Major H. Augustus Colby, R.E.

April 23. In Chester-place, aged 30, Herbert Coleridge, esq. The deceased was the son of Henry Nelson Coleridge, and grandson of the poet and philosopher, from whom he seemed to have inherited all the genius of that gifted family. His career at Oxford was crowned with the highest attainable honours. He took a double first in the Easter Term of 1852. On leaving the University he was called to the bar, but literature continued to occupy his leisure. He became secretary to the Philological Society, and was associated with the Dean of Westminster in a project for rescuing from oblivion, and restoring to the English language, words used by the best writers of the seventeenth century, but not acknowledged by Johnson and his successors. For the last five years his life and energies had been gradually undermined by that fatal disease which so often accompanies genius.

Oct. 24. At Norwich, William Collyer, esq., late Col. in the Bengal Infantry, and a magistrate for the county of Norfolk and the city of Norwich.

Sept. 24. At Brunswick-villas, South Norwood, aged 74, Alexander John Colvin, esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Jan. 17. In Lee Road, Blackheath, aged 57, Arthur Bloxham Corner, esq., Her Majesty's Coroner and Attorney in the Court of Queen's Bench, to which office he was appointed in 1859, by the Lord Chief Justice, Sir A. Cockburn, on the resignation of the former holder, Mr. Charles Francis Robinson.

The office of Queen's Coroner and Attorney is one of great antiquity and considerable importance; and until the passing of the Act of 6 Vict. c. 20 (which gave the appointment to the Lord Chief Justice), was always granted by the royal letters patent; yet the Court has always been most careful that the office should be filled by a person competent to its duties, and has successfully resisted the appointment by the Crown of an incompetent person, a single instance of which occurred in the 5th Edward IV. (1465), as may seen on reference to Ambler's Reports, in 5 Edward IV. 118; and to the record printed at length in Sergeant Manning's "Serviens ad Legem," p. 237.

The deceased was, in conjunction with his brother, now Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gold Coast, author of "Corner's Crown Practice," first published in 1844—a work of extensive use amongst the practitioners on the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Feb. 16. At Paris, aged 78, the Dowager Lady Congleton. Her Ladyship was the eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Portarlington, and married in 1801, Sir Henry Brooke Parnell, bart., Paymaster-General of the Forces and Treasurer of the Navy, under Lord Melbourne's Administration, 1835–41, and created Lord Congleton in 1841.

Oct. 1. At Bath, H. H. Connolly, esq., Captain R.A.

Oct. 11. At Bifrons, the family seat, near Canterbury, aged 92, the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham. Lady Conyngham was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Denison, of Denbies, in the county of Surrey, a wealthy merchant and banker, carrying on business in St. Mary Axe. Here the rich and beautiful heiress was won and wedded in 1794, by the Hon. Henry Burton, then a captain 28 years old, and eldest son of the fortunate Francis Pierpoint Burton, of Buncraggy, heir to the barony and estates of the old Conynghams. Captain Burton carried off his wife to Ireland, and only revisited England in 1808, to kiss hands on his promotion to a major-generalship. Succeeding to his father's title and estates, his Lordship, in 1806, was created Viscount Slane (the restoration of an ancient title forfeited in the Rebellion), Earl of Mountcharles, and Marquis Conyngham, and in 1821 was enrolled in the British peerage as Baron Minster, of Minster Abbey, in the county of Kent. The Marchioness was left a widow in 1832, and has survived to see both her sons peers of the realm—the one in succession to his father; the second, Albert Denison, as the heir to her own father's great fortune and estates, with the title of Baron Londesborough.

Aug. 4. At Woosung, China, Commander John Murray Cooke, R.N., son of the late Rev. William Cooke, Vicar of Bromyard, Herefordshire.

March 26. At Sidmouth, aged 86, Frances, daughter of the late Rev. John Bradford Copleston, and sister of the late Right Rev. Dr. E. Copleston, Lord Bishop of Llandaff.

DEATHS.

March 30. At Lismore, Ireland, aged 42, Henry Laurence, eldest son of the Ven. Henry Cotton, Archdeacon of Cashel.

Aug. 15. At his residence, Gargrave House, Gargrave, aged 69, John Nicholas Coulthurst, esq., a Dep.-Lieut. and Magistrate for the West Riding of the county of York.

Feb. 28. At Frogmore, aged 72, Col. Sir George Couper, G.C.H. and C.B., Controller of the Household of H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent. Sir George was the son of Mr. Robert Couper, M.D., of Clary, near Wigtown. Sir George had seen considerable active service in the army. He was Assistant Engineer at Copenhagen; served with General Sir John Moore's army in Sweden and in Portugal, and was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Dalhousie in Walcheren. He served as first Aide-de-Camp to General Sir H. Clinton in the Peninsula in 1811 and 1812, and in a similar capacity to Lord Dalhousie from 1812 to the close of the war, and was present in all the actions in which they commanded divisions during those periods. The gallant Colonel was Assistant-Quarter-master-General with the army in the Gulf of Mexico in 1814-15. He had the silver war medal with four clasps for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees. Sir George was secretary to General Sir James Kempt when Master-General of the Ordnance, and subsequently accompanied the late Earl of Durham to Canada, on that nobleman's appointment as Governor-General of that dependency of the British Crown. On the retirement of the late Sir John Conroy he was elected to fill the post of Principal Equerry and Controller of the Household to the Duchess of Kent. Sir George was created a baronet in June, 1841, and married, in 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Wilson, and has left issue.

April 11. At Folkstone, aged 34, Mr. Stephen Court, Master R.N. This officer served as Second Master in charge of the *Investigator* during her perilous Polar voyage to Mercy Bay.

Oct. 16. At his residence, Crawfordsburn, near Bangor, county Down, William Sharman Crawford, esq., formerly M.P. for Dundalk and Rochdale, popularly known in Ireland as "the father of the tenant-right question." The great object of his political life was to give that customary right in Ulster the effect of law, so that it could not be disturbed by the landlord, and also to extend it to the other parts of Ireland. The tenant-farmers throughout the country regarded him as their champion, and he spent most of his time for years in expounding their grievances in long letters and heavy speeches. For many years he had charge of the tenant-right question in Parliament, for the settlement of which he brought in several Bills; his measure, however, never found favour with the Legislature, and all attempts to get tenant-right embodied in an Act of Parliament proved abortive. Mr. Crawford opposed the Repeal agitation when first started by Mr. O'Connell, and he once appeared in Conciliation Hall to "beard the lion in his den."

Though opposed to the repeal of the Union, he had a plan of his own for a "Federal Parliament" in Dublin, by which purely Irish questions might be entertained and determined. But at that time the multitude would hear no dissentient voice in the Liberal ranks. O'Connell ruled with despotic sway, and Mr. Crawford, driven from the representation of Dundalk, could enter Parliament only as a member for an English borough. After the tenant-right agitation died out he took no part in public affairs. He was a magistrate and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county Down, where he was regarded by the people with a feeling bordering on veneration.

Dec. 26. At Heidelberg, aged 64, Mrs. Henton de Crespigny, widow of the Rev. H. C. de Crespigny, and youngest dau. of the late Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich.

Mar. 22. At Sedgeford Hall, Norfolk, aged 71, Francis Cresswell, esq., of King's Lynn.

Nov. 7. At Preston Vicarage, Gloucestershire, aged 73, the Rev. Henry Cripps, M.A., Vicar of Preston All Saints, and of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, and a magistrate of that county.

April 7. At Hull, W. S. Cross, esq., of the Inner Temple and Colney Hatch.

Feb. 26. John Cross, esq., whose noble picture of "Richard the First pardoning the Archer" gained a prize at Westminster, and occupies a place in the Houses of Parliament.

Dec. 2. At his father's residence, near Devizes, aged 34, Frederick Henry Crowe, formerly H.M.'s Vice-Consul at Tripoli and Bengazi, and recently appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Cairo.

Oct. 13. At his house, Clapham-com-

mon, aged 76, Sir William Cubitt, knt., F.R.S., &c., Civil Engineer. The deceased was born in 1785, at Dilham, in Norfolk. In early life he assisted his father, who carried on the business of a miller; but quitting this occupation, he was apprenticed to a joiner. His natural talent, however, lay in engineering, and he soon distinguished himself by many inventions of great utility. He was first known to fame as a maker of agricultural implements, and then as a constructor of gas-works. In connection with prison discipline his name will be remembered as the inventor of the treadmill, which has since been introduced into nearly all Her Majesty's gaols. In 1826 Mr. Cubitt settled in London as a civil engineer, and immediately was engaged in works of the most important character. In 1827 an Act was passed for the improvement of the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, and Mr. Cubitt was appointed engineer. The object was to open a navigation for sea-going vessels from Yarmouth or Lowestoft to Norwich. To effect this, Mr. Cubitt united the River Ware with the Waveney, thence to the small lake of Oulton Broad, through Lake Lothing, with a passage onward to the sea, 700 yards long and 40 wide—Lake Lothing being thus formed into an artifical harbour. This undertaking was completed in 1829. Among his subsequent employments, he was the engineer of the South-Eastern Railway, including the removal of the Round Down Cliff by blasting, which feat was accomplished under his superintendence. In connection with this line he was consulted in reference to the corresponding railways in France having their *termini* at Calais and Bologne, and was thus greatly instrumental in facilitating the transit between Great Britain and the Continent. He was officially appointed, being then President of the Society of Civil Engineers, to exercise a superintending watchfulness over the construction of the building for the Great Exhibition of 1851 in Hyde Park. He received the honour of knighthood for thus contributing his scientific experience in carrying out the undertaking. The last great works upon which Sir William Cubitt was engaged were the two large floating stages in the Mersey at Liverpool, and the iron bridge across the Medway at Rochester.

Sept. 4. At Cluny House, near Dunkeld, Perthshire, aged 59, Major-Gen. David Cuninghame, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Sept. 30. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 81, the Rev. John William Cunningham, M.A., for upwards of fifty years Vicar of Harrow. Mr. Cunningham was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1802, being the fifth wrangler, in the same year with Dr. Stanley, late Bishop of Norwich, Mr. Manners Sutton, afterwards the Speaker of the House of Commons and Lord Canterbury, and Dr. Godfrey, late President of Queen's College, Cambridge. Having held various preferments in the Church, he was nominated by Lord Northwick to the vicarage of Harrow, which he held up to the time of his death. The rev. gentleman was a thorough and earnest evangelical, and took great pride in the fact that he had influenced the election of three evangelical head masters to the mastership of Harrow School, namely, Dr. Longley, now Archbishop of York; Dr. Vaughan, Vicar of Doncaster; and Mr. Butler, the present head master.

Dec. 14. In Edinburgh, aged 55, Dr. William Cunningham, Principal of the New College in that city. Dr. Cunningham, who was a native of Berwickshire, was recognized as one of the leaders of the great ecclesiastical secession from the Scotch establishment in 1843, having taken a prominent part in the conflicts of debate in the Church Courts that preceded that event. After the "disruption," as it was called, Dr. Cunningham, who had previously been Minister of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, was appointed Professor of Church History and Divinity in the New College then instituted; and in 1847, on the death of Dr. Chalmers, was chosen to fill the office of Principal; and, in 1859, Moderator of the Free Church Assembly.

April 28. At Eshton Hall, near Skipton-on-Craven, aged 76, Miss Mary Frances Richardson Currer.

This lady was descended in the male line from the family of Richardson, of Bierley in Craven. In 1784 her father, the Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A., Rector of Thornton-in-Craven, on the death of his uncle, John Richardson Currer, esq., unmarried, succeeded to the Kildwick estates, and took the additional name of Currer; but his premature death ensued in November of the same year, when he left an only and infant child, the lady now deceased, born at Eshton Hall on March 3, 1785.

The Richardsons were an eminently

literary family; and Miss Currer's great grandfather and great-uncle had collected a valuable library, which it was the pride and occupation of this lady to enrich. The treasures thus gathered in the library at Eshton were so great, that they attracted the notice of Dr. Dibdin, who in his "Literary Reminiscences" thus alludes to them:—

"Miss Currer is not a collector at the caprice of a day. From earliest youth her passion for reading and amassing books has been extreme; and fortunately her means enable her to gratify this passion to an extent of placing her at the head of all female collectors in Europe. In fact, as I have often remarked, this lady is a sort of modern Christina of the North. But she has been fortunate in building a superstructure upon a broad and splendid foundation. The Bierley Library, descending with the property of her great-grandfather Dr. Richardson, has enabled her to erect one of such splendour and extent as to fill two rooms, whose united lengths (besides a bay window in each room of 14 feet by 12) are 76 feet by 24 feet in width, and 16 in height. The first of these rooms, of 40 feet, is the library, properly so called; the second is the drawing-room, but equally devoted to books as the first. A third room, on a smaller scale, but to be fitted up with furniture equally bibliomaniacal, is in contemplation, to which a conservatory is to be attached."

In 1820 and 1823 this fine private collection was catalogued by able hands, and is thus described in the preface.

"The library has been collected solely with a view to utility; yet in those works usually considered ornamental and curious, it possesses specimens of no common occurrence. In the Natural Sciences, Topography, Antiquity, and History, it is more particularly rich; and the Manuscripts although not numerous, are interesting and valuable. [Amongst them is the Correspondence of Lord Dacre, Warden of the West and Middle Marches, from June 1523, to August, 1524.] The books, individually, are in the finest condition, and not a few of them in the richest and most tasteful bindings."

The number of volumes was estimated at fifteen thousand by Dr. Dibdin, and at twenty thousand in Burke's "Seats of Great Britain," 1852.

Eshton Hall, and its interesting contents, pass to Matthew Wilson, esq., half-brother of the deceased lady.

June 15. At Agra, aged 33, Dr. James Allen Currie, of Agra. The deceased was born in Edinburgh and was educated in Forfarshire. On his arrival in India, in 1854, he was appointed Assistant-Surgeon to the 47th B.N.I., with which he remained until promoted to the medical charge of the 8th Irregular Cavalry. When that corps mutinied at Bareilly, Dr. Currie escaped by riding 66 miles in 22 hours without changing his horse. For his heroic conduct in the subsequent struggles with the rebels, he received from the Commander-in-chief the Victoria Cross. As a proof of the thoroughness of his nature, when appointed to the lectureship on Surgery to the Thomason Hospital, he set himself to master Hindostanee so as to give his lectures, systematic and clinical, in that language; and he carried out there among the young Hindoo students the same system as he had benefitted by under Mr. Syme, and which has made the Edinburgh School of Surgery the first in the world. He was busy preparing a text-book in the native tongue, up to the time of his death.

March 7. At Ifield, near Crawley, Sussex, aged 48, Henry Charles Curtis, esq., third son of the late Sir William Curtis, bart., and formerly of H.M.'s 85th Regt. of Light Infantry.

Sept. 26. In Dublin, in the 74th year of his age, Surgeon Cusack, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Ireland, of which he had been more than once President; consulting surgeon of Stephen's Hospital and of Swift's Hospital, a member of the Board of Superintendence of Hospitals, and Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. Mr. Cusack was also Regius Professor of Surgery in Trinity College, and was regarded as one of the greatest ornaments of the medical profession in Ireland.

May 19. At the Cloisters, Windsor, aged 80, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Cockayne Cust, of Cockayne Hatley, Bedfordshire, Canon of Windsor, and brother to the late Earl Brownlow.

July 15. At Paris, aged 90, Prince Adam Czartoryski, a very prominent actor in the Polish Revolution of 1830. The deceased, who was born at Warsaw, was the son of Prince Adam Casimir Czartoryski, a field-marshal in the Austrian service. He passed several of his early years in England, and at the University of Edinburgh, for the purpose of education; and on returning to Poland,

he, in 1793, joined the force of Kosciusko against the Russians. That effort, as is well known, failed, and, after the partition of the country, the young Count was sent with one of his brothers as a hostage into Russia. Here the Grand Duke Alexander (afterwards Emperor) was so charmed with the noble and manly character of the young Pole that he became his intimate friend, and upon his accession to the throne appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which capacity Czartoryski, in 1805, subscribed, in the name of Russia, the treaty with Great Britain. He then demanded his dismissal, but, nevertheless, accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1807, having previously been present at the battle of Austerlitz.

After the peace of Tilsit, he retired almost entirely from public life, declaring that his connection with Russia was only as a personal friend of the Emperor. For this reason, when the war broke out in 1812, he was again by the side of Alexander, whom he accompanied to Paris in 1814.

In 1815 he was appointed Senator Palatine of the kingdom, and in 1817 married the Princess Anna Sapieha. He attended the first Diet, and spoke boldly in favour of a Constitution. But all his hopes were disappointed. In 1821 some students of the University of Wilna, of which he was curator, were accused of revolutionary movements, and in spite of his efforts sixty of them were imprisoned without trial. Many of the sons of the first families were drafted as soldiers into the Russian regiments, and others were banished to Siberia and the military colonies. Czartoryski thereupon resigned his post. When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he devoted all his energies to the service of his country. He was appointed President of the Provisional Government, and summoned the Diet to meet on the 18th of December, 1830. On the 30th of January, 1831, he was placed at the head of the National Government, and offered half his property for the service of his country. After the terrible days of August 15th and 16th he resigned his post, but he served as a common soldier in the corps of General Romarino during the last fruitless struggles. When all was lost he made his escape, and reached Paris. He was expressly excluded from the amnesty of 1831, and his estates in Poland were confiscated.

Notwithstanding a loss of estates equalling a principality, Prince Czartoryski was enabled to live at Paris in the style of a nobleman of the highest rank. He was looked upon by the Poles as the head of their nation, and was almost worshipped by the exiles, who considered him their leader, and by the expatriated Hungarians, Italians, and other refugees, who viewed him as the chief of all oppressed nationalities. This part the Prince was exceedingly well qualified to fill. Though a patriot and a Pole to his heart's core, and though exiled and plundered, he never permitted his feelings to obtain the mastery over his judgment, and ever retained that moderation which is best calculated for wise ends. While he deeply sympathized with the sufferings which drove his countrymen from Poland, he was never guilty of encouraging those wild schemes of revolution which were certain to lead to still greater misfortunes; but sought, by every means of conciliation without compromise, to obtain some restoration of his country's political rights. His generosity to his exiled people, and indeed to all who suffered from oppression, was unbounded. The Prince and Princess ranked among the highest nobility of the French capital. Although exercising a power within the State, the French Government appear to have had no jealousy of his designs; nor indeed does it appear that, though a rebel and an exile, the Prince had forfeited the esteem of the rulers of Russia. The death of his younger brother, Prince Constantine, is recorded in the last volume of the *Annual Register*.

Nov. 13. At Monkbretton, near Barnsley, aged 59, Lieut.-Col. Robert Daly.

Dec. 19. In Green-row, aged 76, Lieut.-Gen. Denis Daly, formerly of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and for many years Brigade-Major of the South-Western District.

Feb. 17. At Exmouth, aged 68, Francis Danby, esq., Associate of the Royal Academy, of which he was one of the oldest members. Mr. Danby was born near Wexford, in 1793, and received his early education at the Society of Arts in Dublin. In 1812 Danby began to exhibit his productions, in company with his intimate friend, O'Connor. By this means they both earned just sufficient money to enable them to go to London to see the exhibitions. They soon exhausted their small means in the great city, and, finding themselves almost penniless, they

started on foot to Bristol, hoping to be able to make their way, somehow or other, from that city across the Channel to the place of their birth. On their arrival in Bristol they found themselves (to use a familiar expression) "hard up," and they had the greatest difficulty in obtaining a night's lodging. This being found, after some difficulty, the two pilgrims set to work next day to make drawings. Danby succeeded in making three drawings, which he sold for 7*s.* apiece to a fancy stationer in College Green. Thus encouraged, Danby soon collected enough to enable him to frank his friend, O'Connor, back to his native shores. He himself remained in England, and after a short struggle with difficulties and narrow fortunes, sprang at once to fame by contributing to the Royal Academy, in 1824, his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm," which was purchased by that great artist and munificent and discriminating patron of art, Sir Thomas Lawrence. The subsequent year's exhibition confirmed the artist's reputation, by his "Delivery of Israel out of Egypt." In 1826 Danby was elected Associate of the Royal Academy. Beyond this grade he was never to advance. In 1827 was shown his "Embarkation of Cleopatra on the Cydnus;" and, in 1828, "The Opening of the Seventh Seal," purchased by Mr. Beckford. From that time till 1841 the public saw little of Danby. He was known to be on the Continent principally occupied with small works or drawings made on commission, but he made little outward or visible sign of life. In 1841 he returned and resumed his place in public favour, by exhibiting, year after year, a series of pictures, the power, poetry, and romance of which should long ago have won their painter a chair among the forty, were the battle always to the strong in art. But a private reason was alleged for this artistic wrong, and the latter years of the artist's life were embittered by the sense of injury and the disappointment of hope deferred. Danby's style was so peculiarly his own that none, once acquainted with it, could enter the rooms of the Royal Academy without instantly picking out his works. In the power of accumulating his subjects—whether masses of men or masses of architecture and other inanimate objects—he was equal to Martin or Turner. Over these principal subjects he threw an atmosphere of glow and sunshine, of solemn evening splendour, of mid-day glare or gorgeous sunset, or of warm, voluptuous moonlight, that was altogether his. It may, however, be objected to many of his pictures, that his tints, sometimes, conveyed the idea of arid and fierce heat.

Danby has left two sons, both painters, who have exhibited works of considerable merit at the British Institution, and have each a picture in the Royal Academy Exhibition now open (1862).

Sept. 22. At Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, aged 75, Sir George Dashwood, bart. The baronetcy was conferred in 1614 on the son of Alderman Dashwood, farmer of the revenues of Ireland.

March 5. At the Hill, Whitchurch, Hants, aged 71, Charlotte, widow of Hart Davis, esq., formerly Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Excise.

Oct. 27. At North House, Torpoint, aged 54, the Hon. Mrs. Percy Davison, dau. of the second Lord Graves, and widow of the late Major-General Hugh Percy Davison, of Smarland Park, Northumberland.

March 28. At Blackheath, in his 63rd year, Colonel R. R. Dawson, C.B., of the Royal Engineers. He was originally employed on the Ordnance Survey, and on the establishment of the Tithe Commission became one of its officers. At his decease he was head of the Survey Department of the Commons Inclosure and Copyhold Commission.

Nov. 2. At his residence, Westbourne-square, Hyde-park, aged 66, William Dawson, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Oct. 11. At Portobello, aged 74, Major George Dawson, late 73rd Regt.

March 4. At Madras, Dr. Thomas Dealtry, Lord Bishop of Madras. He entered St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, late in life; and after taking holy orders served in subordinate posts in the Church for a few years, and in 1835 was appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta. This post he held for rather more than 13 years, and, on resigning it, returned to England. In 1846 the then Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him the degree D.D. He was for some time minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, after the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel had seceded from the Church of England. He was appointed to the bishopric of Madras in 1849, on the retirement of Bishop Spencer, now Chancellor of St. Paul's.

DEATHS.

Jan. 19. At Guernsey, aged 62, Lieut.-Col. De Lancey.

Jan. 26. At his residence, New-inn, Strand, aged 60, the Rev. Joshua Frederick Denham, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, and Sunday Evening Lecturer at St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

Dec. 3. Suddenly, at Lydd, aged 63, David Denne, esq., of Lydd, Deputy-Lieut. and Justice of the Peace for the county of Kent. The family of Denne, or Dene, is traditionally said to have been established in Kent before the Conquest, by a Norman, Robert de Dene, who held large estates in that county and in Sussex, and was Steward to King Edward the Confessor.

Jan. 13. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 45, the Rev. James Blatch Piggott Dennis, B.A. Mr. Dennis's contributions to Natural History were of great interest and importance. His microscopical researches into the structure of bone are considered to have established the geological facts of the existence of mammifers anterior to the lias deposit, and of birds during the deposition of the Stonesfield slate, or further back by many formations than had been previously known. His investigations into the internal structure of bone may indeed be considered to have opened a new door to natural science.

Nov. 22. At Cheltenham, aged 73, Major-General B. V. Derinzy, K.H.

Oct. 11. At Broadgate, Pilton, North Devon, the residence of her son-in-law, aged 81, Anne Catherine, widow of Lieut.-General Lawrence Desborough.

Sept. 12. At Arcot, Madras, Captain W. Pryce Devereux. The deceased officer received his commission in the Indian army in 1835, and was present at the capture of the fort and works of Chuenpee, and of the forts on the Bocca Tigris in 1841. He was also at the storming of the heights of Canton, for which latter service he received the medal.

July 21. At the residence of his son-in-law, J. Hinde Palmer, esq., Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 77, the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of Bayon's Manor, Lincolnshire, a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of Lincolnshire and High Steward of Louth.

Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt was the eldest surviving son of George Tennyson, esq., of Bayon's Manor and Usselby Hall, Lincolnshire, and assumed the name of D'Eyncourt in 1835, to commemorate his descent from that family and his representation as co-heir of the Earls of Scarsdale and Barons D'Eyncourt. The deceased also claimed to have Plantagenet blood by his descent from Anne, sister of King Edward IV., through John Savage, Earl Rivers.

Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1806, but never practised. He entered Parliament in 1818 as member for Great Grimsby, and retained his seat for that borough till 1826. He sat for Bletchingley from 1826 to 1831; and in the latter year, after a contest, obtained a seat for Stamford in opposition to Col. Chaplin. The excitement attending this election was intense: the victory was hailed as a signal one all over the country; and among other differences which it led to was a duel on Wormwood Scrubs between Lord Thomas Cecil and Mr. Tennyson. The result, however, was harmless. After the passing of the Reform Bill, the new and populous borough of Lambeth selected Mr. Tennyson as its first representative. He sat for that constituency for 20 years, retiring in 1852 to literary and domestic life at Bayon's Manor.

The Parliamentary career of Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt (but he had not yet assumed the latter name) was active and useful. His chief claim to political remembrance is his early and persevering efforts in the cause of Parliamentary Reform. The corrupt borough of East Retford was the peculiar object of his aversion, and he made repeated attempts to obtain its disfranchisement and the transfer of its seats to Birmingham. These motions were the initiative of the Reform Bill. Having thus established his position as a practical reformer, on the accession of the Whigs to power in 1830, he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance—an office which he resigned in 1832, and was then made a Privy Councillor. He fought by the side of Lord John Russell in the battles of the Reform Bill, and when that measure was carried, was rewarded by the seat for the new borough of Lambeth. He was probably a Radical in advance of his colleagues, and his resignation of office is, perhaps, explained by his subsequent motions for shortening the duration of Parliaments and the repeal of the Septennial Act, and his attacks on the

Established Church. During the whole period that he sat in Parliament Mr. D'Eyncourt gave his most energetic support in the House to all the measures of the Liberals, and advocated municipal reform—Dissenters' marriages—opening the China trade—abolition of Negro slavery—reduction of sinecures and of taxes pressing on domestic comforts and on the springs of industry—mitigation of military flogging—reform of criminal law and diminution of capital punishment—reduction of duty on newspapers—reduction of postage—the repeal of the Corn and Navigation Laws; and on his retirement in 1853, his constituents presented him with a handsome testimonial. Since that time Mr. D'Eyncourt resided at his ancestral mansion of Bayon's Manor, which he has restored in magnificent style. He usefully employed his leisure in the performance of his duties as a magistrate and landlord, in the researches of antiquarian science, and in the collection of a fine library.

Mr. D'Eyncourt married, in 1808, Frances Mary, only child of the Rev. John Hutton, by whom he leaves numerous issue.

April 19. At Hurstpierpoint, aged 77, Major-General Thomas Dickinson, late of the Bombay Engineers.

Sept. 2. At her house, Cavendish-square, aged 74, Catherine, relict of Charles Dickinson, esq., of Queen Charlton Manor, Somerset, and Farley-hill, Berkshire.

Dec. 23. At Cheltenham, Frances, wife of Major-Gen. Diggle, K.H.

Dec. 10. In York-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 63, the Rev. William Dodsworth, M.A., formerly a clergyman of the Established Church, who went over to the Church of Rome many years ago on the agitation about the *Tracts for the Times*. Mr. Dodsworth had been previously minister of Margaret-street Chapel, on the site of which the splendid church of All Saints is now erected, and had for his assistant minister the Rev. F. Oakeley, now the leading priest of the Roman Catholic Church at Islington. Mr. Oakeley succeeded Mr. Dodsworth in the ministry of Margaret-street Chapel, and soon after followed him into the Church of Rome. Mr. Dodsworth was a most energetic clergyman while a member of the Church of England, and was an ardent worker with the late Bishop of London in carrying on the Diocesan Church Building Society. He did not take holy orders in the Church of Rome, but after his secession led a quiet and unobtrusive life as a layman of that community.

Feb. 10. In London, aged 49, Dr. John William Donaldson, Classical Examiner of the University of London.

The premature death of this distinguished scholar may be thought a natural consequence of the premature development of his powers; for at a very early period of life he was distinguished for the keenness of his intellect and his wonderful facility in the acquisition of knowledge. He received his early education at the University of London, where he gained the highest Greek prize in 1830. Thence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. His distinctions at that seat of learning followed in rapid succession. In 1834 he obtained the second place in the Classical Tripos, and displayed incidentally such evidence of his powers, as attracted the special notice of one of the Examiners—the present Bishop of St. David's. The promise of excellence thus given was speedily fulfilled, for within five years of his bachelor's degree he produced his *New Cratylus*, a work of extraordinary character from so young a writer, and marking a new era in English scholarship. This, his first contribution to philological science, was followed by a long and successful series of publications elucidating the genius and structure of the two classical languages, and illustrating Greek and Latin by ingenious comparisons with parent or kindred tongues. A scholar of such eminent proficiency had, of course, no difficulty in securing his share of academical endowments, and the prize of a Trinity Fellowship fell to his lot in the year after he had taken his degree. This preferment, however, he did not long retain. In a short time he married, and was appointed to the Mastership of King Edward's School, in the town of Bury St. Edmund's, where his abilities were devoted for some years to the work of direct education. While resident at Bury St. Edmund's he was selected by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge to complete the "History of Greek Literature" left unfinished by the death of that great scholar, K. O. Müller. At this period of his life, having included the Oriental languages in the ever widening range of his studies, he published an

essay in which the freedom of speculation on a biblical question provoked the censure of orthodox critics. Though the work reached a second edition on the Continent, it found little favour at home; and though it was written in the Latin tongue, and addressed exclusively to the learned world, it did not escape popular or hostile comment. It was just at this time, however, that the great Universities of the kingdom were thrown open to studious and independent residents by the gift of free constitutions, and Dr. Donaldson returned to a community in which, if learning was to be encouraged and labour rewarded, there should surely have been a place for him. He was not disappointed. The University of Cambridge, though tenacious of its own orthodoxy, and deeply tinctured with political Conservatism, is laudably tolerant of intellectual freedom, and there is probably no society in the empire where liberty of opinion is more practically recognized, or active talent more impartially appreciated. Dr. Donaldson, unhappily, did not live long enough to receive any substantial reward of his exertions in preferment or place, but the eminence of his ability and the value of his researches were universally acknowledged; it was felt that he had contributed in no common degree to the renown of English scholarship in foreign Universities, and his achievements commanded an esteem which the geniality of his disposition and his exemplary discharge of all the duties of life were well calculated to increase. The University had just appointed him to an office of high public trust, such as he already exercised in the University of London, and there appeared every prospect, according to human calculations, that his ripened powers and extraordinary learning would long be at the service of that society to the fame of which he had so largely contributed already. But the limits of his strength had been already reached and exceeded, and, amid the regrets of the many who enjoyed his friendship or admired his works, he has expired in the prime of his life—another victim of a hardworking age.

June 7. At Greywell, Hants, the Right Hon. Lady Dorchester.

June 1. At Clifton, Marianne, wife of General Sir James Douglas, G.C.B.

Nov. 8. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, General Sir Howard Douglas, bart., G.C.B., F.R.S. and D.C.L., Colonel of the 15th Foot. The deceased was the third, but eldest surviving, son of Admiral Sir Charles Douglas, Rodney's famous captain, who is believed to have suggested to his commander the decisive manœuvre of breaking the enemy's line, and was born at Gosport, Hants, in the year 1776. After the usual school course, he joined the Royal Military College, Woolwich, in 1794. He served in Portugal and Spain in the campaigns of 1808 and the following year, and was present at Corunna under Sir John Moore. He was also in the Walcheren expedition, and in Spain with Lord Wellington's army in the campaigns of 1811 and 1812, and received the Order of the Cross of Charles III. Since the peace he held several important posts in the civil administration of our dependencies, having been Governor of New Brunswick from 1823 till 1829, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1835 till 1840. Sir Howard, who succeeded to the family honours at the death of his elder brother in 1809, was for many years one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber in the household of His Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester. In December, 1832, and again in December, 1835, he contested the borough of Liverpool, though without success, as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel and the Conservative party: he again fought the battle in the early part of 1842, when he succeeded in obtaining the seat vacated by Sir Cresswell Cresswell on his elevation to the judicial bench, and he continued to sit for Liverpool until the dissolution in 1846, when he retired from public life. Sir Howard Douglas was formerly a Commissioner of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and he was frequently consulted by Her Majesty's Government upon sanitary, educational, and other questions connected with the army. He obtained, in 1841, the colonelcy of the 99th Regiment of Foot, and was transferred to the colonelcy of the 15th Foot in 1851.

Sir Howard Douglas was also a Fellow of several other scientific and literary societies, and was well known as the author of many scientific treatises, especially on such practical questions as fortification and gunnery—subjects which occupied his constant attention down to the close of his long and active life.

In these works the value of the late distinguished officer's labours lies in his having always grafted new discoveries on

old experience. In his observations on naval gunnery and steam fleets he seemed just to hit the wants of the generation that had grown up since his own youth; and no intelligent amateur ever can turn to these treatises without feeling the importance at once of what they teach and what their success indicates.

March 11. In Maitland-street, Edinburgh, aged 90, Miss Elizabeth Douglas, last surviving dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. John Douglas.

May 21. At Cranbourne Lodge, Dorset, aged 88, Mrs. E. Douglas, dau. of the late John Douglas, D.D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

July 6. At Dinapore, aged 54, after 36 years' service in India, Lieut.-Col. John Minshull Drake, commanding Her Majesty's 10th Regt. of Bengal N.I., eldest son of Commissary-Gen. John Drake.

Nov. 21. At Gonda, Oude, of consumption, aged 24, Alice, wife of the Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, chaplain; and, Nov. 29, aged 4 months, William Heber, their only child.

Dec. 21. At Brœmorriston, near Elgin, N.B., aged 74, Mrs. Frances Duff, relict of Admiral Archibald Duff, of Drummuir, R.N.

Nov. 13. At Lancing, Sussex, aged 64, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, esq., M.P. for Finsbury. The deceased was the eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, esq., of Copgrove, and nephew of Lord Feversham. Born in the year 1797, Mr. Duncombe served for some time as an officer in the 4th Dragoon Guards. He entered the army, however, after the European war was already at an end, and in consequence never had an opportunity of seeing actual service. In 1826, he was elected M.P. for Hertford, when he gave a steady support to all Liberal measures, such as Catholic Emancipation, and Parliamentary, Municipal, and Church Reform. At the first election under the Reform Act, however, he was unseated, and continued out of Parliament for two years. In 1834, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of the borough of Finsbury, Mr. Duncombe again came forward, and was returned at the head of the poll, and for the rest of his life continued to maintain his popularity and to represent the same constituency. In the death of Mr. Duncombe the public have lost "a character," an odd sort of man, all points and angles, who made himself wonderfully popular, who was not so successful in winning respect, who was always sufficiently amusing, and who, in almost every assembly, whether select as a club or multifarious as a mob, managed to make his presence felt. He was a fluent talker, who made neat sentences, and without being actually witty could always raise a laugh. One can understand how the contrast between the placidity of his manner and the troublesomeness of his matter should take with the House of Commons; it is not so easy to understand how he ruled the mob. He was the spoilt child of Finsbury for more than a quarter of a century. No man has sat so long as he for any metropolitan borough. He was always at the head of the poll. There is a common idea that he who would win the multitude must be a burly fellow, of strong *physique*—a Cleon or O'Connell. Mr. Duncombe, an "exquisite" of an old school, was the very opposite of this. He was of good, though not noble, family; but he was as exquisite in his habits as if he were the last of a score of earls.

June 3. At his residence in London, aged 59, Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Saunders Dundas, K.C.B., senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty, Officer of the Legion of Honour, and D.C.L. The deceased was the second son of Robert Saunders Dundas, second Viscount Melville, and was born on the 11th of April, 1802. On leaving Harrow School, at the age of 13, he entered the Royal Naval College, and in June, 1817, first went afloat as a volunteer on board the *Ganymede*. He was continuously employed in the lower grades of the service, and was posted in 1824. In 1827 he was appointed to the *Warspite*, 76, in which ship he circumnavigated the globe. In command of the *Melville*, 72, he bore a part in the opening scenes of the first war in China. While there he obtained the thanks of Sir Gordon Bremer for his conduct at the capture of Ty-cock-tow, in January, 1841, and was present with Her Majesty's plenipotentiary at a formal meeting held with the Chinese commissioner. In the February following he took up his position in the most gallant style in the action which resulted in the capture of the forts of the Bocca Tigris, and for his conduct on that occasion his name was most honourably mentioned in the Admiral's despatches to the Admiralty. From 1829 to 1830, he was private secretary to his father, Viscount Melville, when First Lord of the Admi-

ralty; and in January, 1845, on the late Earl of Haddington becoming First Lord, he assisted that nobleman in a similar capacity until his Lordship's retirement in 1846. He was appointed Captain-Superintendent of Deptford Dockyard in 1851, and in December, 1852, was selected as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which office he held up to February, 1855, when he was selected by the Board of Admiralty as Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet, in the room of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier. The chief exploit of the naval campaign in the Baltic, was the bombardment of Sweaborg. In 1857, he resumed his seat at the Admiralty Board, Whitehall, and has continued ever since attached to that department of the Government. In 1841, he was created Companion of the Order of the Bath for his services in China, and in 1856 was nominated a Knight Commander of that order of knighthood, after the close of the Russian war.

June 26. At Dundas Castle, Mary, fourth daughter of James Dundas, esq., of Dundas.

Aug. 10. At Auckland Castle, aged 48, the Right Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, D.D., Bishop of Durham. The deceased was a remarkable man, and historians will doubtless refer to him hereafter as a good specimen of the Palmerston Bishop. Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. H. M. Villiers made himself a great name, and this not merely as an earnest preacher, but, what is far more difficult, as for fifteen years the hard-working, much-trudging pastor of a parish that numbered about 17,000 souls. He had a genial, easy nature, and his hard work seemed to have agreed with him wonderfully. His portly figure and rubicund countenance presented the very picture of health and episcopal comfort. He was the fifth son of the Hon. George Villiers, brother of the late Earl of Clarendon, and was born in London, in 1813. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, he took his degree in 1834, and shortly after his ordination commenced his career as a curate in Lancashire. In 1837, he was admitted into priest's orders, and in the same year appointed to the living of Kenilworth. In 1841, he was translated to the metropolitan rectory of St. George's, Bloomsbury; and in 1847, he was made a Canon of St. Paul's. But it was as rector of St. George's that he made his reputation. He displayed great ability and untiring zeal in the management of his parish, though in cordially acknowledging the great good which he effected we must take into account the good which he left undone. Mr. Villiers was the lowest of Low Churchmen, and his style of preaching was not calculated to attract men of education. He laid himself out for a different class. He preached to the poor. Like most Low Churchmen, he understood the Divine precept too literally, and preached too uniformly to the poor in intellect as well as to the poor in spirit and the poor in pocket. Yet, as we cannot expect everything from a man, let us dwell rather on what he did than upon what he could not do. If his creed was narrow in one direction it was wide in another. If he hated High Church doctrines, if he shrank from the shadow of Roman Catholic practices, if he told young men to avoid theatres as an "unmixed evil," and to look well to their steps in the ballroom—if by that plainness of preaching which some call "gospel simplicity," and others, using a more scriptural phrase, "the foolishness of preaching," he failed to win over men of cultivation, yet on the other hand he worked vigorously with the Dissenters; there were Dissenters in his vestry who eagerly supported him; he turned the City Mission to account, and with men of every sect and stamp who belong to the so-called Evangelical order he had the most ample sympathy.

No minister in London was more popular than Mr. Villiers when, in 1856, he was appointed to the Bishopric of Carlisle. It was a step to a still higher promotion, for only last year he was translated to the see of Durham. He proved himself not less energetic in a diocese than he had been in a parish, and there seemed to be before him long years of useful work. Durham is the diocese, of all others in the country, in which the increase of population has lately been greatest, and in which the spiritual provision has been most deficient. Great things were expected from the energy and tact of Dr. Villiers, and the Evangelical party regarded with particular interest the man who filled so princely a chair and undertook so vast a work. His first conspicuous act in his new sphere of labour certainly disappointed his admirers. The rich living of Haughton-le-Skerne fell vacant. It is a large district, in which the mass of the population have settled at the extremity most distant from the parish church. The Bishop appointed his son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Cheese, with-

out making provision for the relief of the spiritual destitution of the greater part of the parishioners. However incautiously he may have acted on this occasion, he never lost the esteem of those who knew him best; and the strong interest which vast numbers of people, Dissenters as well as Churchmen, have taken in his last illness is the most eloquent of all comments upon his life and character. Not only in his diocese but throughout the country, in all the large towns, Dissenters of every denomination have combined with Churchmen to offer up prayers for his recovery. Seldom are ecclesiastical dignitaries the object of such affectionate solicitude; seldom is their departure felt so universally as a great public loss.

Bishop Villiers published two volumes of sermons of average literary merit, and several little books of family prayers.

May 16. At Skettowe Hall, Norfolk, aged 54, Sir Henry Durrant, bart.

Feb. 20. In Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square, General Dyson, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, Col. 18th Bombay Native Infantry.

July 20. At Shrewsbury, aged 76, Frances, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Cholmondeley Edwardes, bart.

April 14. At Roche-court, Winterslow, aged 89, Francis Thomas Egerton, esq., magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Wilts.

Oct. 4. Suddenly, at the residence of Mr. J. Whyte Melville, near St. Andrew's, the Right Hon. Archibald William Montgomerie, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton and of Winton, and Lord Montgomerie in the Peerage of Scotland, Earl of Winton, and Baron Ardrossan in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, K.T.; Hereditary Sheriff of Renfrewshire, Lord-Lieut. of Ayrshire, and Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

This popular nobleman was the only son of Archibald, Lord Montgomerie (eldest son of Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton), by the Lady Mary, daughter and heir of his kinsman, Archibald, eleventh Earl of Eglinton. He was born at Palermo (where his father held a diplomatic post), September 29, 1812, and was served heir male general of George, fourth Earl of Winton, in December, 1840, the fifth Earl, who was attainted in 1716, having left no issue. On the death of his grandfather, Hugh, twelfth Earl, December 14, 1810, he succeeded to the honours of the family, and extensive ancestral domains in Scotland, being then only in his eighth year. He received his education at Eton. For several years the Earl of Eglinton was a leading patron of the turf, and had at one period one of the largest and best racing studs in the country. His success on the turf was considerable. He was first made famous by the Tournament of 1839,—a splendid poetic extravagance, easily traceable to the influence of Sir Walter Scott and that school of literature on a youth of large fortune, whose ancestors had tilted before half the Courts of Europe,—at which the present Emperor of the French was one of the knights, and at which the present Duchess of Somerset, then Lady Seymour, enjoyed the distinction of being the "Queen of Beauty." A less selfish sacrifice of money in the way of amusement could hardly have been devised; and this was the character of Lord Eglinton's amusements through life. His pleasures, like his business occupations, were such as benefited others, for they were eminently sociable. They were also eminently healthy and manly, and becoming a man who loved the traditions of the country-life of the English and Scottish nobles.

The Earl of Eglinton was a firm supporter of the Conservative party; but he was popular with his political opponents, and is said "never to have made an enemy or to have lost a friend." The late Sir Robert Peel, on the death of the Earl of Glasgow, appointed him Lord-Lieutenant of Ayrshire. On the Earl of Derby becoming Premier, in 1852, he selected the Earl of Eglinton to fill the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and the rare social qualities of his Lordship, combined with his princely hospitality, rendered him a most popular viceroy. It was stated unanimously by the Irish press, on his retirement in December, 1852, that, since the late Duke of Northumberland was the representative of the Sovereign, no one had kept up the vice-regal hospitality in a more princely style. He was again appointed Lord-Lieutenant in February, 1858, and maintained the dignity up to the Earl of Derby's leaving office in June, 1859, his popularity remaining undiminished. During the early part of the Earl of Aberdeen's administration, that statesman presented the Earl of Eglinton with the Order of the Thistle, expressing, in a graceful letter, his belief that no member of the Scottish nobility was more justly entitled to the honour. Before retiring from office in 1859, Lord Derby conferred on him the English

earldom of Winton. The deceased nobleman was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University in November, 1852, and was colonel of the Ayrshire militia from 1836 to 1852, when he resigned.

The Earl was engaged during the afternoon of the 1st of October in playing at golf, apparently in robust health; he dined with Mr. Melville and company in the evening at St. Andrew's, and exhibited his usual cheerfulness. Before the party separated, the Earl was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and continued unconscious until his death three days afterwards.

The late Earl married, first, February 17, 1841, Theresa, widow of Capt. Richard Howe Cockerell, R.N., and daughter of Mr. Chas. Newcomen, by whom he leaves surviving issue, three sons and a daughter. The countess dying suddenly in December, 1853, soon after her return from Dublin to Scotland, he married, secondly, while holding the vice-regal office in Dublin the second time in 1858, the Lady Adela Capel, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Essex, who also died suddenly in Edinburgh on the 31st of last December.

In 1859 his Lordship was restored to the Scotch honours of his family, and was created Earl of Winton in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

Nov. 1. Aged 73, the Rev. Edward Eliot, B.D., Vicar of Norton Bavant, Wilts, and Prebendary of Sarum; formerly Archdeacon of Barbadoes.

Jan. Suddenly, in Chesham-place, Mrs. Frederick Elliot, wife of Frederick Elliot, esq., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. Endeared to a large circle of friends by her virtues, and to a still larger circle of the poor by her judicious but unobtrusive charities, her loss will be regretted by all, and felt severely by those to whom her active benevolence extended.

May 6. At Plymouth, aged 58, Lady Elliott, widow of Capt. Sir W. Elliott, R.N., C.B., K.C.H., K.T.S.

April 5. In London, aged 66, Thomas Flower Ellis, esq., Recorder of Leeds. Deceased was called to the bar by the Hon. Societies of Lincoln's Inn and the Middle Temple, in February, 1824, and was appointed Recorder of Leeds in 1839. At the time of his death he also held the office of Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Ellis was well known to the profession as editor of the Queen's Bench Reports of "Adolphus and Ellis" and "Ellis and Blackburn." He was one of the executors of the late Lord Macaulay, and brought out the recently-published volume of essays, reviews, poems, and other literary fragments of that great historian.

Dec. 12. At Letmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 75, Nathaniel Ellison, esq., one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy. Being destined from his earliest youth for the profession of the law, Mr. Ellison was entered a member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, and became a pupil of the late Mr. Justice Holroyd, and was called to the bar in 1811. He was afterwards appointed by Lord Chancellor Eldon one of the London Commissioners of Bankrupts, and exercised the functions of that office until the Court of Bankruptcy was reconstituted in 1832 by Lord Brougham's Act. On the extension of that Act to the country districts, Mr. Ellison was appointed Commissioner of the District Court, then first established at his native town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and he held that important office down to the time of his death, a period of 19 years.

Jan. 13. At Bournemouth, aged 41, the Lord Elphinstone. He succeeded to the title in July last, on the decease of his cousin, formerly Governor of Bombay.

Nov. 5. Suddenly, at his parsonage, near Wakefield, aged 40, the Rev. C. T. Erskine, M.A., Incumbent of St. Michael's, Wakefield. Mr. Erskine was the grandson of John, Earl of Mar, in whose person the honours of the family, forfeited in the rebellion of 1715, were restored.

Jan. 15. In Devonshire-place, aged 68, Maitland, widow of William Erskine, esq., formerly of Bombay, and daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Mackintosh.

Feb. 8. In Bryanston-square, of bronchitis, Josette, wife of Lieut-Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., G.C.B.

Oct. 5. At Babbicombe, near Torquay, aged 23, Capt. John Evans, unattached. He was the eldest son of Capt. John Evans, of Bath, late of the Indian army. His death was the result of severe wounds received at Cawnpore and in action with the rebels in Gwalior, when holding the post of Adjutant of the 88th Connaught Rangers.

June 15. At Durham, aged 76, Honor Eyre, of Alfred-street, Bath, daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Fountayne Eyre, Canon Residentiary of York.

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Jan. 3. Aged 49, Lieut-Col. Christopher George Fagan, Bengal Army Retired List.

Jan. 29. In South-crescent, Bedford-square, aged 85, Gen. Alexander Fair, C.B., of the Madras army.

Jan. 4. At Woodsley House, Leeds, aged 61, Sir Peter Fairbairn, knight, a magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire and of the borough of Leeds. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, of Kelso, in Roxburghshire. As an inventor and improver of machinery applied to the useful arts, Sir Peter stands high in the estimation of his country. His machines are known and appreciated in every part of the globe where such implements are required. He was one of the improvers of the roving-frame, and assisted Mr. Henry Houldsworth in the application of the differential motion so admirably adapted and so usefully employed in that machine. Although not the original inventor, he it was, at any rate, who worked out and rendered really valuable the motion known by the name of "screw-gill," by making it of easy practical application. He, moreover, introduced the rotary gill, which has been most extensively applied in tow machinery. These improvements effected almost a revolution in flax and hemp-preparing machinery, and enabled spinners to produce a very superior article at less cost than formerly, although from the same quality of material. In addition to the above, Sir Peter had of late years entered largely into the construction of engineering tools of all descriptions. At the beginning of the Crimean war, the firm of which he was the head was invited by the English Government to commence making special tools, and has since contructed a large number of machines for the manufacture of fire-arms and other warlike implements both at Woolwich and Enfield. As Mayor of Leeds, in 1858, he had the honour of entertaining the Queen on the occasion of her visit to that important town, and received the honour of knighthood shortly afterwards.

Jan. 28. In Montagu-pl., Montagu-sq., aged 64, Eliza, widow of the Rev. Henry Fardell, Canon of Ely, and eldest dau. of the late Dr. Sparke, Bishop of Ely.

Aug. 27. At Wickham-court, aged 79, Eliza, widow of the Rev. Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, bart., and youngest dau. of the late Thomas Morland, esq.

Sept. 24. At his residence in Brompton, aged 74, William Farren, esq., the eminent comedian.

Mr. Farren came of a dramatic family, being the son of a man who attained considerable repute, and was brother of another who is a favourite with the audiences of Bath and Dublin. He made his first appearance on the boards of Covent Garden 43 years ago. He chose, though still a young man, the *rôle* of "old men," and in some particular characters has never been excelled. Old playgoers do not forget the delight with which they witnessed his performance of Sir Peter Teazle and Lord Ogleby; or a later generation, his Dr. Primrose, in *The Vicar of Wakefield.* Although—perhaps because he felt his superiority in that line—he did not frequently depart from the line of "old men," Mr. Farren was in truth possessed of somewhat varied powers. He would occasionally, sometimes from caprice, oftener to lend the attraction of novelty to the benefit of some histrionic friend, undertake very different parts. He could play young parts with grace and spirit, sang very well, and even undertook the parts of old women with great success. The dramatic talent of the family does not die with the deceased. More than one of his sons have adopted the profession.

Oct. 30. At Stockton-on-Tees, aged 86, Mr. John Fenwick, a "Trafalgar hero." He lost an arm while serving on board the *African,* 74, in the Baltic, when the ship sustained a fight with nine small vessels.

Dec. 26. In Princes-street, Hanover-sq., aged 82, Lieut.-Gen. William Fergusson, K.C., late Commandant Royal Marines, Plymouth. He entered the service as second lieutenant on Sept. 10, 1798, and served at the capture of Rear-Admiral Perrée's squadron from Europe, when in pursuit of the French and Spanish fleets in June, 1799; he was serving in the *Queen Charlotte* when burnt off Leghorn in 1800; served at the siege of Genoa and Savona; destruction of Fort Spezzia; and in Egypt under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801.

May 1. At Harley-place, Regent's-park, Thos. Edward Fielder, esq., of Money Hill, Hertfordshire, late of Kyre, Worcestershire, and Hartham Park, Wiltshire.

Dec. 10. At Exmouth, aged 72, Wil-

liam Filder, esq., C.B., Commissary General. The deceased, whose connection with the Crimean war must still be in the recollection of the public, had seen a great deal of service in the department to which he belonged. He had received the war-medal with nine clasps for services in the Peninsula.

Nov. 25. At Dover, aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. John Finch, C.B., Colonel of the 24th Foot, fifth son of Heneage, fourth Earl of Aylesford. He served in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 with the 15th Hussars, and was engaged at the battle of Vittoria, where he was severely wounded by a sabre-cut; and also at Orthes and Toulouse. He was also present at, though not personally engaged in, the battles of the Pyrenees and the Nive, and had received the war-medal with three clasps. He accompanied Lord Combermere to India as his military secretary, and was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore.

May 7. At Bathurst, River Gambia, Western Africa, from a fall from his horse, Lieut.-Col. Finden, late of the Royal Gambia Militia.

Nov. 24. At Edmonton, aged 86, Thos. Firminger, esq., LL.D. From 1799 to 1808, Dr. Firminger was Assistant Astronomer to Dr. Neville Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal at the Greenwich Observatory.

March 22. Suddenly, aged 79, Thomas Liversedge Fish, esq., of Walworth, Surrey, and of Knowle Cottage, Sidmouth. The deceased, who was a man of eccentric character and of considerable wealth, was the son of the magistrate sitting at the old Union Hall Police Court, when that Court was in existence.

Oct. 16. At Dresden, after a short illness, Augustus, eldest son of the late Rev. Lord Augustus Fitz-Clarence, aged 12.

June 19. In Piccadilly, aged 57, Rear-Adm. the Hon. J. F. Fitzgerald de Ros, F.R.S. The deceased Admiral was the youngest son of Lord Henry Fitzgerald, third son of the first Duke of Leinster and Charlotte Baroness de Ros, and brother of the present premier peer of England and the Countess Cowley. The late Admiral contributed to literature an interesting "Narrative of Travels," made by him in the United States and Canada, together with "Observations on the Maritime Resources of North America, and the State of the Dockyards and Navy."

Dec. 2. At Hastings, aged 72, Georgiana, widow of Admiral the Right Hon. Lord William Fitz Roy, K.C.B.

April 5. At Rydal Hall, Westmoreland, aged 77, Anne Frederica Elizabeth, widow of Sir Daniel Fleming, bart.

Nov. 13. At Prestwood, near Stourbridge, aged 64, John Hodgetts Hodgetts Foley, esq., M.P. for the Eastern Division of the County of Worcestershire, which he represented for 14 years, having previously sat for the borough of Droitwich. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county.

Dec. 3. In Cavendish-square, Miss Elizabeth Foley, of Newport House, Herefordshire, and Newent, Gloucestershire, eldest dau. of the late Hon. And. Foley.

July 15. At Taplow, aged 22, Hardinge Giffard Follett, Lieut. 7th Royal Fusiliers, second son of the late Sir William Webb Follett.

Sept. 27. At Folkestone, aged 84, the Rev. Timothy Fysh Foord-Bowes, D.D., Rector of Barton-in-the-Clay, Chaplain to the Queen, and Deputy-Clerk of the Closet to His late Majesty William IV.

May 27. At Lagos, Mr. Foote, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for that place, who died of fever, occasioned by exposure and fatigue, undergone at the attack on Fort Nuevo.

Nov. 13. At Whitchurch, Oxfordshire, aged 74, Sir John Forbes, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Royal Household, &c., &c. The deceased, who was the fourth son of Mr. Alexander Forbes, of the Eurie, Banffshire, commenced his education at the Marischal College at Aberdeen, whence he emigrated to the University of Edinburgh, where, however, he remained but a single session. He entered the Royal Navy as Assistant Surgeon, and continued in active service till the year 1816, but was able to attend many of the courses of lectures at Edinburgh, and, in 1817, graduated there as M.D. Being at that period on half-pay, he established himself as a physician at Penzance, but devoted much of his time to the study of science, particularly to geology and climatology, on which subjects he published the esults of his observations.

At a very early period n his profesional career Dr. Forbes gave evidence of those literary tastes to which his after life owed its chief significance, and which led to so many important enterprises for the furtherance of medical science. His trans-

lations of the respective treatises of Laennec (1831), and of Avenbrugger (1833), introduced to the profession the improved methods of physical diagnosis which now form one of the chief resources of the physician's art. In the latter year he took a very prominent part in organizing and elaborating the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," which was finally completed in 1835. In 1836 he founded the "British and Foreign Medical Review," which has proved, both under his own management and in subsequent hands, so powerful an engine for the diffusion of rational medicine. It was then, for the first time in this country, that, under his editorship, the higher talent of the profession succeeded in sending forth an organ of medical opinion which, in point of literary power, might assert equality with the "Edinburgh" and "Quarterly" Reviews. To his own "Review" he contributed a great variety of papers, which were not less notable for their scientific sagacity than for their easy yet forcible style. The most important work of his later years was his treatise (1857) on "Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease," which may be regarded as a confession of his medical creed. In 1840, he removed to London, where he pursued his literary labours with great ardour, and had the honour of being named Physician Extraordinary to the late Prince Consort, which was soon followed by the appointment of Physician to the Royal Household. He devoted himself for many succeeding years with earnest zeal to everything that could advance the dignity and usefulness of his profession, and only retired from practice about three years ago, in consequence of failing health. Ere he quitted his post, he had several attacks of vertigo, in which he sometimes fell suddenly to the ground; and he also experienced states of imperfect consciousness of objects and places, and had a tendency to turn to the right side. These symptoms of structural disease at the base of the brain were the commencement of the illness which finally terminated in complete paraplegia for three months before his death. On retiring from practice, he presented his large and valuable library to *Alma Mater*—Marischal College, Aberdeen. Two years previously, in conjunction with Sir James Clark, he had established a library at Fordyce, where he had received his early education.

June 11. Drowned at Windermere, aged 48, Captain Matthew Ford, of the 2nd Lancashire Militia. On that day, in company with Captain George F. Park, formerly of the 55th Regt. of Infantry, and Captain George Romney Rawlinson, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, he put off in a yacht on Windermere. The weather was unfavourable, and there was a stiff breeze. In the evening, opposite Stockport, a sudden squall caught the vessel and capsized it. All on board were thrown into the water. Captain Rawlinson clutched the edge of the stern. Captain Park was seen by his companions swimming, first under the mast of the vessel, which hung horizontally over the water, and then striking away towards the centre of the lake. He had not proceeded far when he sank. Captain Ford said, "There goes poor Park." Shortly after Captain Ford dropped his hold of the boat, and struck out for the margin of the lake. He, too, sank, and did not rise again. In the meantime Captain Rawlinson, the sole survivor, contrived to swim on shore, the distance being from 150 to 200 yards.

Oct. 22. At his residence, St. James's-place, Major Francis Forester, brother of the late Lord Forester.

May 12. Drowned in the river Douro, by the upsetting of a boat, aged 51, Joseph James Forrester, esq., Baron de Forrester in Portugal, F.S.A., and member of many foreign societies. Mr. Forrester had passed a considerable portion of his life as a merchant in Portugal, and had made a large fortune. Some years since Mr. Forrester undertook and completed a very laborious survey of the river Douro, with a view to the improvement of its navigation. This task had occupied his attention for more than 12 years. In acknowledgment of this service Mr. Forrester received the warmest expressions of approbation from the Municipal Chamber of Oporto, the Agricultural Society of the Douro, and other municipal and public bodies. His surveys were adopted by the Portuguese Government as national works, and reprinted in England by order of the House of Commons. He was elected a member of the Royal Academies of Lisbon and Oporto, of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, and of the Royal Geographical Societies of Berlin, Paris, and London. He was decorated with the stars of Knight Commander of the orders of Christ and Isabella la Catolica, and with the crosses of Chevalier of the

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orders of Nossa Senhora de Conceiçao de Villa Vicoça, and of Carlos III. He received from Charles Albert, the King of Sardinia, a peculiar mark of personal regard, for that magnanimous sovereign placed upon the breast of the Baron Forrester the identical cross of the order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus which His Majesty had worn throughout his campaigns, as Grand Master of that order. He was further honoured by the present King of Italy by election into the corps of Equestrian Knights of St. Maurice; and he received from their Imperial Majesties of Russia, Austria, and France, and from his Holiness the Pope, their gold medals of the first class awarded to learned foreigners.

The Baron's energies were unceasingly directed to the promotion of the commerce of Portugal, and the prosperity of the wine trade. In 1851, during the Great Exhibition of that year, Mr. Oliveira, M.P., offered a prize for an Essay on Portugal in especial reference to its commercial resources. This was awarded to the Baron for an admirable treatise; at the same time he gave valuable evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Wine Duties. The *oïdium*, or vine disease, necessarily attracted his attention, and he published several essays on the subject; and was engaged in further improvements of the Douro, when he perished in the floods of that stream. He was coming down the river, when, on passing a rapid named the Ponto do Cachao, the boat was carried against a rock, its side stove in, and it immediately sank. A man-servant clung to Mr. Forrester, and they went down together. One woman-servant was also lost, but the remainder of the party, consisting of three gentlemen and two ladies, were saved.

His death caused a profound sensation both at Lisbon and Oporto, and all the vessels in port lowered their flags half-mast high on receiving the distressing intelligence.

Mr. Forrester was raised to the rank of Baron by the late Queen of Portugal. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1856, and has left six children. There is an excellent portrait of the Baron, a large private print in lithography, by Baugniet, of London, 1848.

Sept. 27. At Woburn, Miss Elizabeth Formby, of Formby Hall, Lancashire.

May 28. The Ven. James William Forster, LL.D., Treasurer and Vicar-General of Limerick, Archdeacon of Aghadoe, and Rector of Aghadoe and Tankardstown, Killarney.

Sept. 14. At Exeter, on his way to the family seat at Castle Hill, Devonshire, aged 78, Earl Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington of the county of Gloucester, and Baron Fortescue, all in the Peerage of England; Knight of the Garter; Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of Devonshire; Col. of the Devon Militia; D.C.L., F.R.S. The deceased Earl was the eldest son of Hugh, first Earl Fortescue, was born the 13th of February, 1783, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. He had for many years been a zealous supporter of the Whig party, and had done good service to his political friends during his long career in the House of Commons, more especially during the Reform agitation. He first entered the House of Commons as representative for the borough of Barnstaple, which he represented from 1804 to 1807, and then, in 1820, was returned to the same assembly for Tavistock, which he represented up to 1831. In that year he was elected for the northern division of Devon, which he represented to 1839, when he was summoned to the House of Peers in his father's barony of Fortescue. He succeeded to the family honours on the 16th of June, 1841. From April, 1839, until Sir Robert Peel's accession to power in the autumn of 1841, he held the dignified office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and from July, 1846, on the return of his party to office, to March, 1850, was Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household. On the resignation of his father, some 20 years back, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral of the county of Devon. For some years he was colonel of the 1st Devon Militia, which he resigned in 1855. The deceased Peer was Lord High Steward of Barnstaple and South Moulton, and Vice-President of University College, London. His Lordship had figured in the paths of literature, having published a selection from the speeches and writings of the late Lord King (father of the present Earl of Lovelace), with a memoir.

Oct. 8. At Gloucester, aged 27, Viscount Forth. The deceased was the son of, and heir to the title of, the Earl of Perth. According to the evidence given at

an inquest held upon the body of the deceased, it appeared that his death was produced by suicide.—See *Chronicle*, p. 201.

May 17. At Leamington Priors, aged 83, Miss Foster, sister of the late James Foster, esq., of Stourton Castle, Worcestershire.

Aug. 30. At his residence, in Albany-street, Regent's-park, aged 81, John Francis, Esq. This gentleman, who was very eminent in his day as a sculptor, and also as having trained in their art some of our most rising sculptors, was an instance of self-teaching, although his choice of a profession might almost be said to have been accidental. Mr. Francis, who was a native of Lincoln, became at an early age a farmer in that county, but with a natural talent in the direction which ultimately determined his career. His wife was a relative of Lord Nelson, and on the death of that hero at Trafalgar Mr. Francis carved in jet a miniature of the funeral car in which the body was conveyed to St. Paul's. This, and more especially a figure-head of Victory, attracted the notice of Mr. Coke, afterwards Earl of Leicester, who advised his going to London, and who became and continued his steady patron. Mr. Francis became a pupil of Chantry, and was subsequently introduced by Mr. Coke to the leading men of the Whig party, of whom he was during the whole of his career the special sculptor. He was a great favourite with William IV., and was patronized by the Duke of Sussex, the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk, and the Vernon family. The patronage of the King was continued by Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. When the late Duke of Saxe Coburg died, Mr. Francis was commissioned to execute a bust from the most inadequate materials. He had, in fact, to imagine the likeness, and he executed his task with such marvellous skill as to command the warmest approval and acknowledgments from both the Queen and the Prince. Mr. Francis has left behind him a valuable collection of life portraits in marble, among which are those of Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, Earl Russell, Lord Brougham, and many other distinguished personages. His daughter, Mrs. Thornycroft, is especially known by her admirable figures of the Royal children and grandchildren, which are remarkable not only for the fidelity of the portraits, but also for their artistic conception and execution.

Aug. 5. In Soho-sq., aged 59, Major-General Charles Franklyn, C.B. He had served long in India, and much distinguished himself in the recent campaign in Oude.

Oct. 23. At Moniack, Inverness-shire, Mrs. Jane Fraser, of Reelick, last surviving dau. of Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, and widow of James Baillie Fraser, esq., of Reelick.

March 17. At Easton, near Newbury, Berks, Capt. Charles Fraser, R.N., son of the late Gen. John Henry Fraser, of Ashling House, Sussex.

June 6. At Umballah, India, George H. Freeling, esq., Bengal Civil Service, son of the late Sir G. Henry Freeling, bart., of Connaught-place West, London, and heir-presumptive to the title.

April 28. At his residence, Nottinghill, aged 43, Edward Deane Freeman, esq., Major Royal Elthorne Light Infantry, and late of Castle Cor, co. Cork. He was a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant co. Cork, of which he served as High Sheriff in 1846.

Sept. 1. At Hemingford Abbotts, Huntingdonshire, aged 68, Thomas Skeels Fryer, esq., late of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, and formerly High Sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of those counties.

July 5. In London, George Fergusson Fullerton, esq., Madras Civil Service, second son of the late Lord Fullerton, Edinburgh.

Dec. 31. At Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Fyfe, Professor of Chemistry, University of Aberdeen.

Feb. 3. At Strathtyrum House, St. Andrew's, aged 71, Major-Gen. Gairdner, C.B.

Oct. 5. In King-street, St. James's, aged 77, the Hon. Edward Gardner, fifth son of Alan, first Lord Gardner. He was for some years in the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company, and at one time held the British Residency at Nepaul.

Nov. 21. At the Provost's house, in the College of Vicars, at Lincoln, aged 76, the Rev. Richard Godfrey Garvey, M.A., Prebendary and Minor Canon of the Cathedral of Lincoln. Mr. Garvey was born in Dublin, and was ordained Deacon and Priest in 1813 by the Lord Bishop of Killaloe. He settled in England, and became curate of Falding-

worth, in Lincolnshire. In 1820, he was appointed Head Master of the Grammar School at Lincoln, which situation he resigned in 1828, on his election as one of the vicars choral of the cathedral; when he was also presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Rectories of Triesthorpe, of St. Mary Magdalene, and the united benefices of St. Nicholas and John the Baptist in Lincoln. In 1845, he was collated by Bishop Kaye to the prebendal stall of Milton Ecclesia, in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

Nov. 4. At Darnall House, near Sheffield, John Gaunt, esq. The benevolence which characterized him during his life, has found expression in the provisions of his will, which, after providing for those having claims upon his remembrance, bequeathed large sums to the charitable institutions of Sheffield, and to educational and other establishments in different parts of the kingdom.

Dec. 7. At Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, aged 86, Benjamin Gibbons, esq., the senior partner of the firm of Gibbons and Roe, and the second in the list on the point of seniority of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company.

Mar. 22. At Prinsted Lodge, Emsworth, aged 78, Major-Gen. David Anderson Gibsone, Royal Marines Light Infantry, formerly commanding the Royal Marine Artillery. He entered the Royal Marines at an early age, and had seen considerable service. In 1804, he was landed from the *Thunderer*, and served on shore in Bearhaven Bay, with a body of marines; in 1811, he served on board the *Safeguard* mortar brig in a severe action with a division of Danish gunboats off Anholt, on which occasion the vessel was engaged for three hours and a-half, and had 19 of her crew killed or wounded out of a complement of 29. In 1812, he was engaged at Gueteria, on the north coast of Spain, and accompanied Capt. Parke with two heavy guns intended for the army besieging Burgos. In the two following years he served in the American war, and was present at the attack on Craney Island, taking of Hampton, defence of the lines of Chippewa, and on other occasions on the Niagara frontier, where he was severely wounded.

Oct. 20. At his residence, Brooklands, Tavistock, aged 73, Thomas Gill, esq., deputy-lieutenant for the county of Devon, and formerly M.P. for Plymouth.

April 28. At Thurstaston Hall, aged 87, Lieut.-Col. Glegg.

July 19. At Knightsbridge, aged 73, Col. Thomas Gloster. The deceased entered the army in 1807, served in the Peninsula with the 61st Foot from 1809 to the end of the war in 1814. At Salamanca, he was wounded in the left arm, and at Toulouse through the right breast, the ball passing through the lungs and out at his back. He had received the war medal, with seven clasps.

Jan. 26. At Brooke House, Ash-next-Sandwich, aged 71, John Godfrey, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Kent.

Nov. 16. At his residence, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, J. R. Godley, esq., Assistant Under Secretary for War.

Jan. 6. In London, Major-Gen. Albert Goldsmid. This gallant officer went to the Peninsula a cornet in the 12th Dragoons, and served until the close of the war in 1814. He was present at the cavalry affairs of Castrajon, Quintana de Puerta, and Monasterio, also at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive, for which he received the silver medal and four clasps. He served also during the campaign of 1815, and was at Waterloo.

June 27. At the Rectory, Bagington, near Coventry, by an accident from fire, aged 33, Matilda Catharine, wife of the rector of the parish, the Rev. F. Gooch, and daughter of the late Right Hon. W. Yates Peel, brother of the late Sir Robert Peel.

Feb. 28. In Edinburgh, aged 75, Miss Sophia Cumming, last surviving daughter of the late Sir Alexander Penrose Cumming Gordon, bart., of Altyre and Gordonstown.

June 4. At Culdrain by Huntly, aged 71, Gen. Gordon, R.A., of Culdrain. He was the son of Col. Gordon, of Coynachie.

Dec. 5. At Letterfourie House, near Buckie, Banffshire, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. Sir William Gordon, premier Baronet of Nova Scotia. The deceased baronet entered the army in 1828, and joined the 66th Foot, which he accompanied to Canada. In 1837, he came home to Europe on a short visit; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion in that colony, he proceeded at once to the scene of action, although such service was not of a nature in which to win laurels. On the conclusion of that unjustifiable rebellion, Sir William returned to Europe, and after serving with his regiment at Gibraltar and in the West

Indies, he finally left the army, and retired to his residence at Letterfourie, where he ended his days.

Jan. 29. At Linwood, Lyndhurst, aged 61, Catherine Frances, relict of Captain C. A. Gore, 1st Life Guards.

Of the personal history of the deceased lady few particulars are known, though as a writer her name has been long before the world, and she was generally regarded as one of the most brilliant women of her time, whose talk overflowed with epigram and jest, and whose most commonplace remarks were more witty than the best wit of others. Her literary career is better known, although she departs from among us at the time when it is least appreciated. Mrs. Gore was the daughter of Mr. Moody, a wine merchant of East Retford. Her mother, being left a widow, married Dr. Nevinson, of Grantham, and the young lady appears either to have adopted her mother's new name, or was supposed to be the issue of that marriage. In 1823 she married Captain Gore, and very soon after made her first appearance as an authoress. She lost her husband in 1846, and of her family of ten children two only survive her — Cecilia Anne Mary, married to Lord Edward Thynne, and Captain Augustus Wentworth Gore, aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who served with distinction in the recent Indian campaigns. About the year 1850 Mrs. Gore succeeded to a considerable property on the death of a member of her mother's family, and henceforth her pen was less active. Latterly she was afflicted by loss of sight, and therefore lived in complete retirement. By her decease, a lively feeling of regret will be excited in the memories of those readers who are indebted to her for many a pleasant hour. Her various publications followed one another with inconceivable rapidity; sometimes at the rate of a volume a month. A catalogue of her books—most of them written at utmost speed—would fill this column. But the most remarkable point of all this fertility is, that in the 200 volumes there is scarcely to be found one dull page. Mrs. Gore's wit was inexhaustible. It might not always be wit of the highest order, but it was certainly not that cheap wit which is obtained in any quantity from the torture of words. For the most part, it took the form of simile; but her comparisons were so subtle, and her allusions so swift, that she kept the reader's attention at a very high level of activity. Whether she wrote a poem or a play, a novel or a sketch, the composition was always above mediocrity. It has been objected that she adopts, with too much sympathy, the tone of the society which she paints, and that her ideal of life is not lofty enough. This is but a disparaging method of stating a fact, which from another point of view may be regarded as a merit. Most women are apt to take the high poetical view of things, and to measure mankind by a constant reference to this standard, so that their heroes and heroines are either angels or devils. Their aspirations are very beautiful, but they are also very deceptive; and Mrs. Gore avoided them in order to teach the homespun useful lesson of contentment. She took men and women as they are; and the tenour of her philosophy is, that good and evil, happiness and misery, are very evenly distributed in this world. The man of domestic habits fancies himself, as he sits by his fireside among his children, better than his neighbours and happier than a king. The king among his courtiers fancies himself a god, and wonders how the poor man can be happy eating bread and cheese with his squalling children. It is a world of compensations, and Mrs. Gore had the good sense to take it as it is, sympathizing with high life as other writers have sympathized with low life. Whether she was right or wrong, however, in this, the general effect is, that her pictures are all the more faithful, and have thus a permanent historical value, over and above the mere pleasure which they are capable of affording. Her works will often hereafter be referred to, as those of the best novel writer of her class, and the wittiest woman of her age.

July 20. At Dwon-hall, Essex, Mary Leveson, the eldest dau. of the late Gen. Leveson Gower, of Bill-hill, Berks.

Aug. 27. At Jersey, Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Sir James Graham, bart., of Netherby.

Oct. 25. At Netherby, aged 69, Sir James George Robert Graham, bart., a Privy Councillor, G.C.B., D.C.L., of the University of Cambridge.

This eminent statesman was the eldest son of Sir James, the first baronet, by Lady Catherine Stewart, eldest daughter of the seventh Earl of Galloway, and was born at Naworth (while the family man-

sion of Netherby was under repair), June 1, 1792. Like many of the young Whigs, he was educated at Westminster School, whence he went to Queen's College, Cambridge, and very speedily entered upon public life. Travelling for his pleasure abroad, he was induced to become private secretary to Lord Montgomerie, the British Minister in Sicily, during the most critical period of the war. Lord Montgomerie soon after fell ill, and the entire management of the mission devolved upon his secretary, who worked indefatigably, and performed several important services in this capacity. The war ended, he returned to England, and in 1818, after a most severe contest, obtained a seat for Hull. At this time he was known as "the Yorkshire Dandy," a title procured for him by his fine appearance, and by a style of speaking which seems to have been too studied and flowery. His watchwords on the occasion of the election were Parliamentary Reform, the Abolition of unnecessary Places and Pensions, and the Suppression of the Slave Trade. The ideas conveyed in these words were not very acceptable in those days, and in 1820, at the election which ensued on the death of George III., he lost his seat for Hull. Subsequently he became Member for Carlisle, and took a high position in politics on the strength of his pamphlet on "Corn and Currency," in which, while insisting on the necessity of reducing taxes, he declared for "the free importation of corn, with a moderate protective duty." In April, 1824, he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, and two years afterwards he was returned for Carlisle on Whig principles. His abilities soon became apparent after he entered the House of Commons, and he was deemed a great acquisition to the Whigs.

In 1830, Sir James was elected representative for Cumberland, and he was one of the most strenuous and zealous advocates for the Reform Bill, as he had previously been for the repeal of the Test Act and for Catholic Emancipation. On the formation of Earl Grey's Administration, his talents were so much appreciated, especially in mastering details, that without official experience he was placed at the head of the Board of Admiralty as First Lord, and had a seat in the Cabinet. His administration of the Admiralty was vigorous and effective, but its policy has been much questioned. He reformed many abuses and introduced many useful regulations, and he cut down the expenditure with an unsparing hand. Hence the years during which he held the office of First Lord, have been referred to by "the Manchester school" of reformers, as the model upon which our naval expenditure should be framed; while, on the other hand, eminent politicians look back upon the period with dread and shame, as a time when the British navy was reduced to so low a point, that it would have been unable to stand up against the French navy for a single week, when the shores and commerce of Great Britain were virtually undefended, and when a French war was almost provoked by our naval weakness. Ont he score of economy, also, the praise claimed for Sir James Graham has been denied him, on the ground that the unwise economy of that time has had to be repaired by a lavish expenditure in subsequent years. After the Reform Bill, in 1832, Sir James was elected for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, which he represented up to 1837. In May, 1834, dissensions in Earl Grey's Cabinet arose on the Irish Church question, which led to the retirement of Sir James Graham, together with Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby), the late Duke of Richmond, and the late Earl of Ripon. The Whig statesmen who had thus voluntarily displaced themselves, formed a small party intermediate between the Grey and Russell "Whigs" and the "Conservatives" led by Peel, and known to joke as "the Derby Dilly." Finally, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, and most of their friends, joined the Conservative party. On Sir Robert Peel coming into power, Sir James Graham was asked to join the Administration; but he declined, and publicly stated at the hustings that he had no confidence in Sir Robert's Administration, which, however, he subsequently supported by his votes in Parliament. At the general election in 1837 he had the mortification of being rejected by his former constituents, and remained out of the House of Commons until the following Session, when he was elected for Pembroke. In 1841, he was elected for Dorchester. That year, on Sir Robert Peel being called upon to form a Ministry, Sir James Graham took office under him as Secretary of State for the Home Department, a post he held until the dissolution of the Government in June, 1846. The leader of the Whig

secessionists, Lord Stanley, too powerful and too wayward for the cautious Premier, was transplanted to the Upper House: Sir James Graham, steady, industrious, a ready and full debater, became Peel's right-hand man, and his rule at the Home Office is a model of administrative ability. Indeed, the reputation of the Peelites for this quality is in a large degree based upon the effectiveness of Sir James Graham. Yet, with all his great powers, he was almost as much a weakness as a strength to his party, for he never had the faculty of making himself popular. He was exposed to an attack of extraordinary bitterness in consequence of his ordering the correspondence of some foreign refugees to be opened at the Post Office. He did not defend himself with success, perhaps only because he dared not express in words the truth, which was known equally to his assailants as to himself. If the letters that were opened had all been published, a very sufficient justification of the step would have been found. The fact may now be stated, that some of the more desperate of the "party of action" were then endeavouring to establish a secret tribunal for removing by assassination not only ministers and crowned heads, but also members of their own body who might in any way incur the suspicion of the rest. Some two or three obscure victims were thus sacrificed; but by the information which the Government had gained, the game became too dangerous, and was abandoned. The manner, also, in which he dealt with the question of the Scotch Kirk and the dissensions that ended in disruption produced a most exasperated feeling against him in Scotland.

Whilst Sir James held office under Sir Robert Peel, he was one of the ablest supporters of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and of the new commercial policy which that statesman and his political friends inaugurated. From 1847 to 1852 he was representative for the borough of Ripon, and in the latter year he was elected for Carlisle, which city he has since sat for in the House of Commons. On the Earl of Aberdeen coming into power as First Lord of the Treasury, in December, 1852, Sir James was once more appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. No question will be raised that his second administration at the Admiralty was in strong contrast with his first, both in point of effectiveness and expense. The Russian war found us in possession of a strong fleet, which was augmented with great rapidity, and with a prodigious expenditure. The English fleet (the French bore but a small share in the naval burdens) in the Black Sea sufficed to drive the Russian fleet to self-destruction, to keep open the seas, to aid the army in transport and supplies, and to perform many gallant actions. In the Baltic, the English fleet unaided blockaded the whole north of Russia, destroyed Bomarsund, and bombarded Sweaborg. Yet Sir James incurred in this more unpopularity than in any former tenure of office. In common with Mr. Gladstone and some other ministers, Sir James underrated both the danger and the responsibilities of the war. They advocated those half measures which both precipitated the contest and afterwards increased its magnitude. The expedition to the Baltic, though successful, performed few great exploits; yet Sir James had been one of those who had inaugurated the sailing of Sir Charles Napier by an extraordinary and boastful display. The inglorious character of the northern campaign—though wisely considered, neither the Admiralty nor the Admiral had failed in their efforts—reflected disrepute on the naval administration. The dismissal of Sir Charles at the end of the first campaign, and the accusations and recriminations that followed, greatly damaged the repute of the First Lord; nor did the imperfect success of the second redeem the lost ground. The dreadful break-down of our military administration also re-acted, though most unjustly, on the naval administration. These years of terrible labour and anxiety resulted in mortification and unpopularity to the heads of the Ministry, of the War Office, and of the Admiralty; and many and damaging were the attacks made in Parliament upon the Ministry. Sir James remained with the Earl's Ministry till the vote on Mr. Roebuck's motion, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into those departments of the Government whose duty it has been to minister to the wants of that army," when Sir James Graham, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the Duke of Newcastle, who were at the head of the War Departments, considering themselves as put on their defence, resigned their offices. These ministers were virtually absolved by the Report of the Committee, and the

two latter held their ground. The result to Sir James Graham was different. Admiral Napier, having obtained a seat in Parliament, brought forward the conduct of the Admiralty towards him in the Baltic campaign, and Sir James, after a feeble defence, in effect retired from public life.

It is not, however, probable that the relinquishment of duties to which, from the earliest period of his life he had been impelled by temperament, by the consciousness of great powers, and by success, was due to any sense of defeat; for Sir James, whatever his constitutional moral timidity, always fought his public battles with tenacity. It is probable that he already felt the power of the disease to which he finally succumbed—disease of the heart. The retired statesman took a very considerable part in the proceedings in Parliament, and recovered in retreat much of the power he had lost in office. He now led a small party, the remnant of the followers of Sir Robert Peel,—men of great and varied powers, but occupying a position which long excluded them from office. Yet Sir James Graham was felt to be a power in the State. His knowledge of Parliamentary tactics enabled him to shape a course, or to frame a resolution, by which one Ministry was driven from office, and another saved from expulsion. If he could be prevailed upon to speak, his speech was said to be worth 50 votes; his presidency over a committee rendered its report a great State document; his Parliamentary lore was displayed with such advantage in the Committee on Privilege, in reference to the right of the Lords to interfere with a money bill, that he saved a collision between the two Houses of the Legislature. Though his growing infirmity prevented him from frequently addressing the House, yet he was constant in his attendance, and sat through the longest night. To the last he attended to his public duties with unflinching ardour.

Of a statesman, who had sat in 11 Parliaments, who had filled so many great offices of the State, who had shared in so many great affairs, who had held and had abandoned so many opinions, the character is difficult either to penetrate clearly or to describe impartially.

"Great indeed," says a writer in *The Times*, in an article written in no unfriendly spirit, "must have been the defects which prevented such a man, possessing birth, connection, and wealth, from holding and retaining the foremost place in a period of political change like that we have just gone through. In truth, the failings which marred the usefulness and obscured the brilliancy of talents like these were neither few nor small. The great understanding of Sir James Graham was not balanced by a judgment equally sound and comprehensive. In debate no one was more clear and plain; in deliberation no one more addicted to over refinement and subtlety. He perpetually illustrated the maxim of Rochefoucauld, that it is more difficult to stop at the right point than to attain it. He fell into the error of supposing other people were as subtle as himself. Mere coincidences assumed in his eyes the aspect of deep designs, and he saw in the most commonplace actions motives which their authors never dreamt of. Either from this fault, from want of imagination, from moral timidity, or from the three combined, he was with all his ability anything but far-sighted. He often failed in his appreciation of the present, and almost invariably in his prognostications of the future. He was, besides, for a great man, far too fond of the applause of the moment. A cheer in the House of Commons could often lead him from the thread of his discourse into indiscretions which he afterwards had every reason to regret; and when he appeared before his constituents on the hustings he exaggerated the character of demagogue to a degree which often made his speeches at elections the subject of serious embarrassment and annoyance. This extreme love of approbation spurred him into public life, from which another part of his character might have seemed likely to deter him. Never, probably, were such great practical powers united with such extreme moral timidity. It was agony to Sir James Graham to take a decisive and important resolution, and when taken it was almost impossible for him long to adhere to it. He always saw a lion in the path. He seldom or never made a speech without threatening his opponents with some species of external compulsion, with war, with popular insurrection, or national bankruptcy. His mind had many closets, and in each of them grinned a skeleton. But this timidity often produced its contrary, and, while no man has suffered more from fear, it is certain that no one has been more frequently and more justly accused of rashness. What he must have suffered

during 30 years of his stormy and checkered career no tongue can tell. Driven by temperament, by patriotism, by love of business, and by love of applause into public life, and then forced continually to adopt resolutions which his intellectual defects and his moral failings frequently rendered unsound, and which his great abilities were often tasked unsuccessfully to defend, the situation of such a man reminds us of nothing so much as of a timid rider on a runaway horse, forced to encounter fence, gate, ditch, and brook in agonizing succession, and no sooner delivered from one difficulty than plunged by an inexorable necessity into another."

To this careful estimate of the moral qualities of the deceased statesman may be added a few of his personal characteristics. Sir James was of commanding stature and noble countenance; in youth eminently handsome, age had given a massiveness to his form and a strength to his features which arrested the attention of his auditors; his delivery was calm and impressive, and, probably, no contemporary speaker has been able so entirely to command the undivided attention of the House of Commons. His knowledge of business and richness in facts, his Parliamentary experience, rewarded attention in even the least important concerns. He was a good scholar, a careful reader both of books and men, and no one was more happy in seizing upon phrases which expressed the popular feeling of the moment in appropriate quotation and in pungent though polished sarcasm. It is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that, considering the variety and solidity of his acquirements, his great application, the logical and constructive nature of his mind, his great personal advantages and powers of impressive and convincing eloquence, Sir James Graham was the best educated and most thoroughly accomplished statesman of his day. Others might rival him in each of these perfections, but the union of them all was found in him, and him alone.

In his position as a private gentleman the qualities of this eminent man were at least equally high. In his relation to his family he was a pure example of domestic affection. No scandal of any kind dimmed the lustre of his reputation. He was loved by his friends, and admired for his kindness, his scholarship, and polished manners by his acquaintance. He was a generous and improving landlord, and took an enlarged view of the duties of property as well as its rights.

Whatever his moral timidity, the last days of Sir James Graham afforded a signal example of manly energy and patient endurance. He disdained to await in the retirement of his own chamber the execution of the sentence which he well knew had been passed upon him, but, in spite of a peculiarly painful and depressing disease, devoted himself to the transaction of public business to the end of the session. On the prorogation, he retired with his family to the seat of his warlike ancestors at Netherby. Here he experienced several severe attacks of his malady, which yielded to medical remedies. On the 25th October, he had another attack of acute pain, which did not yield to the remedies applied. He expressed a strong conviction that it was useless to try any more remedies, as he was quite sure, from the long continuance of spasms and from his general feeling, that his end was at hand. He then gradually sank during the night, and died at a quarter before 12 on the following day. His faculties were bright and unimpaired to the last, and he died expressing the utmost resignation.

His ancestors are entombed in the family vault of the parish church of Arthuret; but Sir James Graham, the most famous inheritor of their famous names, lies buried in an ordinary grave in the open churchyard, amid his tenantry and the poorest of his neighbours—not even a vault belies the law of nature, that we must yield ashes to ashes and dust to dust. The funeral was strictly private, and was attended by none but the immediate connections of the deceased. But the private residences of Carlisle and the adjoining districts were closed, the shops were shut, and a large number of persons were present in that remote country church to witness the unpretending obsequies of a man who had filled so large a space in the public eye, who had been so considerate a landlord and so kind a neighbour.

Sir James married, in July, 1819, Fanny Callender, youngest daughter of Sir James Campbell, of Ardkinglas, by which lady (who died in 1857) he leaves a numerous issue.

Sept. 21. At Edinburgh, aged 85, Major Duncan Grahame, of Glenny. The deceased officer had seen much service, and held the Peninsular war medal and

six clasps for the following engagements, viz. Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Badajoz. He was present at many other minor engagements.

July 4. Suddenly, at his residence, West Clayton-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 64, Mr. Richard Grainger, a man to whom that town owes almost its reconstruction. The deceased, who was born at Newcastle in 1796, was of very humble origin, and being early left an orphan, he received only the merest rudiments of education at the St. Andrew's charity school in that town. He was apprenticed to a carpenter, but he soon quitted the bench, and, improving his opportunities, he, while still a young man, was able to commence business on his own account, when his industry and talent secured him an ample fortune.

In the course of five years, besides adorning his native town with other ornamental streets and edifices, there were added no less than nine new streets, and nearly one million sterling worth of property to the value of the town, through the industry and energy of one man during the same period.

March 25. At Neemuch, Bombay, the result of an accident in a conflict with a tiger, Lieut. C. N. Grant, of the 2nd European Light Infantry. The details of this terrific struggle are contained in the following letter from an officer, who, writing from Neemuch, under date the 26th March, says:—"A party of officers, viz. Captain Baumgartner, young Hemsted, of the 2nd, Crawford, of the 13th N.I., and poor Grant, proceeded on a shooting expedition to Ruttunghur, 30 miles off. The first day they obtained khubbur of a tiger, which was shot without any accident happening. On Saturday forenoon they were again informed of the presence of a very large tiger some five miles from their camp, to which spot they proceeded, and coming up with the tiger each gave him a couple of barrels, wounding him very severely. The beast then made off for some short jungle, and after beating for him they found the brute again about four or five in the evening, when some shots were fired and he was again hit. He then turned to the right, where poor Grant was in advance of all, and on seeing him fired at him; the brute then seized him, the beaters bolted, and the tiger commenced to bite and claw poor Grant fearfully, carrying him off to some distance." His companions came to the rescue and attacked the beast with their revolvers; seven bullets were fired into its head before it was killed; but before Lieut. Grant could be extricated from the brute's jaws they had to be forced open. The unfortunate gentleman died of his injuries a few days after.

July 17. At Grantown, Inverness-shire, John Grant, Esq., late President of the Chamber of Commerce in Malta. Mr. Grant was the last of an old race of British merchants, whose geniality, hospitality, and benevolence had endeared him to the Maltese people, amongst whom he had lived for nearly half a century. On his resignation of the Presidency of the Chamber of Commerce, he took with him in his retirement that unanimous regret which men must feel at parting with one who, through a long life of spotless uprightness and bright honour, had gained the love of all his friends, and the esteem of every one admitted to his acquaintance.

Aug. 27. At Saugor, Central India, aged 39, Walter Colquhoun Grant, esq., Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards, Brigade Major Saugor District. He was the only son of the late Col. Colquhoun Grant, Chief of the Intelligence Department of the Army commanded by the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula.

March 23. In Stephen's-green, Dublin, aged 69, the Right Hon. Richard Wilson Greene, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland. He was a son of the late Sir Jonas Greene, Recorder of Dublin, and was born in 1791; was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and obtained the gold medal in 1811; was called to the Irish Bar in 1814, and elected a Bencher of the King's Inns, Dublin, in 1834. Under the Government of Sir Robert Peel he was made First Serjeant. He was Solicitor-General when the present Master of the Rolls filled the office of Attorney-General, and in 1844 he was engaged in the State prosecutions, when the law officers of the Crown had to contend with the most formidable bar ever mustered in the Dublin courts. O'Connell used to say that his opinions had "the sterling ring of legal power." In times of great political excitement he enjoyed the respect of all parties, not only for his judicial qualities, but for his personal worth. He was elevated to the Bench by Lord Derby's Government in 1852.

Dec. 4. At Walton-hall, Warrington, Mary, wife of Gilbert Greenhall, esq., M.P.

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Sept. 22. At Cheltenham, aged 67, Lieut.-Col. Greenwood, R.A., C.B. He served in the late expedition against China.

Nov. 3. In Southwick-street, Hyde-park, aged 50, Annie, dau. of the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

May 4. At Taplow Court, aged 38, Charles William, eldest son of C. P. Grenfell, esq., M.P. for Preston, and himself late M.P. for Windsor.

Nov. 26. In Eaton-square, aged 86, Mary Elizabeth, the Dowager Countess Grey, the venerable widow of the late Earl Grey. Her Ladyship was the only daughter of William Brabazon, first Lord Ponsonby, and married in 1794 Charles, the second Earl Grey, by whom she had a family of 16 children.

Aug. 31. At his residence in the Palace-green, Ely, aged 89, the Rev. John Griffith, B.D., Minor Canon in that cathedral, to which he was elected in the year 1806.

Jan. 28. At Waldershare Park, Kent, aged 89, Francis, Earl of Guildford, Lord North. The deceased Earl, the Rev. Francis North, sixth Earl, was born in 1772. His Lordship's connection with the Hospital of St. Cross had affixed to his name a notoriety to which it would not otherwise have attained. The history of that connection would require much more space than we are at liberty to afford in these columns. Suffice it, therefore, to say that, after repeated onslaughts on him in parliament and in the courts of law, Lord Guildford resigned all his preferments in 1850, having realised from them sufficient money to pay off all the mortgages on his ancestral estate near Dover.

March 10. At Longhope, Gloucestershire, aged 37, the Rev. Vernon George Guise, Vicar of the parish, and third surviving son of Gen. Sir John W. Guise, bart.

Sept. 20. At Harbourne, near Worcester, aged 84, John Matthew Gutch, esq. The deceased gentleman, who had been connected for more than half a century with the press, was formerly editor and proprietor of *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*. Under his auspices the journal became the best provincial paper in England. Unfortunately, Mr. Gutch was persuaded to embark his fortune and reputation in a metropolitan newspaper, *The Morning Journal*, to the loss of both; for the paper was unsuccessful as a speculation, and the proprietors were convicted of a libel on the Duke of Wellington, were fined and imprisoned; and the journal was abandoned. After these misfortunes, Mr. Gutch was connected with the daily press in a capacity less dignified, though not less honourable, than that of editor and proprietor, and was the author of some excellent and amusing works.

Jan. 22. At Llwn-y-brain, the Hon. Georgiana Marianna Gwynne, youngest daughter of George, 13th Viscount Hereford, and relict of T. H. Gwynne, esq.

July 14. At Clifton, aged 77, Col. Gwynne, of Monachty, Cardiganshire, magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county.

Feb. 10. At her residence in Berkeley-square, aged 80, Maria, Countess of Haddington, widow of Thomas, ninth Earl, who died in 1858. The deceased lady was the only daughter of George, fourth Earl of Macclesfield.

Jan. 21. At his residence, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park, aged 80, Sir John Hall, K.C.H., formerly Secretary to the St. Katherine Dock Company. In 1809 the deceased was made chairman for regulating convoys, and for the protection of British commerce and navigation to and from the ports between the Elbe and Calais, and in 1816 was appointed Consul-General for Hanover, in the United Kingdom; and in 1817 he served as High Sheriff of Essex.

Dec. 16. At Beech House, aged 68, the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., Vicar of Tottenham, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Priest in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

May 27. At his residence, Malta, aged 53, Edward Knatchball Hughes Hallet, esq., Commander, R.N. He commanded the boats of the *Bellerophon* at Djebail and Sidon, and was in that ship at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840.

June 6. In Princes-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 40, Albert John Hambrough, esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., of Steephill Castle, Isle of Wight.

Feb. 21. Killed in an engagement with the natives, on the banks of the river Gambia, Western Africa, aged 20, James Hamilton, Mate of H.M.S. *Arrogant*, younger son of the late Rev. James Hamilton, Rector of Beddington.

Oct. 16. At his residence, Greville-house, Cheltenham, Lieut.-Col. Edward Ford Hamilton, late of the Bombay Army.

Oct. 4. At Boxlands, near Dorking, Surrey, aged 70, John George Hammack, esq., a magistrate for the county of Mid-

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dlesex, and a deputy-lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets. Mr. Hammack, who was by profession an architect and surveyor, enjoyed a very large practice in arbitration cases, and in questions of valuation and compensation. In this capacity he arranged, as much to the satisfaction of all parties as the nature of the case admits, the compensation to the inhabitants of the district swept away by the construction of the St. Katherine's Docks; and he was much employed in cases arising out of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act. Connected by residence and property with the Tower Hamlets, when the elective franchise was conferred by the Reform Act upon that populous division of the metropolis Mr. Hammack was appointed the returning officer for the new borough, a post of some peril in a constituency so peculiarly composed, but which he filled in a manner which gave satisfaction to all parties. Before public attention had been directed to sanitary matters, Mr. Hammack was strongly opposed to the continuance of intramural interment; and was an active promoter of the City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery, of which company he was the chairman at the time of his decease. He was also connected with other local public works: for 25 years he was chairman of the Ratcliff Gas Light Company, and he was a director of the Blackwall Railway Company. As a magistrate he was peculiarly fitted to decide on all questions of rating and appeals, while to his practical knowledge were united never-failing urbanity and kindness of manners. He was highly esteemed by a large circle of professional and personal friends, and leaves behind him an honourable name arising from a remembrance of his useful and active life, and of his many social and domestic virtues. Mr. Hammack was twice married, and has left issue.

May 16. At the Rectory House, Hitcham, Suffolk, aged 65, the Rev. John Stevens Henslow, M.A., F.S.A., &c., Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge.

This distinguished naturalist and excellent man was the son of a solicitor at Rochester, and grandson of Sir John Henslow, some time Master of the Dockyard at Chatham. He was educated at the Free School, Rochester, and in 1818 graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, as 16th Wrangler. On the death of Dr. Clarke, the celebrated traveller, in 1822, Mr. Henslow was elected his successor in the Professorship of Mineralogy, and in 1825 was elected to the Professorship of Botany on the death of Dr. Martyn. In 1837 he was presented to the excellent Crown living of Hitcham, where he greatly improved the neighbourhood by his labours, until Hitcham became known as a model parish. Although a man of extensive scientific attainments, and considerable antiquarian acquirements, his published works were by no means numerous; the principal of them are — "A Geological Description of Anglesea," "The Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany," "Le Bouquet des Souvenirs," "Report on the Diseases of Wheat," "Account of Roman Antiquities found at Rougham," "Dictionary of Botanical Terms," "Flora of Suffolk," which last work was the joint production of Professor Henslow and E. Skupper.

Dec. 19. At Strawberry-hill, aged 76, George Granville Vernon Harcourt, esq., M.P. for Oxfordshire. The deceased was the eldest son of the Most Rev. Edward Venables Vernon Harcourt, Archbishop of York, and Lady Anne Vernon, sister of the first Duke of Sutherland. Shortly after he came of age, he entered Parliament for the city of Lichfield, which he represented until 1831, when, although unknown to the electors generally, he was returned at the head of the poll for Oxfordshire, from which time he continued to represent that county until his death. In the year 1830, on the death of the late Earl Harcourt, the deceased assumed the name of Harcourt, and became tenant for life, next to his father, of the ancient estates at Vaneham Courtenay and Stanton Harcourt. Although not the oldest man in the House of Commons, he was the oldest member—the "Father" of the House.

July 20. At Agra, of cholera, aged 28, Capt. Hastings Edward Harington, H.M.'s Indian Artillery, V.C., third son of the late Rev. John Harington, Rector of Little Hinton.

Feb. 18. In Brunswick-sq., Penrith, aged 71, Major-Gen. A. R. Harrison, Royal Artillery.

Oct. 5. After a few days' illness, aged 30, the Rev. William Henry Hart, M.A. Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, and

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Chaplain to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

Aug. 20. At her residence, Fulford Grange, near York, aged 79, Miss Hartley.

Aug. 15. At Edmonston, Biggar, N.B., of acute diphtheria, aged 20, Honoria, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock.

April 6. In St. James's-place, aged 79, Lieut.-Col. Henry Hawkins, late of the Fusilier Guards.

Nov. 9. At the residence of his sister, Frenchay, Gloucestershire, aged 78, Sir J. Cæsar Hawkins, bart.

March 19. At his seat Dunragit, N.B., aged 71, Sir James Dalrymple Hay, bart., a deputy-lieutenant of Wigtonshire.

May 9. At Malta, aged 74, Robert William Hay, esq., for 13 years private Secretary to the late Viscount Melville, when first Lord of the Admiralty, and subsequently Under Secretary for the Colonial Department.

Sept. 30. At Seaton House, Aberdeenshire, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Lord James Hay.

Oct. 28. At Haughland, near Elgin, aged 42, William Leith, second son of Col. Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes, formerly M.P. for Elgin, Clerk of the Ordnance, and Governor of Bermuda.

Aug. 10. At Sydenham, aged 41, Miss Catharine Hayes, the distinguished vocalist. To this lady was reserved the task of rescuing her country from the imputation that it produced no artists capable of competing with those of other nations. Miss Hayes was born in humble life; but the beauty of her voice having accidentally attracted notice, funds were raised and she was placed under the tuition of Signor Sapio, a singer and teacher in Dublin. With him she studied with so much success that she speedily rose to fame as a concert singer. The performance of Mario and Grisi in *Norma* raised her ambition to try the lyric drama; she studied under Garcia at Paris, and made her *debût* at Marseilles in *I Puritani*. Her next engagement was at La Scala, at Milan, in the character of Linda di Chamouni; when such was the *furore* of enthusiasm created by her singing and acting (to which a graceful person added a further charm) that she was recalled before the curtain *twelve times!* From this time forward her success was uninterrupted. At the Imperial Theatre at Vienna, at Venice, and in other Continental cities famed for their reputation as art-producing localities, Miss Hayes vindicated her title to the first rank as a lyric singer and actress, and an artist capable of interpreting with due effect the highest order of dramatic music. Miss Hayes was married in 1857 to a Mr. Bushnell, who has since deceased.

Jan. 18. At Tiverton, aged 76, John Heathcoat, esq., for 30 years M.P. for Tiverton. Mr. Heathcoat, who was the son of a small farmer in Leicestershire, was in early life apprenticed to a framesmith, where he contrived to acquire a complete practical knowledge of all the mechanism appertaining to the stocking-frame and warp machine manufacture; and of which he availed himself in prosecuting his ideas as to the production of Buckingham or French lace, to which he for a time gave undivided attention. This object he at length accomplished, and in 1808 patented his invention, improving upon it in the following year, the principle involved in both remaining embodied in the bobbin-net machines of the present day.

The success attending his labours was not without its cost, but was achieved by the employment of self-directed talents, during hours of bodily and mental toil, in the face of mechanical difficulties so great, that Mr. Heathcoat said, when describing in 1836 his whole procedure in the affair: "The single difficulty of getting the diagonal threads to twist in the allotted space was so great, that if now to be done, I should probably not attempt its accomplishment."

In 1816, the factory of Loughborough, in which Mr. Heathcoat's business was carried on, was attacked by the Luddites, and the lace frames destroyed; this caused the removal of the manufacture to Tiverton, where it restored the prosperity that had been lost by the decay of the woollen trade. The establishment of Mr. Heathcoat and his partner employs about 2000 persons, for whose benefit schools and a church have been built, and their welfare promoted in other ways calculated to sweeten the advantages of profitable employment.

Mr. Heathcoat was one of the very few members of the House of Commons who had held an uninterrupted possession of a seat in that assembly for so long a period. First returned for the borough of Tiverton in 1831, he only retired from

Parliament at the dissolution of 1859. For many years the colleague of Lord Palmerston, few Parliamentary names were more familiar to the public than that of Mr. Heathcoat.

May 6. At Lucknow, aged 29, George Henry Heigham, Brevet-Major 23rd R. W. Fusiliers.

Oct. 17. At his residence, Norfolk-crescent, Bath, aged 76, Major-Gen. Jas. Price Hely, K.H.

Aug. 3. At Messing, suddenly, whilst officiating at the altar in the administration of the sacrament, the Rev. T. Henderson, vicar of the parish. The rev. gentleman, who was instituted to the living in 1828, was a rural dean of Colchester and prebendary of St. Paul's, and was held in high repute among the clergy of his district, as a man of erudition and high scholastic attainments.

Dec. 5. In Hyde-park-square, Gilbert Henderson, esq., Recorder of Liverpool.

Dec. 25. At his residence, Lambridge, Bath, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Graham Henry.

Aug. 4. In Cadogan-place, aged 68, Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B. This gallant officer was a collateral member of the noble house of Pembroke, and entered the navy in 1803 on board the *Excellent*. As midshipman he served at the defence of Gaeta, and the capture of Capri; and when in the *Blonde*, was present at the reduction of the Danish West India Islands in 1807, aiding in the capture of five privateers. After serving in the *Pompée* and the *Euryalus* until the close of the American war, he was advanced to the rank of Commander. In 1840 he joined the expedition against China, reaching Canton in October, when he assumed, and until the arrival of Rear-Admiral the Hon. George Elliott retained, the command of the blockading force. On the 7th January, 1841, whilst in command of the advanced squadron off the Bocca Tigris, he conducted the attack made on the enemy's forts at Chuenpee, when were destroyed 11 powerful junks, the flower of the Chinese fleet; and in February following, being at the time on board the *Nemesis*, effected the destruction of a 20-gun battery at the back of the island of Anunghoy. In the month of June, Capt. Herbert, owing to the demise of Sir H. F. Senhouse, succeeded to the command of the whole force in the river; and on the arrival, shortly afterwards, of Admiral Sir William Parker, as commander-in-chief, was removed to the *Blenheim*, in which ship he assisted, with great distinction, at the capture of Amoy, the retaking of Chusan, and the reduction of Chinghae. After being present at the surrender of Ningpo, he returned to Hong Kong in 1842, and resumed the command of the squadron in the Canton river. He returned home in the *Blenheim* in March, 1843. From February until December, 1852, he was one of the Junior Lords of the Admiralty, the Duke of Northumberland being First Lord, and represented Dartmouth in the House of Commons from 1852 to 1857.

Aug. 2. At Wilton House, near Salisbury, aged 50, the Right Hon. Sidney, Lord Herbert, of Lea, a deputy-lieutenant of Shropshire, Wiltshire, and the county of Dublin.

This highly-esteemed nobleman and trusted statesman was the second son of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke—his only son by his second marriage with the Countess Catherine, only daughter of Simon Count Woronzoff, a nobleman of the very highest rank among the Russian nobility, and for many years Ambassador at our Court. He was born at Richmond on the 16th September, 1810, and was educated at Harrow, under Dr. Butler. From Harrow he went to Oriel College, Oxford. At the University he excelled in elegant scholarship, and took a fourth class *in Literis Humanioribus*. It was at Oxford that his talents as a speaker and debater were first manifested; for he was a leading member of the "Union"—the debating society at which Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Roundell Palmer, and many others of his contemporaries first displayed their oratorical abilities.

As Sidney Herbert was the half-brother and presumptive heir of the Earl of Pembroke, whose possessions around Wilton give the family a predominating influence in Wiltshire, and since to the advantages of birth he added those of a handsome person, winning manners, and a reputation for ability, he had scarcely attained his majority, when, the county having been divided by the Reform Act, he was elected Knight of the Shire for the southern division; and he was re-elected to every successive Parliament until he resigned his seat in last December.

The position and family traditions of the Herberts naturally made the heir of the House a Conservative. Sidney Herbert delivered his maiden speech in 1834 against a Bill to admit Dissenters to the

Universities; he took a leading part in opposition to the Government and the Ballot, and proved himself an efficient supporter of Peel in first lowering and then destroying the Whig Government. When, therefore, in 1841, on the reaction which followed the Reform Act, Sir Robert Peel became First Minister, he appointed Sidney Herbert Secretary of the Admiralty. His administrative talents were shown in this busy office to be so eminent that in 1845, on the appointment of Sir Henry Hardinge to be Governor-General of India, he was promoted to be Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet. That Sidney Herbert possessed great talent for office was shown even amid the disasters of the Russian war, and they were made illustrious by his final administration; but it is probable that his wide and noble connections, his great wealth, and his identity with the landed interest, made him a Cabinet Minister at 35. For at this time Sir Robert Peel was combating, with all his eloquence, his parliamentary tact, and a compact alliance, the innovations of the Free Traders. Sidney Herbert was sincere and ardent in his advocacy of the principle of Protection, and these qualities led to a transaction which is the ugliest point in the history of Peel's conversion. The great Minister had wavered in his conviction; circumstances had forced upon his unwilling mind that freedom of commerce was the natural law of a State; but he paused only—he did not retreat. In 1845 Mr. Cobden moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the effects of legislative protection upon the landed interests. Sidney Herbert was put forward to oppose it. The Government, he said, would meet the proposition with a direct negative. Peel was silent, his intimate colleagues did not rise to speak, the whole burden of opposition was left to the Secretary at War. In a few months all was changed; Peel declared himself a convert to free trade, admitted that the doubt had long been within his mind: and it thus became manifest that he had permitted a colleague in the Cabinet to fight for a policy which was no longer the policy of his Administration, and that while some of the Ministers were admitted to his confidence, others were kept in the dark. It is well-known that, with the exception of Lord Stanley, the Conservative Cabinet of Peel was converted in the lump—they came in the champions of Protection, they remained in to carry Free Trade. Mr. Sidney Herbert was one of the converts, and he announced his new convictions gracefully and sincerely; he frankly admitted that Mr. Cobden was right, that he himself was wrong, and that free trade in corn is the only wise policy. Nor did he find any reason to repent the course he then took. When taunted long afterwards with the suddenness of his conversion, he said,—"To the latest day of my life I shall feel a pride in the course I then took. It is true that we were exposed to much obloquy; it is true that we were exposed to much misrepresentation, and that we had to make a choice,—a difficult one at any time, and a bitter option to take,—a choice between party ties and the feelings of personal honour, as wrapped up in party ties, on the one hand, and the welfare of the country on the other; and if those principles for which we then sacrificed office, and have undergone since what I admit to have been a necessary political ostracism, are to be attacked, no effort shall be wanting on my part to do my utmost to maintain those principles, and to preserve unimpaired, unreserved, unrevised, and unmodified the blessings which I believe to have been given by those measures to the great body of my fellow-countrymen."

Sir Robert Peel succeeded and fell; and with him Mr. Sidney Herbert necessarily retired from office. In the great changes which then took place in the constitution of political parties, he remained a devoted adherent of the statesman who had indeed been driven from office, but who speedily became more powerful in the State than any Minister. On the lamentable death of Sir Robert in 1850, Mr. Herbert, with Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Cardwell, and a few others, formed a party familiarly called "the Peelites," without followers and without hopes, but respectable for their talents, their character, and their administrative ability. Liberal-Conservatives, they refused a junction with either political extreme; kept aloof alike from the Whigs, under Russell and Palmerston, and the Conservatives under Derby and Disraeli. Owing to this questionable policy the country was deprived for some years of the services of some of its most respectable statesmen. The ostracism of the Peelites ceased when

the Earl of Aberdeen succeeded to office. Mr. Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Graham became First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretariat for War and the Colonies was separated, and the Duke of Newcastle became the First Secretary of State for War, and Sidney Herbert returned to his old post of Secretary at War. That under ordinary circumstances, and amid the routine of peace, Mr. Sidney Herbert would have directed the affairs of the War Office with success, may be assumed. But, unfortunately for him, the period of his second administration was not a period of peace and routine—it was a period of a great war and unexperienced demand. The Russian war broke out. The story is long and ungrateful. The Premier, his Chancellor of the Exchequer, his Secretary at War, and his First Lord of the Admiralty, totally failed to appreciate the magnitude of the occasion. They believed in peace until they drifted into war—they believed in a little war until they found that it was a war of giants—they believed in a small expedition to the Hellespont, until they found a vast fleet in the Baltic and another in the Black Sea; and, more than all, the War Office believed in a small army, until its head saw that army perish before Sebastopol from the incompetence of the "military organization," and had to replace that handful of heroes by a force twice as large, and an expedition of wondrous profusion. The War Department, in short, broke down under the pressure. Mr. Sidney Herbert's reputation, however, survived this confusion. When disaster came, and our departmental defects were forced upon our notice, he stripped himself to the work of regeneration with resolution and intelligence—many shortcomings were remedied; many good and wise steps were taken; but perhaps above all, in the estimation of his countrymen, were the large benevolence and kindly feelings with which the sufferings of our men were alleviated, and their well-being cared for. In these kindly and wise exertions he was earnestly seconded by the generous zeal and ability of his wife; and the weight of obloquy fell, of course, upon the head of the War Department. Upon the whole, Mr. Sidney Herbert alone of the Aberdeen Ministry came out from the Russian war without serious damage of reputation: it was agreed that the faults were the faults of the system, the merits the merits of the Minister. The vote of the House of Commons assenting to Mr. Roebuck's Committee for inquiring into the disasters of the Crimean campaign was fatal to the Coalition Ministry: Lord Aberdeen and his colleagues resigned. It is clear that whatever reflections may have been in the minds of hon. Members in reference to the conduct of the Ministry, or on "the system," there was felt no condemnation of Mr. Sidney Herbert's personal conduct; for upon Lord Palmerston accepting the dangerous post which Lord Aberdeen had resigned, and with it the responsibilities of the war, he appointed Mr. Herbert Colonial Secretary, Lord Panmure being Secretary for War. This Cabinet was of very short duration; for when Mr. Roebuck proceeded to the nomination of his Committee, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, having been the Ministers whose departments were more immediately connected with the war, considering themselves in the light of incriminated persons, resigned their offices. Lord Palmerston's reconstructed Ministry was succeeded in 1858 by the Ministry of the Earl of Derby, which was in its turn displaced in June, 1859, by the second and successful Cabinet of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Sidney Herbert took the office of Secretary of State for War. The civil government of our army had now been formed into a distinct department of the highest class. The office of Secretary at War had been suppressed. The Ordnance, the Commissariat, the Transport, had all been brought under one head, and that chief had been instituted, by Act of Parliament, a fourth Secretary of State. The duties of the department under its new organization would be an Herculean labour to the least zealous of officials—to one of Mr. S. Herbert's sincere and hearty zeal, it out-tasked any human capabilities. The ordinary business of a Secretary who has to deal with the civil administration of so vast a machine as an army, and that army dispersed over the face of the globe—of a Secretary who rushes from the labours of his office to the catechisms of the House of Commons, would wear out the strength of the strongest. But the duties of the Secretary for War at this time were not ordinary. The whole system of army enlistment was to be re-cast; the sanitary condition of the troops at home and abroad was to be considered under the lights of science; the moral and educa-

tional well-being of the soldier had become a science of itself. To these are to be added the great duties which, by incident, fell to Mr. S. Herbert's share. The Volunteer force sprung up spontaneously, and had to be promoted, organized, and restrained; the Indian army and the Royal army had to be amalgamated; the artillery was to be reconstituted on the principle of rifled ordnance; the fortifications were to be reconstructed on corresponding principles. The highest praise that can be given to Mr. S. Herbert's administrative talents is to say that all these things were done—and not done merely, but carried through with an absence of fuss, contrariety, and complaint, which showed that the Minister brought a clear head and a thorough knowledge to the work. The Volunteer movement has doubled the influence of this country abroad, and made her invulnerable at home. The Indian and the Royal armies have become one, and England knows little about it. Armstrong guns and iron-clad ships, without a war, have revolutionized war on land and sea. The soldier is now lodged like a Christian; a soldier's life is among eligible employments; his health is so cared for that, with all the casualties of his calling, the mortality scarcely exceeds that of any other class. It is remarkable that all these great labours were successfully performed by a man dying by inches. Mr. Sidney Herbert was suffering from a disease of a peculiarly wasting character, of which the origin is to be found in the debility occasioned by close work and mental exhaustion.* It is said that his physicians had warned him that persistence in labour would result in death, and that a short retirement would probably restore him to strength; but he refused to quit his post. About a year since, it became evident that the exactions of the House of Commons from a War Minister who had a seat on their benches, were too great for a system already exhausted by many hours of anxious labour at his office. Mr. Herbert was persuaded to retire from the Lower House, and was called to the Upper, by the title of Lord Herbert of Lea—a dignity so recent that he continued to his death to be spoken of popularly as "Sidney Herbert." He still continued his labours at the War Office; but these also were now too much for him. In July, he resigned his Secretariat, and went to Spa, accompanied by the fervent hope of his countrymen that it might not be too late. But it was far too late. He daily became weaker, and feeling that his end was nigh, he desired to be brought home, that he might die among his family. He was borne to his ancestral seat at Wilton—that noble relic of ecclesiastical architecture, made palatial by Inigo Jones, illustrious by the trophies of one great field and of many noble deeds, and splendid by the works of Vandyck painted within its walls,—that noble seat for which he had done so much and had inhabited so little. That evening on which he was carried within his hall it was found that his sight was gone. The third evening he died.

"Herbert," says the *Times*, in an essay which scans the failings of departments and of parties with an unsparing glance, but treats the memory of the deceased gentleman with the tenderness all felt, "has dropped, as pure a sacrifice to public duty as the soldier in the winter trench or the summer field. To measure that sacrifice one has to consider what Sidney Herbert might have been, and what he gave up for politics. That is at least a popular idea; for there is no position so appreciated and so envied in this country as that of a nobleman with a good name, an old historic title, and a large income. Sidney Herbert inherited one of the noblest and most loved names in the Peerage; a name almost sacred in the eyes of good Churchmen. The occupant of Wilton Abbey, with some 30,000*l.* a-year, a seat for the county, and Parliamentary influence besides, with, too, the unusual addition of a distinguished Russian alliance, had all that outward circumstances could bestow. The man as he was seen and heard and known among us was more than equal to the singular fortune of his position. Such a man could be what he pleased. He had a taste for the arts; he had a keen relish for fashionable pleasures and pursuits. If he could do whatever he wished, he had no lack of inclination. Within the check of personal honour and the control of good taste, he might have enjoyed life largely, and even taken great licence, without losing the love of friends or the respect of the world. The 'good old English gentleman' need not be a saint, and had better not be a politician. But Sidney Herbert had tastes and aspirations beyond even his

* That disease of the kidneys known as "Bright's disease," accompanied by *diabetes*.

rank. His splendid Byzantine Church at Wilton, commenced more than 20 years ago, showed the early struggle after ideal perfection, taking one form or another. It showed a man ill-content with the common type or the ordinary achievement. Yet, with a cultivated taste and ample means, and even with collections of art, Italian gardens, and church-building, the Member for South Wilts had no occasion to devote himself to office work and midnight hours. When bankers, and merchants, and manufacturers revert every now and then to the ideal of an English country gentleman, which they hope will be fulfilled in their children's children, they are not thinking of the wearisome blue-book, the morning committee, or the elaborate midnight reply, but of brilliant saloons and hospitable boards; the day's sport, the full meet, and the good run. Even when they rise to the sublime, it is not the sublime of drudgery, close attention, and bad air. But, had Sidney Herbert been the first to feel and tell us the vanity of vanities, he could not have shown more emphatically that life was not in enjoyment. He gave up all that men prize so highly for the higher calling of a British statesman. All else had palled or been nobly renounced. When an Emperor leaves gorgeous upholstery and august ceremonials to enjoy for hours the little ray of genius in the soul of a poor comedian, he proves how base matter is in comparison with mind. Sidney Herbert felt that everything an English nobleman could have, or be, or do, was inconsiderable compared with the service of his country to the best of his powers. He felt he could be a great statesman, and could compete in that arena with the strongest, with a fair prospect of being a Pitt or a Peel. So he threw away the rest, and strove for that prize. What are mansions and domains, horses and equipages, to a man who has once such hopes before him and devotes himself to them? They are no more than the cabin, the hill-side, the lean herd, and the broken-winded jade.

"Labour and denial are not all the price to be paid for the prize of a political career. Mr. Sidney Herbert had very early to undergo the pains and penalties of a rapid conversion. He had to lose office for truth, and to brave for years the indignation and desertion of those who think political repentance the unpardonable sin. For years he found others reaping the harvest he and his friends had sown. A worse trial awaited him when, on a sudden demand upon his short experience, an ill-constructed department, and a vicious system, he failed, as perhaps every other man in England would have failed, and found his failure written not only in disastrous results, but in public censure. That he felt the latter perhaps even too impatiently may be allowed without any detraction of his goodness and temper, for it did not prevent him from applying all his powers to the correction of the evils laid to the charge of himself and colleagues. Of late years he has almost disarmed criticism by the severity of his labours in the War Department. As was observed in our brief memoir of the deceased, the creation of the Volunteer Force, the amalgamation of the Indian with the Royal army, and the sanitary improvement and re-organization of our army are achievements sufficient to signalize a much longer term of service. If he has vindicated his own reputation, and proved his capacity for any post that might have come to him, what shall we say of the great public principle of rigorous responsibility which has perhaps pressed somewhat heavily upon him? He has proved—shall we say, to his cost?—that it is of service to call men to account for the shortcomings of office, and to cry aloud and spare not. It is the system of the country, by which it stands or falls. Much is to be said for despotisms and for aristocracies, but whatever their merits we have them not, for ours is a system of responsible Government. Lord Herbert has both felt its terrors and proved its value. After years of disappointment and some agonies of rebuke, he showed the stamina of a true Englishman, and the mettle of high blood, by settting to work seriously to make every possible reform in his department. He has the result in the enduring monument of a triple reform. Among the many names in the House of Pembroke interesting to the historian, the scholar, and the divine, the name of Sidney Herbert will take no mean place. It will augment not a little the interest of that name that to early disappointment, wrongful misapprehension, and some degree of official failure, followed by a glorious retrieval, there was added an early death in the very midst of a promising activity. Perhaps this touch of the tragic was wanted to redeem a life not without its errors, and to

make Sidney Herbert worthy of his honoured name."

Lord Herbert is also honourably remembered by the munificence with which he administered his large fortune. His estates were improved to the highest point of cultivation, by a wealthy and contented tenantry, the poor were cared for, and churches and schools established. Two remarkable instances of his noble expenditure may be mentioned. He was the proprietor of a large estate on the outskirts of Dublin—Donnybrook, renowned for its fair, its fights, and the superabundance and poverty of its population. This district has, by his Lordship's directions, been opened up to civilized influences, streets have been formed, houses rebuilt, chapels and schools placed where most required—the whole aspect of the place is changed. Again, his Lordship rebuilt the parish church of Wilton in a magnificent taste, which at that time had no example, and now has no superior. This beautiful edifice cost, when its rare ornamentation was completed, about 70,000*l.*

Lord Herbert married, on the 12th of August, 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of Gen. Ashe A'Court, and leaves issue four sons and three daughters. Within a few weeks of the decease of Lord Herbert his eldest son succeeded also to the earldom of Pembroke, and all the honours and vast estates of the family. The memory of the deceased will be preserved in a "Herbert Testimonial," which has taken the direction in which he himself laboured so perseveringly and successfully —a convalescent hospital for soldiers, to be called by his name.

Feb. 8. At the Royal York-cres., Clifton, the Rev. Richard Herbert, Rector of Chetton, Shropshire.

March 31. In Dublin, aged 35, Capt. William Felton Hervey, Inspector-General of Prisons in Ireland.

June 30. In Portland-place, aged 72, Lloyd Hesketh-Bamford-Hesketh, esq., of Gwrych Castle, Denbighshire.

June. Lately. At Nancy, Prince Francis Augustus, of Hesse-Philipsthal, where he had long resided under the name of Baron de Faskner. The deceased Prince, who was the youngest son of the Landgrave Ernest Constantia, of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, married a young person of humble birth in 1841, and had resided in France ever since.

Feb. 21. At Wilcove, near Devonport, aged 64, Capt. Graham Hewett, R.N.

June 17. At Lymington, Hants, aged 76, Edward Hicks, esq., J.P., and Chairman of the Bench.

Sept. 11. At Notting-hill, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Richard Hicks, late of the 35th Regt. M.N.I.

June 12. At Skellow-grange, near Doncaster, aged 60, Godfrey Higgins, esq. The deceased was the only son of the late Godfrey Higgins, esq., F.S.A., the learned author of "The Celtic Druids;" "Anacalypsis, or an Attempt to draw aside the Saitic Veil of Isis;" "Horæ Sabbaticæ, or an Attempt to correct certain Vulgar Errors respecting the Sabbath;" "Apology for the Age and Character of Mahomet," and various pamphlets on politics and treatment of the insane.

Nov. 13. At Dehra, Bengal, aged 71, General John Hoggan, C.B., a veteran of nearly 54 years' service in the Indian army.

General Hoggan was the son of Major George Hoggan, of Dumfries. After a short service in the Royal army, he exchanged for a cadetship in the Indian service. In 1815 he was engaged in the war in Nepaul; in 1816 in the suppression of the insurrection at Bareilly, and received a handsome sword for his services. In 1817 he served in the Mahratta campaign; in the Affghan war under General Pollock; in the Kyber Pass and in the Wurzeira Valley; and in 1849 he commanded brigades in the Punjaub, at the battle of Chillianwallah, and at Goojerat, where "his brigade on the left carried everything before it, gallantly storming the enemy's batteries and spiking their guns." For these great actions he received medals, and was made a C.B. The General was twice married, and has left issue.

June 24. At Dover, aged 18, Henry, son of Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, bart., of Hoghton Tower.

Feb. At Broxbourne, aged 84, Captain Hoskins, R.N. This distinguished officer, one of the latest survivors of the French revolutionary war, entered the royal navy in 1790 under the auspices of his cousin, Admiral Lord Viscount Hood, K.B., and served in his flagship, the *Victory*, at the evacuation of Toulon and the siege of Corsica, and also in Lord Hotham's second action with the French fleet in Hyères bay in 1795, where he attracted great notice by his seaman-like ability and promptitude in saving one of the *Victory's* sails, endangered by the main-course being cut away by a shot.

At the early age of 18 he was appointed Master, in which capacity he served in 1796 in the *Comet*, and during the mutiny at the Nore narrowly escaped being hanged at the yard-arm by the mutineers, who saved him only through their appreciation of his professional talent, good-heartedness, and coolness. Subsequently joining the *Amazon*, commanded by Admiral Sir W. Parker, in this frigate he accompanied Lord Nelson in his remarkable pursuit of Admiral Villeneuve round the West Indies. On the arrival of his Lordship's flagship, the *Victory*, off the Bocca of Trinidad, Mr. Hoskins went on board and volunteered to lead the fleet through the passage. Of this service Lord Nelson expressed the highest appreciation, acknowledging it by appointing his undaunted pilot Master of his fleet; but the *Amazon* being afterwards detached in a temporary service from the fleet until a few days after the victory of Trafalgar, Mr. Hoskins missed the honourable reward destined for him. In the severe action which ended in the capture by the *Amazon* of the renowned French frigate, *La Belle Poule*, Mr. Hoskins was severely wounded. In 1846, on the passing of the Order in Council removing some of the restrictions imposed upon masters, he was at once promoted, and a pension was accorded to him for the wound in the face he had received in action with the French near the Isle of Brehat, and which wound ultimately caused his death. He was universally respected, and enjoyed the especial favour and esteem of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and the friendship of many of those whose profession and deeds shed a lustre over our glorious naval annals.

Aug. 2. At his house in Woburn-square, aged 61, William Hosking, esq., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Architecture in King's College. Mr. Hosking in early life was apprenticed to a builder and surveyor, and spent some time in Italy and Sicily for the study of his profession. Some lectures on architecture, which he delivered at the Western Literary and Scientific Institution, being repeated in the *Athenæum*, led to his engagement to write the articles "Architecture" and "Building" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica;* treatises which, afterwards published as a separate volume, were cordially received and gave him at once a reputation. Among his other published works should be mentioned an "Essay on the Construction of Bridges," "A Guide to the Proper Regulation of Buildings in Towns," whilst for some time previously to his lamented death he had been engaged in the preparation of a greatly enlarged edition of his essay on architecture, which it may be hoped will find its way to the public, notwithstanding the death of its author.

July 3. At Orangefield, county Down, aged 25, Charles William Blakiston Houston, esq.

June 23. In Bedford-square, aged 82, Clement Hue, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, for more than 40 years Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

March 1. At Brighton, aged 56, Walter Hulme, esq., late Her Majesty's Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Hongkong.

Oct. 1. Aged 45, John Buller Hulse, esq., youngest surviving son of the late Sir Charles Hulse, bart., of Bremore, Hampshire.

Aug. 18. At Brighton, aged 66, Joseph Humphry, esq., of Elm-bank, Barnes, Surrey, Q.C., late one of the Masters in Chancery.

May 9. In Torrington-square, aged 77, Joseph Hunter, esq., F.S.A., one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records.

Mr. Hunter was a native of Sheffield, and was educated at a school in the neighbourhood of that town. Even at this early period of his life he devoted all his leisure moments to the study of such works as he could procure upon historical, topographical, and genealogical subjects, and to copying all monumental inscriptions and similar remains to be met with in the churches of the vicinity: he thus laid the foundation of that minute acquaintance with the family history of his native town and neighbourhood of which he afterwards made such good use.

Mr. Hunter's intimate acquaintance with ancient writings and with the minuter details of our history, at a later period, attracted the attention of the then existing Commissioners of the Public Records, who determined to secure to the country the services of one so well qualified to assist in the work with which they were charged. Accordingly Mr. Hunter, being appointed a sub-commissioner, removed to London in 1833, and entered on the duties of his

office at the midsummer of that year. His employment was at first editing various volumes relating to the archives in the keeping of the Commissioners. On the reconstruction of the Record Service in 1838, he was appointed an Assistant Keeper of the First Class, and to his care were committed the Queen's Remembrancer's Records, with the especial duty of forming a Calendar of this vast mass of miscellaneous documents. From the day of its commencement till almost the day of his death, this calendar was always in his thoughts; and whatever might be his other employments he never allowed them to interfere with the prosecution of the great work committed to him, and to the completion of which he looked forward as the reward of his persevering toil.

Much of Mr. Hunter's time in middle life was devoted to the illustration of the text of Shakespeare's Plays. His genius led him to endeavour to correct what was faulty, and to throw light on what was obscure in the text, rather than to the psychological school of criticism introduced by Coleridge. He published two works, containing part of the results of his labours in this direction. In connection with which we may mention the collections formed by Mr. Hunter towards lives of English verse-writers of the 16th and 17th centuries; these he never published, although, in a tract he printed on the ancestry of Alexander Pope, he intimates his intention to do so. Of this work we may conclude that he has left a portion at least in a state of forwardness for publication.

Nor must we néglect to notice Mr. Hunter's discoveries in relation to the first settlements of New England. His work on this subject attracted great attention in America, and brought the author into correspondence with very many gentlemen of Boston and other cities of the United States, who felt an interest in tracing the first beginnings of their Commonwealth. Many of these, printed for private circulation, are accounts of what, with Mr. Hunter's assistance, they were able to gather of the early history of their families; and he possessed a very extensive collection of volumes of this character.

April 1. At Alderwasley, Derbyshire, aged 57, Francis Hurt, esq., J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff of that county in 1860.

Mr. Hurt, who was the representative of an old Derbyshire family, of which county his grandfather was High Sheriff in 1778, his father in 1814, and himself in 1860, was born in 1803. He married in 1829 Cecilia Emily, daughter of Wm. Norman, esq., of Melton Mowbray, by his wife, the Lady Elizabeth Manners, sister of the Duke of Rutland, and by her, who survives him, has had issue 15 children, 11 sons, and four daughters. Two of his sons, officers in the army, fell in the Crimean campaign.

Mr. Hurt, who was highly respected throughout the county, was, in every sense of the word, an English country gentleman, and he delighted in all that makes a country life pleasant and enjoyable. Kindly and agreeable in manners, frank and open in disposition, evincing a desire at all times to see those around him, or with whom he came in contact, happy, he was beloved by all, and his society was much sought.

Aug. 28. At Vizianagram, Madras, Major-General Hutton. This officer received a cadetcy in the Madras Army in 1811, and joined his regiment, the 22nd Native Infantry, in 1812, from which time till his death he served in India, excepting occasional periods of absence on medical certificate, for a period of nearly 50 years.

July 6. At Denton-park, Otley, aged 46, Sir Charles Ibbetson, bart.

Dec. 28. Suddenly, at Southsea, aged 79, Admiral John Ibbetson. He entered the navy in June, 1795, and was severely wounded at the landing in Egypt of the forces under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1801.

July 24. At Aylesford, Nova Scotia, Charles Inglis, esq., son of the late Right Rev. John Inglis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Nov. 14. At Drum Castle, Aberdeenshire, aged 84, Alexander Forbes Irvine, esq., of Drum.

May 2. At Boulogne, aged 75, Sir George Jackson, K.C.H., one of the oldest diplomatic servants of the Crown. He entered on his career of service at a very early age, by accompanying his brother to Paris, it being the first mission to France after the first Revolution. He was afterwards attached to the mission to Berlin, and in 1807 was appointed Secretary of Legation, and Chargé d'Affaires, but returned home in consequence of the Peace of Tilsit. Subsequently he became Secretary to the Special Mission to Spain, and in 1809 was ordered to repair in the same capacity to the United States. In

1823 he was appointed Commissioner to Washington, under the 1st Article of the Treaty of Ghent. The latter years of his life were employed in connection with the suppression of the slave trade. Thus he successively filled the office of Commissary-Judge at Sierra Leone, at Rio Janeiro, at Surinam, and at Loanda, until in 1857 he retired from public service.

Aug. 5. At his residence, Oakfield Court, Tunbridge Wells, aged 85, Demetrius Grevis James, esq. This gentleman formerly held a commission in the army, and saw some active service at Copenhagen and elsewhere. He was also a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Kent, for which county he served as High Sheriff in 1833.

May 4. At Barrock Park, Cumberland, aged 70, William James, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cumberland, for which county he served as High Sheriff in 1827. He sat in Parliament on the Liberal interest as M.P. for Carlisle from 1820 till the passing of the Reform Bill, and represented the eastern division of the county from 1836 to 1847.

April 5. In Gloucester-square, Robert Jamieson, esq. As an enlightened philanthropist he had for many years devoted much time and wealth in endeavours to improve, civilize, and raise the native races of Africa from barbarism. This he sought to accomplish by establishing commercial relations with this country by means of the rivers that flow from the interior into the Atlantic. In this view, in 1839, he built and fitted out at Liverpool, with much care and expense, the *Ethiope* steamship, appointing to her command the late Captain Beecroft, to whom he gave minute and ably-written instructions for his guidance in exploring and trading voyages. In compliance with these instructions, the *Ethiope* made numerous attempts at discovery in the great rivers and their tributaries, ascending to higher points, in some instances, than had ever previously been reached by Europeans. Narratives of these voyages were published by Mr. Jamieson, and others are given in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society*. The success of his well-concerted plans was marred by the well-meant, but ill-judged, interference of Government, and when the unfortunate Niger expedition was projected, Mr. Jamieson, being convinced of the unsoundness of the scheme, published two "Appeals to the Government and People of Great Britain" against the project. When the disastrous consequences followed which he had foreseen, the orders that he had given to the *Ethiope* enabled Captain Beecroft to rescue from impending destruction H.M.'s ship *Albert*, one of the vessels employed in the expedition, while by carrying her down to Fernando Po he saved those on board from perishing by fever. In 1859 Mr. Jamieson published a tract, entitled "Commerce with Africa," pointing out the benefits that might be obtained by establishing a short inland communication between Cross River and the Niger, to avoid the swamps of the Delta; but his advancing years and failing health precluded further active exertions. In 1840 the Institut d'Afrique of France proposed to Mr. Jamieson to become one of their vice-presidents; but this honour he declined. He was eminently successful as a merchant, and had extensive transactions with South America, Brazil, India, and China.

March 9. At Blackgang, Isle of Wight, Marian, wife of Sir Henry Meredyth Jervis-White-Jervis, bart.

Jan. 14. In Portland-place, aged 80, Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, bart., of Sall Park, Norfolk, and Netheroot House, Oxfordshire.

Jan. 3. At her residence, Waterloo House, Dumfries, aged 73, Lilias, relict of Vice-Admiral Charles James Johnston, of Conhill, Dumfriesshire.

Nov. 12. At Mount-lodge, Portobello, Lieut.-Col. James Johnston, late of the 99th Regt. He accompanied his regiment (the 40th Foot) to South America in 1806. He was severely wounded at the assault on Monte Video on 3rd February, 1807. Subsequently he proceeded to the Peninsula in 1808; and served during the whole of that war. He had the war medal with nine clasps.

March. At Parkstone, near Poole, aged 95, the Rev. Peter William Joliffe, Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Poole, Dorset. Mr. Joliffe was instituted to the living in 1791. He had, therefore, discharged the duties of his sacred office in that parish for a period of 70 years, and was, if not the oldest, one of the oldest clergymen in England.

Oct. 15. At the Rectory, Dalton, North Devon, aged 85, the Rev. William Karslake, M.A., for 57 years Rector of the parish.

March 16. At Frogmore, aged 74, H.R.H. Maria Louisa Victoria, Duchess

of Kent, the mother of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

This illustrious lady was the sixth and youngest child of His Serene Highness Francis, Duke of Saxe-Saalfield Coburg, and was born on the 17th August, 1786. At the age of 17 she married Enrich Charles, the reigning Prince of Leiningen, by whom she had a son and a daughter. At the end of 11 years the Princess of Leiningen found herself, in 1814, a widow, to be guardian of her children and Regent of her husband's Principality. It was two years afterwards that her brother Leopold was married to the Princess Charlotte. When the hopes formed on this occasion were frustrated by the death of the Princess, it was considered essential that the brothers of the Prince Regent should marry to avert any difficulties about the succession. Thus three Royal Dukes, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Kent, and the Duke of Cambridge contracted alliances with German Princesses, and were married within a few weeks of each other. The Duke of Kent selected Prince Leopold's sister—the Princess Leiningen—and was married to her at Coburg in May, 1818, and the ceremony was repeated at Kew in July. The Duke's circumstances, owing to the fact that, up to the age of 32, no adequate provision had been made for him, while in his position as a British officer during a period of war, he had incurred an unexampled series of losses, were so embarrassed that for the sake of economy he was glad to live on the Continent at his Duchess's German palace. He had not resided there long when the Duchess entertained the hopes of a mother, and the Duke, remembering one of his father's phrases, hurried with her to England, in order that his child, who, should her uncles die childless, would be the heir to the throne, might be born a Briton. About a month after their arrival in this country, on the 24th May, 1819, the Princess Victoria was born at Kensington Palace. Eight months more and the Duke was dead. It was a slight affair—a cold—but it was enough. The Princess Victoria was fatherless, and the Duchess of Kent a widow for the second time. The subsequent life of the Duchess was passed, to use her own simple words, when replying to an address of congratulation presented to her on the occasion of her daughter coming of age, "in devoting myself to that duty which was to be the whole object of my future life. I have in times of great difficulty avoided all connection with any party in the State; but if I have done so, I have never ceased to press on my daughter her duties, so as to gain by her conduct the respect and affection of the people. This, I have taught her, should be her first earthly duty as a Constitutional Sovereign." The great task to which the mother devoted herself she accomplished under considerable difficulties. The Duke died deeply in debt. His widow gave up all his property to the creditors; she was without furniture or outfit; she had only her jointure of 6000*l.* a-year, and through some defect in the Act of Parliament she could not touch even this scanty provision for months after the Duke's death. Her chief support and adviser amid these trials was her brother Prince Leopold, who allowed her an additional 3000*l.* a-year out of his income—nor was this stopped until 1831, when the Prince, being made King of the Belgians, felt it his duty to forego the allowance of 50,000*l.*, which he received from this country, and when the House of Commons saw the wisdom of giving the Duchess of Kent another 10,000*l.* a-year. On the 20th of June, 1837, her daughter succeeded her uncle, King William IV., and was crowned Queen of Great Britain in the succeeding year. Upon Her Majesty's removal to Buckingham Palace, her august mother resided with her until her happy marriage.

On Feb. 10, 1840, Her Majesty married her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, since which time the Duchess of Kent generally resided either at Kensington Palace or at Frogmore. Her Royal Highness's latter years were unfortunately a period of much suffering from cancer, and at the marriage of the Princess Royal, her grandmother was observed to be much altered, and to be in very delicate health. She had suffered much from the death of her son, the Prince of Leiningen, a year or two before; and her life had been on the whole one of great anxiety, so as to render it rather a matter of wonder that she should attain her advanced age. She accomplished, with little flagging, the periodical removals to Scotland, the Isle of Wight, Windsor, and London, which were as regularly established for her as for the Court; and, bodily affliction apart, her old age was a happy one, many of its hours being passed in her royal daughter's presence, and many more cheered by the affectionate

attentions of her grandchildren. Wherever she appeared she was invariably received with the respect and affection that was due alike to the virtues of her character, and the success of her efforts to fit her daughter for her high position.

Of the children of her Royal Highness by the Prince of Leiningen only one survives. Charles-Frederick married, in 1829, Maria, daughter of the late Count Maximilian of Kleblesberg, but died a few years ago; his son, the Prince of Leiningen, is an officer in the Royal Navy. The Princess Anne-Feodore resided with her mother in England; and in 1822 was united to Ernest-Christian-Charles, Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg, a general in the Wurtemburg service.

The remains of the Duchess were deposited in the royal vault at Windsor, on the 25th of March, the funeral being attended by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family; but it is understood to be the intention to remove them eventually to a cemetery now in course of construction at Frogmore.

Sept. 16. At Spring-lodge, East Hoathly, Sussex, aged 81, General George Rees Kemp, of H.M.'s Indian Army, Colonel of the 22nd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Nov. 27. At Edinburgh, the Lady Robert Kerr.

Dec. 19. At Kingscote, Gloucestershire, aged 62, Thomas Henry Kingscote, esq., Col. of the Royal North Gloucestershire Militia, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for that county.

March 10. At Nice, aged 88, Lady Kinloch, widow of Sir Alexander Kinloch, bart., of Gilmerton.

Sept. 19. Very suddenly, of apoplexy, at his residence, Finnartmore, Argyleshire, aged 63, Alexander Mackenzie Kirkland, esq., of Glasgow, J.P. for Lanarkshire.

June 2. The Hon. Mrs. Kneller, wife of J. L. Kneller, esq.

March 8. At Raneegunge, near Calcutta, of cholera, aged 49, Lieut.-Col. Edward Knollys, of H.M.'s 75th Regt., second surviving son of the late General William Knollys, Earl of Banbury.

Dec. 26. At Nice, aged 70, Lady Frances Knox, only dau. of Thomas, first Earl of Ranfurly.

Nov. 22. At Loreze, in the department of the Larne, aged 58, Father Henry Dominic Lacordaire, a very eminent preacher. The deceased was the son of a physician in Burgundy, and was born at the village of Recey-sur-Ource, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and in his early career was destined to the profession of an advocate, for which he evinced the greatest talent, receiving much kindly encouragement from M. Berryer and others; but, unhappily, having imbibed free-thinking opinions, he felt discontented with everything. At this crisis of his future history it was his fortune to make the acquaintance of the Abbé Gerbel (now Bishop of Perpignan), under whose wise care his doubts and unhappiness disappeared, and such was the change in his feelings, that, renouncing his prospects of legal distinction, he entered the religious seminary of St. Sulpice, and henceforth devoted all his wonderful eloquence to the service of the Church. He was ordained priest in 1827, and when the Revolution of 1830 broke out he was Chaplain of the College of Henry IV., and soon after, in conjunction with M. Montalembert and the Abbé Lamennais, he founded a journal called *L'Avenir*, which in all matters of Church and State advocated "advanced Liberal opinions," which brought the conductors of the journal into collision as well with the Pope, as with the Government of July. Lacordaire made three journeys to Rome to defend his opinions, but ended by recanting them; he then took to preaching, when he treated political matters with great ability, but in such a tone as to expose himself to ecclesiastical censure. In 1840 he joined the Society of Dominicans, and to evince his zeal in freeing himself from episcopal control, he prefixed the name of their founder to his own. Having thus joined the Order for the purpose of preaching unrestrained, he fully availed himself of the opportunity, and made his first appearance in the pulpit of Nôtre Dame in 1841, in the white woollen habit of his Order, his shaven head, his large scapular, and austere figure, creating a great sensation among those long unaccustomed to such a sight. The auditory were equally astounded by the character of the discourse. Instead of the Law or the Gospel, he loved to dwell on the historical glories of France, failing not to mix with his discourse political utterances that could nowhere else be ventured.

His fame as an orator soon spread everywhere, and he was called upon to

preach at Bordeaux, Lyons, Nancy, Grenoble, and other principal towns of France, where his pulpit oratory continued to excite wonder and admiration. On the breaking out of the Revolution of 1848, he was elected Member of the Constituency Assembly for the department of the Bouches du Rhone, and habited in the robe of St. Dominic he entered and took his seat in that tumultuous assemblage, near the summit of the Mountain, near his old friend Lamennais, where his appearance excited the greatest curiosity. But he perceived his error, in finding that his speeches, from the first attempt, were a failure, and he resigned his seat after a few weeks' trial. His last great sermon in Paris was preached in 1853, in the Church of St. Roch, where his political allusions were of such a nature as could not be mistaken, nor could they pass unnoticed. Complaints were made to the ecclesiastical authorities; and before the year was out, Lacordaire was offered and accepted the directing of the College of Loreze, at which placê he ended his days. In 1860, he was elected by a large majority to the chair in the French Academy vacant by the death of M. de Tocqueville. He came up to Paris for the ceremony of installation, when it devolved on M. Guizot to introduce the new academician. The reception attracted great attention, and was regarded by every one as a political manifestation. Father Lacordaire, besides other works, published "Considerations on the System of M. de Lamennais," "Memoir on the Establishment in France of the Order of the Friars' Preachers," "Conferences at Nôtre Dame;" and a volume of sermons on special subjects, among which are the funeral orations on Bishop Ferbin-Janson, General Druot, and Daniel O'Connell—works which entitle him to the reputation of being the most eloquent orator of his time and country.

Jan. 27. Mr. Macgregor Laird, well-known in connection with African exploration. At an early age Mr. Laird was associated with Richard Lander in conducting the first steam expedition up the river Niger, with a view to open up the commerce of the interior. After undergoing great hardships he returned to England in 1832, with the few of his companions who had survived the effects of the climate. He next turned his attention to Transatlantic steam navigation, and by his abilities and enterprise materially contributed to the accomplishment of that object; subsequently he for a short time devoted his energies in furtherance of the great works in progress at Birkenhead. During the last 12 years of his life Mr. Laird devoted his attention exclusively to the development of the trade and civilization of Africa, having for many years advocated this as the only means of extinguishing the slave trade. With these views he obtained a contract from the Government, and established the African Steam-ship Company, which maintains a monthly communication with the coast, and in 1854 he fitted out a trading and exploring expedition at his own expense, but with Government support, the result of which was that the steamer *Pleiad* penetrated 150 miles beyond the furthest point that had previously been navigated; and so admirable were the arrangements, that this expedition was distinguished from all those which preceded it by the fact that not a single death occurred. Encouraged by this result, and with the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, as well as that of some gentlemen who sympathized in his philanthropic exertions, Mr. Laird fitted out another steam expedition on a still more extensive scale, opened up communications with the interior, and established trading depôts, which still exist. Unfortunately for the cause of African civilization, he has been cut off in the midst of these avocations, though it is to be hoped that others will profit by the experience afforded by his operations, and follow in the path opened up by his enterprise.

Sept. 30. At Hastings, Katherine, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir George Lambert, K.C.B.

June 12. During the passage from Calcutta to England, aged 45, Sir Albert John de Hochepied Larpent, bart.

Dec. 18. At Simla, Col. Laughton, of H.M.'s Bengal Engineers.

Dec. 3. In Park-square, Regent's-park, aged 83, Sir Peter Laurie, for many years connected with the magistracy of the City of London. The deceased Alderman was born of humble parentage at Stichill, Roxburghshire, and was originally destined for the ministry of the Established Church of Scotland; but on arriving at man's estate he set aside the views of his parents, and resolved to turn his steps southward, and to seek his fortune in London. Whilst filling a clerk's place in a saddler's counting-house, he had

the good fortune to engage the affections of his employer's daughter, whom having married, he set up on his own account as a merchant. Eventually he rose to become a large contractor for the Indian Army, and so thoroughly did he prosper in this business, that whilst still comparatively a young man, he was enabled to retire from active commercial engagements with something more than a competency. In 1823 he was elected to the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, Alderman of Aldersgate Ward in 1826, and Lord Mayor of London in 1832. For several years preceding his death also he lent the sanction of his respected name to the Union Bank of London as Governor, and by the influence of his character, and by his personal interests, contributed in no small degree to the firm establishment of that bank in the public confidence.

March 24. At Plymouth, Capt. F. D. Lauzun. The deceased was at the battle of Trafalgar, where he acted as Aide-de-Camp to the Earl of Northesk, and he was in the *Norge*, 74, Capt. Rainier, when she assisted at the embarkation of Sir John Moore's army at Corunna.

Jan. 8. At Winchester, aged 50, Augustus Lavie, R.N., third son of the late Capt. Sir Thos. Lavie, K.C.B., R.N.

Jan. 10. At Brough Hall, Yorkshire, aged 59, Clarinda Catherine, wife of Sir William Lawson, bart.

March 26. At Wembley, Middlesex, aged 82, the Rev. Brownlow Villiers Layard, Rector of Uffington and Vicar of Tallington, formerly Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.

Aug. 6. At his residence, Frederick Leary, esq., Chief Librarian to the House of Lords, which office he filled for many years with exemplary ability and urbanity.

Jan. 25. At Brighton, aged 81, the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln. He graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1800, when he was fourth wrangler and Craven scholar. He was for a long series of years Principal of Haileybury College, now abolished in consequence of the changed system of Indian Government; and was the author of several works, chiefly geographical.

May 18. In Eccleston-square, Augusta Sophia, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir H. Leeke, K.C.B., M.P.

April 16. At Ewspott House, Hants, aged 51, Charles Edward Lefroy, esq. He was the second son of the late Rev. John Henry George Lefroy, and was born in 1810. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and in 1836 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1841 he was nominated Secretary to the late Speaker of the House of Commons (the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, now Vicount Eversley); and in 1856 was appointed Taxing-Master to that House.

Sept. 23. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 84, Admiral George Le Geyt.

Jan. 24. At Leicester, aged 58, the Rev. George Legge, LL.D., a dissenting preacher of much eminence.

June 8. At Brighton, aged 26, the Hon. Arthur Kaye Howard Legge, Lieut. R.N., third son of the fourth Earl of Dartmouth. He received a medal for his services in the Russian war.

Sept. 28. At Penarth, near Cardiff, aged 84, Capel Hanbury Leigh, esq., of Pontypool Park, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Monmouth. His death resulted through his butler giving him an embrocation (which was to be applied to his back for an accident he had met with) instead of his medicine.

Sept. 23. At Pau, Basses-Pyrénées, Capt. W. Forbes Leith, R.N.

Feb. 12. At Brighton, aged 70, Lieut.-General John Leslie, K.C.H., Colonel of the 35th Foot. The deceased general, who entered the army in 1806, was at the taking of Travancore in 1808, and at the capture of Bourbon and the Isle of France in 1810; after which he served in Java, and was present at the engagements on the 10th, 22nd, and 26th of August, 1811. He served also in the Pindarree war in 1817, and afterwards with the army of occupation in France. For his services he was made K.C.H., and received the silver war medal and one clasp for Java.

May 19. In South Audley-street, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-General George Guy Carlton L'Estrange.

May 28. Very suddenly, at Weston-super-Mare, John King Lethbridge, esq., of Tregeare House, Launceston, for 21 years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county of Cornwall.

Jan. 24. At Kensington, from disease of the heart, aged 37, William David Lewis, esq., Q.C.

March 15. At Lilford Hall, near Oundle, aged 59, Thomas Atherton Powys, Baron Lilford, of Lilford, co. Northampton. The deceased peer was born the 2nd of December, 1801, and succeeded

to the title and estates on the death of his father in July, 1825. He married, the 24th of May, 1830, the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Fox, daughter of Henry Richard, third Lord Holland, and sister and sole heiress of the last Lord. Lord Lilford was for several years one of the Lords in Waiting. Lord Lilford has left issue four sons and six daughters.

Oct. 20. Aged 74, the Rev. William Lloyd, Rector of Drayton, near Banbury, and a magistrate for the county of Oxford.

Sept. 16. At Radnor-terrace, Stoke-Newington, aged 67, John Bernard Locke, eldest brother of the late Joseph Locke, esq., M.P.

Oct. 27. After a few days' illness, aged 55 (while on a visit to John Young, esq., Galgorum Castle, co. Antrim), Alexander Macdonald, youngest and last surviving son of the late Sir Alexander Macdonald Lockhart, bart., of Largie, Lee, and Carnwath. The deceased formerly represented the county of Lanark in Parliament.

June 30. At the residence of her brother-in-law, Caversham hill, Reading, aged 63, Ellen Anne Elizabeth, relict of Major General Lockyer.

Dec. 5. In Wimpole-street, aged 71, Lieut.-Colonel George C. Loftus, Dorset Militia, and formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, in which regiment he served under the late Duke of Wellington in Spain and Portugal, and received a Peninsula medal.

Sept. 25. At the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, aged 65, Charles Edward Long, esq., M.A.

Mr. Long was a grandson of Edward Long, esq., Judge of the Admiralty Court in Jamaica, and the historian of that island; being the elder and only surviving son of Charles Beckford Long, esq., of Langley-hall, Berks., who died in 1836. He was educated at Harrow School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained a Declamation prize, and in 1818 won the Chancellor's gold medal for English verse — subject, "Rome." With Harrow and its concerns he always maintained a friendly relationship. He materially assisted the late Dr. Butler in his biographical notes to the Lists of Harrow Scholars, and prosecuted some curious inquiries into the history of John Lyon, the founder of that school.

Mr. Long was much attached to the study of heraldry and genealogy, and was the author of many essays on those subjects. The most important of these was a volume entitled "Royal Descents; a Genealogy of the Families entitled to quarter the Royal Arms of England." He was a constant correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, and *Notes and Queries*. Some of his papers in the former work are of singular interest, among them may be specified a Memoir of Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.-Governor of Jamaica, commonly called "The Buccaneer," in February and March, 1832; monuments of the Long family at Wraxall and Draycot Cerne, Wilts., with a plate, in June, 1835; an investigation of the manner in which the various branches of the Howard family have borne their crest, in February, 1849 (under the signature of Blanche Croix); and a series of the *Seize Quartiers* of Queen Elizabeth, James the First, Edward the Sixth, and Queen Anne. He also communicated five letters of Alexander Pope to that *Magazine* for August, 1849.

In 1859 he edited for the Camden Society a very curious work, "A Diary of the Marches of the Royal Army during the Great Civil Wars: kept by Richard Symons."

Mr. Long died unmarried, leaving two sisters his co-heiresses.

July 10. At Cambridge, United States, —the result of an accident from her dress catching fire—Fanny, wife of Professor Henry W. Longfellow. While seated at her library-table, making seals for the entertainment of her two children, a match or piece of lighted paper caught her dress, and in a moment she was enveloped in flames. Her husband, running to her assistance, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but too late for the rescue of her life. The sufferer lingered until the following day, when death came to release her from further suffering.

March 11. At Brighton, aged 73, Lieut.-General Sir Lovel Benjamin Lovel, K.C.B., K.H., Colonel of the 12th Dragoons.

The deceased General, who for many years was Lieut.-Colonel of the 15th Hussars, entered the army in 1805. After serving with his regiment, under the command of Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at the taking of Monte Video, in 1807, he proceeded to the Peninsula, and was present in the following battles, viz. the battles of Talavera, the Coa, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor (wounded), Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse;

and in the following actions and skirmishes: near Talavera, Sexmiro, Val de la Mula, La Meares, Freixeda, Guarda, Coimbra, Valle, Venda de Sierra, Coa, Pombal, Redinha, Miranda de Corvo, Galligos, Nave d'Aver, Espiga, near Fuentes d'Onor, Llerena, near Salamanca, St. Christoval, Rueda, Castrillos, Osma, Foncastin, Matylla, at Burgos, Huarte, Pampeluna, Vale de Bastan, Pass of Maya, Lines of Ainho, Cambo, Hasparren, Helite, Garris, Sauveterre, St. Gladie, Buelho, Garlin, and San Roman—making in all 10 general actions, 40 minor actions or skirmishes, besides being present at seven sieges; and was at the siege of Oporto, being one of the military reporters under Lord William Russell. He had received the war medal, with 11 clasps, for Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. The venerable general was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1856, and a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1835. He was for many years lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Hussars, and was appointed colonel of the 12th Dragoons in 1856.

Dec. 7. In Eaton-place, Clementina, wife of Admiral Sir John Louis, bart., of Cadwell, Devon.

Jan. 17. At the Deanery, aged 79, the Very Rev. Thomas Hill Peregrine Furye Lowe, Dean of Exeter.

Dr. Lowe was the eldest son of Thomas Humphrey Lowe, esq., of Bromsgrove. He was educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Oxford. After 12 years faithful service as curate he was appointed to the vicarage of Grimley. In 1832 he was nominated Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, and immediately afterwards elected Canon Residentiary by the Chapter; thereupon he relinquished his preferment in the diocese of Worcester. In the year 1837 he became Rector of the parish of the Holy Trinity in Exeter. When the Deanery became vacant in 1839, on the death of Dr. Landon, Precentor Lowe was elected to that dignity; the occasion having become memorable as that of the last free election of a Dean by the Chapter of an English Cathedral. The Court of Queen's Bench confirmed the right of election in the Chapter; but by a recent Act of Parliament the patronage of the Deanery is vested in the Crown. In the year 1840 the Dean resigned the living of Trinity, and became Vicar of Littleham, a living of small value, which he held for a short time only with his Deanery. Mr. Lowe was a thorough gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and a well-read and thoughtful theologian. His principal literary works are a volume of sermons published in 1840, another work on the Absolving Power of the Church, and several tracts and essays in literary and theological reviews. No one could be personally acquainted with him without esteeming and loving him. His unvarying cheerfulness, his great fund of information, his retentive memory and aptness at quotation, above all, his large-heartedness and genial temperament, made him a delightful companion at all times. As a preacher, he dwelt chiefly on the Divine love as manifested in the Incarnation and Atonement; and, in some of his later discourses, he was very happy in replying to the infidel and pantheistic sophistries of the day.

Dr. Lowe married, February 25, 1808, Ellen Lucy, eldest daughter of George Pardoe, esq., of Nash Court, Shropshire, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters.

Feb. 25. At Sutton, Surrey, aged 72, Mr. John Greenwood Lund, Gentleman Gaoler of Her Majesty's Tower of London. He was formerly in the Grenadier Guards. "He held the appointment of headsman at the Tower of London, whose duty it was to decapitate all State criminals This sinecure is in the gift of the Constable, but most likely the situation wi be abolished, as in the case of the gentleman yeoman porter on the death of Mr. Murray. The last State execution took place in 1746, at the time of the Scotch rebellion. The salary is £80 per annum, with an excellent house. Mr. Lund was only seen at the Tower when the half-yearly muster took place, and had his position on the right of the Warden, with a large bright hatchet on his shoulder."

Mar. 5. At his Château of Châtillon-sur-Loing (Loiret), the Duke de Luxembourg (a Montmorenci), formerly a peer of France, a lieutenant-general, and a captain of the body-guard of Louis XVIII. and of Charles X. The deceased was the last surviving captain of the old Garde du Corps.

July 17. At Appleton Hall, Cheshire, Vanda, wife of Thomas Henry Lyon, esq., and dau. of Col. Wilson Patten, M.P.

June 1. At Belfast, James MacAdam, esq., F.G.S., President of the Natural History and Philosophical Society of Belfast.

DEATHS.

Aug. 28. At the Park, Bath, aged 58, William McAdam, esq., of Ballockmorrie House, Ayrshire, Surveyor-General of Roads. He was the grandson of the inventor of the system of road-making which goes by his name, and was himself a man of great talent as an engineer.

Feb. 5. At Brighton, aged 83, the Hon. Archibald Macdonald, son of the first Baron Macdonald, and uncle of the present lord.

April 23. At Loirston House, Nigg, Kincardineshire, Captain John Macdonell. This officer was the son of the late Capt. John Macdonell, Killichonate, Lochaber, who had been actively employed against the enemy, and at his decease he was in the receipt of a small pension for wounds and the Greenwich out-pension. In 1812, when serving with the boats of the *Unité* at the capture of two vessels in the Adriatic, he was severely wounded. He was also present in an action with the French fleet off Toulon in 1814. When midshipman of the *Phœnix*, he served in the boats at the capture of two piratical vessels off Paros in 1815, but did not obtain his lieutenant's commission until September, 1823. He was lieutenant of the *Pandora* during an attack upon a piratical settlement at Barbora, in the East Indies, and was one of the officers on board the royal yacht which conveyed His Majesty George IV. to Leith when that monarch visited Scotland in 1822.

Aug. 28. At Toronto, aged 66, William Lyon Mackenzie, a gentleman who had played a very conspicuous part in the history of the great colony of Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie was born at Dundee, of parents who had trained him in the most rigid tenets of Calvinism, to which he added democratic doctrines of the wildest description. His original occupation was that of a weaver; but he emigrated about 1825 to Canada, became connected with the press, and as he possessed considerable natural talent, and a fierce and vehement style in denouncing abuses, or what he considered such, he became popular with a certain party in the colony, and was chosen a member of the Legislature. The system of government pursued towards the great and rising colony by the mother country was such as to produce great discontent. The colonists were refused the control of their own affairs, many measures which the people desired were refused, and many obnoxious measures were forced upon them. Mr. Mackenzie was vehement in denouncing these proceedings in his place in the Legislature, and indeed talked a great deal of unquestionable treason, and did his best to provoke the Government into repressive measures. The administration of Sir John Colborne was so unpopular that he was recalled, and Sir Francis Head was appointed Governor in his stead. He steadily persevered in a policy of non-interference, and permitted affairs to draw to a crisis. In 1836 was a general election, in which it was alleged that the Government had most unjustifiably influenced the elections. Among others Mr. Mackenzie lost his seat. This filled up the measure of offence. Mr. Mackenzie dropped his pen and took up the sword. In December, 1837, with a few other malecontents, he appeared in arms in a village a few miles from Toronto. The Government were taken by surprise, the capital was unguarded, and might have been readily entered, when, perhaps, with the assistance of the discontented colonists, the American settlers, and the French *habitans*, a formidable revolutionary Government might have been organized. But the insurgents lacked the necessary enterprise; while they lingered and talked at a distance, the Governor acted with vigour, the loyalists assembled, and Sir Francis was soon at the head of a force, with which he marched promptly against the insurgents. These fled ignominiously, and Mr. Mackenzie, with the remnant of his followers, crossed into the United States, after suffering great hardships from the severity of the climate. In the United States he associated with a number of American citizens, who called themselves "sympathizers," and by dint of loud talking and some hostile acts, well-nigh succeeded in producing a war between the States and Great Britain. The seizure and destruction of the *Caroline* by Sir Allan McNab and the Canadians seemed to render such a result certain: but the absurd insurrection had roused the spirit of the Canadians, the home-country had largely reinforced their troops, and the American Government was so clearly in the wrong, that they could not command the support even of their own citizens. General Scott was sent from Washington with a body of regular troops, and the "sympathizers" were suppressed. Mr. Mackenzie was, moreover, tried for a breach of the neutrality laws (and, indeed, he had *borrowed* a battery of cannon from an American depôt, unad-

visedly left unguarded), was convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. After his release, Mr. Mackenzie lived for some years in the United States. In the meanwhile the English Government had changed its policy towards its colonies, and in especial towards the Canadian colonies. The right of self-government was largely conceded, and the colonists, having now the responsibility of managing their own affairs, and feeling how much they were dependent on a strict union with the parent state for safety against annexation, had become universally contented and loyal. As nothing was now to be feared from Mr. Mackenzie, the Government wisely permitted his return to Canada. He resumed his seat in the Legislative Assembly, and though he is stated in the local papers to have taken an active part in colonial government, his name has been almost unheard in England.

May 26. At Dunachton, Inverness-shire, after a brief illness, The Mackintosh.

June 26. At Debdale, Finedon, Northamptonshire, aged 71, Miss Frances Juliana Mackworth, eldest dau. of the late Sir Digby Mackworth, bart., of Cavendish Hall, Suffolk.

March 9. In Cumberland-street, London, aged 77, General Sir Archibald Maclaine, K.C.B., Colonel of the 52nd Regt.

The deceased was the second son of Gillian Maclaine, esq., of Scullasdale, in the Isle of Mull. He entered the old 94th Regt., in his 13th year, and served in the Mysore campaign of 1797 against Tippoo Sultan, including the battle of Malavelly, and in the siege and storming of Seringapatam, where he received three wounds, from the effects of which he was confined in hospital for upwards of a year. From the time of his recovery he was actively employed until the year 1804, when his broken health from repeated wounds compelled him to return to Europe; he had been engaged in the capture of the Danish settlement of Tranquebar, and in the Polygar war in 1801, including the battle of Ardringry and affair of Serimgapore; in the Mahratta war of 1802, '3, '4 against Scindia, Holkar, and the Berar Rajah, including the storm of Julnaghur, siege and storming of Gawilghur, the siege of Asseghur, and the battle of Argaum. After some home service he was sent to the Peninsula, where he served the campaigns of 1810, '11, '12, and was dangerously wounded at the battle of Barossa. But his most remarkable exploit was his noble defence of Matagorda. This was an outwork of Cadiz, and was held by him with only 155 men, from the 22nd of February to the 22nd of April, 1810, against a force of 8000 French under the personal command of Marshal Soult. The redoubt was at last utterly ruined by the enemy's artillery, and he was obliged to surrender, but so highly was his stubborn defence esteemed, that he received the Order of Charles III. of Spain, and many years after he was honoured with knighthood by William IV.

May 29. At Southampton, aged 66, Commissary-General Sir George Maclean, K.C.B.

Jan. 9. In Park-street, Grosvenor-sq., Anne, widow of MacLeod, of MacLeod, of Great Cumberland-street, and Dunvegan Castle, Isle of Skye.

July 27. At the Royal Observatory, near Cape Town, Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Maclear, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, Cape of Good Hope.

Oct. 26. At Northampton, aged 50, William John, second son of the late Sir William McMahon, bart., formerly Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Dec. 13. At his chambers in the Temple, aged 79, James McMahon, esq., barrister-at-law, late of the Oxford Circuit.

March 17. At Waitara, New Zealand, in an engagement with the enemy, aged 22, Edmund Charles Macnaghten, R.A., youngest son of Sir Edmund Macnaghten, bart., co. Antrim.

March 4. At Madras, aged 65, the Right Rev. Thomas Dealtry, D.D., Bishop of Madras. The deceased Bishop entered St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, somewhat later in life than is usual, and in the year 1828 obtained a first-class in the Civil Law Tripos, there being but three members of the first class, and Mr. Dealtry being bracketed second, the late Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, son of William IV., taking a third class in the same year. Mr. Dealtry, then an LL.B., was ordained, and, after serving in subordinate clerical appointments at home, was appointed in 1835 Archdeacon of Calcutta. This office he held for 14 years, until in 1849 he was nominated by Lord John Russell's Government to the bishopric of Madras, which he held till his death.

Nov. 30. At Meadowbank House, aged

84, Alexander Maconochie Welwood, esq., of Garvock and Meadowbank, a "lord of seat," by the title of Lord Meadowbank, late one of the Senators of the College of Justice. This distinguished lawyer occupied a prominent space in Scottish society for three-quarters of a century. He was born in 1777, being the eldest son of Mr. Maconochie, the first Lord Meadowbank, a very learned and accomplished judge and an acute philosopher—a sketch of whose life has been written by Lord Brougham. He passed at the Scottish bar in 1799; was appointed Solicitor-General in 1813; Lord Advocate in 1816 (under the Liverpool Administration); and a Judge of the Court of Session and Court of Justiciary in 1819, from which he retired in 1843. In the year 1817 he was returned to Parliament as M.P. for the since disfranchised borough of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight; and he subsequently held a seat, in the Conservative interest, for the Fifeshire boroughs.

Although not possessing the high philosophical acumen of his father, Lord Meadowbank was a man of excellent parts, extremely quick and ready, of indomitable courage and decision, and great energy; and he filled his various important offices with much credit.

His activity of mind, even after his retirement, led him to take an active interest in all county matters, and in everything that took place in Edinburgh connected with the improvement of manufactures and the fine arts, of which last he was a munificent patron. Till within a few years of his death he was one of the most active members of the Board of Manufactures, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Institution.

After his retirement from the Bench, Lord Meadowbank resided constantly at his paternal estate of Meadowbank, which he greatly improved and beautified; and among other things, he carried out with extraordinary success the system of transplanting trees of large size, very few of which ever failed under his treatment. His hospitality was unbounded, and there are many who still remember the magnificent entertainments which, as Lord Advocate, he gave to the Archduke Nicholas, afterwards Emperor of Russia, and subsequently to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. One of the most remarkable passages of his life was his being the instrument of removing the mask from the countenance of "The Great Unknown," and of proclaiming to the world, in his presence, that the author of "Waverley" was Sir Walter Scott, which he did in a graceful speech at the Theatrical Fund Dinner, in 1827.

March 5. In Pelham-crescent, Brompton, aged 71, J. M. Maddox, esq., many years lessee of the Princess's Theatre.

Nov. 5. Aged 74, Miss Diana Mainwaring, of Nantwich, Cheshire, sister of the late Sir H. M. Mainwaring, bart.

Dec. 4. At Dresden, aged 45, Stuart C. Maitland, esq., of Compstone and Dundrinnan, N.B., eldest son of the late Lord Dundrinnan.

May 8. Aged 58, James Malcolmson, esq., of Moray Lodge, Kensington, one of the senior directors of the Bank of England, and head of the great Bombay firm of Forbes, Forbes, & Co.

March 16. At his residence in London, aged 87, John Henry Mandeville, esq., late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic. He was born in Suffolk in 1773, and was the oldest member of the diplomatic service. His long career embraced an extraordinary variety of incidents and events. As a boy he entered the navy; he subsequently held a commission in a dragoon regiment; he was selected to be the British agent in France for the exchange of prisoners, before the peace of Amiens; he was attached to Lord Whitworth's Embassy, he was secretary to Sir Arthur Paget at Vienna in 1805, and he afterwards served in the missions of Frankfort, Constantinople, Lisbon, Paris, &c. In 1835 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, where he remained for eleven years. Mr. Mandeville's great experience of public affairs, and his memory, which extended over the greater part of a century, rendered him a most agreeable companion, and he continued to fill a distinguished place in society to the last day of his protracted life.

Aug. 22. At Bath, aged 93, General Francis Moore, the Senior General in Her Majesty's service. The deceased general had served 74 years, having entered the army in 1787.

Nov. 1. At Clogher, county Tyrone, aged 77, the Hon. and Very Rev. Robert William Henry Maude, Dean of Clogher, third son of the first Viscount Hawarden.

Sept. 25. At his residence, Hyde-park-square, aged 60, Joseph Maudslay, esq., the eminent engineer of Lambeth.

Sept. 12. At Poona, Bombay, aged 24, Capt. Robert Maurice Bonnor Maurice,

DEATHS.

H.M.'s 95th Regt., eldest son of R. M. Bonnor Maurice, esq., of Bodynfoel, Montgomeryshire. He served at the siege and fall of Sebastopol from the 16th of August, 1855; and also in 1858 at the siege and capture of Kotah, the battle of Kotah-ke-Serai, and general action resulting in the capture of Gwalior, for which he was mentioned in despatches, and received the medal and clasp.

Dec. 21. At Hayle Cottage, near Maidstone, aged 55, Maria Sophia, wife of Rear-Admiral Jones Marsham.

March 31. At Elsfield House, near Maidstone, aged 58, Richard Fiennes, second son of the late Fiennes Wykeham Martin, esq., of Leeds Castle.

July 3. After a few days' illness, at Crellow House, Stithians, Cornwall, aged 72, Capt. William Martin. During nearly 50 years of his life he successfully filled the situation of mine-agent and manager of extensive mines. To his acute observation was due the discovery of the rich mine of Tresavaen, which has yielded a sum exceeding 500,000*l.* to the adventurers, and more than 100,000*l.* to the lord, besides great remuneration to other parties concerned.

Dec. 9. At Bath, aged 89, Mrs. Mary Massie, relict of Watkin Williams Massie, esq.

Oct. 19. In Switzerland, Arthur Grey Maude, esq., Deputy Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Mr. Maude had held his responsible office nearly 16 years, during which time the whole of the business appertaining thereto was conducted with regularity, accuracy, and constant attention. Strictly methodical in his way, the arrangements of his office proved the aptitude with which those engaged under him carried into effect his plans for the transaction of the accumulated business of the county. Than he no one could be more courteous, kind, considerate, and benevolent, and the poor of the parish (Clerkenwell) had often partaken of his bounty; he was amiable in temper, forbearing in disposition, an excellent scholar and lawyer, and the Court lost in him a most valuable servant.

July 23. At Tandridge Court, Godstone, aged 69, Sir James Cosmo Melvill, K.C.B., whose name has been familiar to all connected with Indian affairs during the last thirty years. Sir James, who was born in the island of Guernsey in 1792, was the eldest of four sons of Capt. Melvill, Governor of Pendennis Castle, in Cornwall. This officer, who was in the Royal army, commenced his career in India, and was among those who were taken prisoners upon the defeat of Col. Baillie's force in 1780 by Hyder Ali, the grandfather of the present Gholam Mahomed. The wounds which he received on that occasion, and his ill-usage during his imprisonment, it is supposed shortened his life, and he left a large and young family. Sir James Melvill entered the home service of the East India Company in 1808. He soon displayed those qualities which distinguished his future career, and rose by rapid steps to the highest permanent position at the East India House. In 1824 he was appointed Auditor of India Accounts, in 1834 Financial Secretary, and in 1836 Chief Secretary, which office he held till his retirement in 1858; having served the Company for a half-century, and seen the end of its existence as a governing body. In 1858 he resigned the Secretaryship of the Company, by whom his eminent qualities were no longer required, and on this occasion received the deserved thanks of the Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors. In his retirement his services were made use of by the Imperial Government, by his appointment as Government Director of Indian railways. It is indeed understood that the Government had offered him appointments of the highest rank in the Indian Government, but these he declined. He was however always, while Secretary and after his retirement into private life, regarded as a great authority on Indian affairs, and was invariably one of the first persons consulted in any Parliamentary inquiries. He was made a Knight Companion of the Bath in 1853.

Sept. 17. At his residence, Cassillis House, Southsea, Major-Gen. Mercer, late Col.-Commandant of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines. The deceased entered H.M.'s service in 1803, and assisted at the destruction of the French squadron in the Basque Roads. In 1810 he repeatedly landed on the north coast of Spain, co-operating with the patriots. In 1812, while on board H.M.S. *Java*, he was engaged with and captured by the United States' frigate *Constitution*. In recognition of his services he had received the war medal with one clasp.

Dec. 27. At Bournemouth, aged 79,

Myra, widow of the Reverend Edward Graves Meyrick, D.D., Vicar of Ramsbury, Wilts.

Nov. 27. At Myddleton-lodge, the Hon. Mrs. Middleton, youngest daughter of Charles Philip, 16th Lord Stourton.

Oct. 30. At Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 46, Sir William Miller, bart., of Glenlee. A magistrate and deputy-lieut. for Ayrshire and New Galloway.

Oct. 31. On board H.M.S. *Naiad*, Callao Bay, where he had gone, from Lima, for the benefit of his health, aged 65, Wm. Miller, esq., H.M.'s Commissioner and Consul-general for the islands of the Pacific since 1843. The distinguished part which the deceased gentleman took in the war of South American Independence is well known to history. Entering the Peruvian service as a volunteer, under General San Martin, then (1818) operating in Chili, after serving in the English army under Wellington in the Peninsula, he rose by his eminent military and administrative talents to the rank of General. General Miller shared in many of the most glorious exploits of the late Earl of Dundonald, when that great captain (then Lord Cochrane) was astonishing the world by his daring and success. Like his more celebrated commander, General Miller experienced the full measure of ingratitude of the South American Republics.

April 3. In St. James's-place, aged 80, Alexander Milne, esq., C.B.

June 8. Aged 52, William Vernon Mitford, late lieut.-colonel 9th Bengal Cavalry.

Feb. 27. At Belsay Castle, Lady Mary, wife of Sir Charles Monck, bart.

May 31. At Bath, aged 50, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Smyth Monckton.

June 16. At his residence, Castle Hill, Walmer, aged 66, Major-General Eaton Monins, Colonel of the 8th Foot. The deceased entered the army in 1814, and served with the 52nd Light Infantry during the campaign of 1815, being present at the battle of Waterloo. He afterwards served with the Army of Occupation in France.

July 31. At the Hall, Bedale, aged 70, the Rev. John Thomas Monson, Rector of Bedale, and one of the chaplains to Her Majesty the Queen. Grandson of the second Lord Monson.

Jan. 12. At Inverleith House, Edinburgh, aged 67, Alex. Earle Monteith, esq., Sheriff of Fife.

Jan. 12, 13. At Trieste, within a few hours of each other, the Count and Countess Montemolin. Count Montemolin was son of the Infant Don Carlos, who for many years asserted, arms in hand, his claims to the throne of Spain. He was born on January 31, 1818. The Countess was a Princess of Naples, sister of the late King Ferdinand II., and born on February 29, 1820.

Jan. In the United States, aged 37, Lola Montes, a personage who, notwithstanding her evil ways, had a share in some public transactions too remarkable to allow her name to be omitted from a record of celebrated persons deceased in the year 1861.

Lola Montes was the public name of a woman, who was born of an English or Irish family of respectable rank; her real name is believed to have been Eliza Rosanna Gilbert, or Marie Dolores Eliza Rosanna Gilbert. At a very early age the unhappy girl was found to be possessed of the fatal gift of beauty. Her mother, to whose influence the daughter attributed the misfortunes of her after-life, was ambitious and unscrupulous. A residence at Bath, and the society of Bath as it then was, gave the opportunity of a ruinous success; and the poor girl ran the short course to destruction with headlong speed. She was married to an old man, ran away with a captain, and was deserted, while yet little more than a child. What course she took is too notorious. She appeared for a short time on the stage as a dancer (for which degradation her family put on mourning, and issued undertakers' cards to signify that she was dead to them), and then blazed forth the most notorious Paphian in Europe. Were this all, these pages would not have borne her name; but Lola Montes, as she now called herself, exhibited some very remarkable qualities. The natural powers of her mind were very considerable: she had a strong will, and a certain grasp of circumstances: her disposition was generous, and her sympathies large. These qualities raised the courtezan to a singular position. She became a political power. She exercised a fascination over sovereigns and ministers more widely extended than perhaps has before been possessed by any woman of the *demi monde*. She was invited

from the stage to the palace at Dresden: she was flattered by royalty at Berlin; the good King of Prussia himself offered her refreshments. She was for a short time affianced to a Prince. Paskewitch, the Viceroy of Poland, offered her a dowry of diamonds which duchesses might envy. Her expulsion from Warsaw made her a heroine at St. Petersburg. She was betrothed to an amateur statesman at Paris: she became a politician, and after his death an active political intriguer. After a period of public notoriety, she became the mistress of the old King of Bavaria. Over this weak but amiable monarch she exercised an unbounded influence. He created her Countess of Lansfeldt; endowed her with an estate of £5000 a-year, with feudal rights over a population of two thousand persons. She ruled the kingdom, and, singular to say, ruled it with wisdom and ability: had not the revolution driven her from power, she would probably have established a free Parliament and liberal institutions at Munich. Her audacity confounded the policy alike of the Jesuits and of Metternich. The political Hypatia was however sacrificed to the rabble. She fled from Munich in disguise, and took refuge in Switzerland. As her reign of power at Munich had been the highest point in her singular history, so her fall was complete. Her extravagance had dissipated the treasures lavished on her by the infatuated King; her estates were confiscated—worse than all, her power was gone, and she could hope no more from the flattery of statesmen. She became an adventuress of an inferior class. Her intrigues, her marriages, her duels, and horsewhippings, made her for a time a notoriety in London, Paris, and America. Then she sank into deeper and deeper degradation; and lived out the remainder of her ill-spent life in the depths of poverty in New York, a prey to frightful maladies, forlorn, and dependent in her last hours on the consolations of a Christian Minister, who endeavoured to abate the anguish of her remorse. For, like other celebrated favourites, who, with all her personal charms, but without her glimpses of a better human nature, have sacrificed the dignity of womanhood to a profligate ambition, she upbraided herself in her last moments with her wasted life; and then, when all her ambition and vanity had turned to ashes, she understood what it was to have been the toy of men and the scorn of women.

Aug. 7. At Paris, Louisa Catherine, Princess de Montléart, dau. of the late Gen. Sir Wm. Keir Grant.

Aug. 4. At Ospringe House, Faversham, aged 80, Mary, relict of Gen. Sir Thos. Gage Montresor, K.C.H.

July 12. At Edinburgh, John Schank More, esq., Advocate, LL.D., Professor of the Law of Scotland in the University of Edinburgh. His edition of "Lord Stair's Institutes," and the elaborate and very valuable notes with which he enriched it, will secure him a permanent place in the history of the law of Scotland.

Nov. 26. At Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, aged 71, James Adolphus Moore, esq., R.M.A., grandson of Sir Emanuel Moore, bart., county Cork.

May 11. Aged 68, Edward Morgan, esq., of Golden Grove, Flintshire, Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Merioneth Militia.

June 30. At his residence in the Cathedral-close, Hereford, aged 78, the Rev. Hugh Hanmer Morgan, B.D., Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

Sept. 30. At Flamstead, Jamaica, aged 49, Capt. Samuel Morrish, R.N., of H.M.S. *Imaum.*

May 26. In Montagu-place, Russell-square, aged 68, Vice-Admiral Constantine Richard Moorsom.

The deceased was the eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, K.C.B., formerly Commander-in-Chief at Chatham. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, where he distinguished himself by gaining the first medal, three mathematical, and two French prizes. He served at the siege of Cadiz as signal mate; in the *Revenge*, 74, as lieutenant, on the North-American station during the war with the United States. He commanded the *Fury* in the attack on Algiers in 1816, in which that vessel threw more shells than any other of the vessels engaged. This result was attained by arrangements which were afterwards adopted in bomb-ships, by order of the Admiralty. In the *Prometheus* he was in the exercising squadron, under the late Sir B. Hallowell, and in the *Ariadne* he had the *Racehorse* and the *Helicon* frigates under his orders for experiments in the Channel for some months. After having been senior officer at the Mauritius and dependencies, he succeeded to the command of the *Andromache*, 42, and of the Cape of Good Hope squadron on the death of Commodore Nourse. He afterwards commanded the *Prince Regent*,

120, as Flag-Captain to his father when Commander-in-Chief in the Medway. He had not been afloat for many years, but he became Rear-Admiral in 1851, and Vice-Admiral in 1857. He had devoted his compulsory leisure to the science of railways, and was one of the first promoters of the London and Birmingham line, and at the time of his death was chairman of the London and North-Western line. He presided at a Wharncliffe meeting on the 18th of May, and then appeared in excellent health. The cause of his death, it is said, was an operation rendered necessary in consequence of a wound he received in the arm many years before. As resident director of the Chester and Holyhead Railway he had four steam-packets under his direction at a time when the attention of the Government and the public generally was closely directed to the improvement of steam navigation and the substitution of steam for sailing ships. His duties in this office led him particularly to consider this question, and to address to the British Association two papers, the effect of which was that the Steam-ship Performance Committee, of which he was the chairman, was appointed. Much of Admiral Moorsom's leisure was given to the study and exposition of practical naval science, and he was the author of several treatises on naval tactics. He married, in 1822, Mary, dau. of Jacob Made, esq., of Silaby Hall, Durham, and has left a numerous family.

May 8. At Birling Manor, Kent, (the seat of his father-in-law, the Earl of Abergavenny,) aged 31, the Hon. Thomas Edward Mostyn Lloyd-Mostyn, the eldest son of the second Lord Mostyn, and M.P. for Flintshire.

Feb. 5. In Craven Hill Gardens, aged 79, General Peter de la Motte, C.B., of the 3rd Regt. Bombay Light Cavalry.

Oct. 21. At Brighton, aged 40, Major Thomas Moubray, late of H.M.'s 53rd Regt., son of the late Captain George Moubray, R.N., of Greenwich Hospital.

Sept. 3. On board his yacht, off Erith, aged 64, Ernest Augustus, Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

The late nobleman was the eldest son of the second Earl, by the third danghter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was born at Richmond, March 23, 1797. In 1831 he married the eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Fielding, and succeeded to the title in 1839; was an Aide-de-camp to the Queen; Colonel of the Cornwall Militia; Viscount Mount Edgcumbe and Valletort, and Baron Edgcumbe, in the Peerage of England. A man of decided political views, he advocated them through the only medium that the state of his health permitted, his pamphlets, written in the interests of Toryism, gaining in their day a certain degree of general notice. He likewise published a diary of his experiences of the Italian Revolution while at Palermo and Rome in 1849. In 1852 he was appointed Special Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. In the early part of his career, when Viscount Valletort, he showed a disposition for the political arena, but, owing to the then unpopular character of his politics, could not procure a seat in Parliament.

"This," says the *Plymouth Journal*, "was in 1831, when the old Parliamentary system was at its last gasp. The Lord Valletort of that day and Sir R. R. Vyvyan were the embodiment of Toryism, and the whole county (Cornwall) was roused from one end to the other. The election, we believe, lasted a fortnight. Oxen were roasted in the streets, and there was no lack of that peculiar hospitality which prevailed so much then at general elections. There was scarcely a man in the county who did not then take sides, and men were marshalled under the great landholders, who marched to the hustings at the head of their friends and dependents. The late Sir William Molesworth had only just come of age, and he hastened home from the Continent to do battle for the Reform Bill, which was the great question of that exciting period. The hon. baronet was not able to vote, for he had only just escaped from his minority; but he took his place amongst the foremost men of the county, and came into Lostwithiel at the head of some eighteen hundred voters, who assembled at Pencarrow. The present Lord St. Germans marshalled his hosts on the other side; and from our own neighbourhood (Plymouth) there went down a band of sturdy men, to vote for the Reformers, and against the heir of the house of Mount Edgcumbe. It was a splendid fight, for the Tories a tremendous defeat. It emptied the purses of the Tories, and they have never since succeeded in making the county their own." It was not until 1859 that the Mount Edgcumbe interest again obtained its local predominance. In that year the Earl's eldest son, Viscount Val-

letort, was returned for Plymouth, on the point of which harbour the ancestral seat of Mount Edgcumbe is placed.

Oct. 25. At Surbiton House, Kingston-on-Thames, Caroline Elizabeth, wife of B. H. Mowbray, esq., and second and last surviving daughter of the late Hon. Archibald Cochrane, Capt. R.N.

Feb. 9. In Eaton-square, aged 83, Sir George Mundy, Admiral of the Red, K.C.B. This gallant and distinguished officer was third son of the late Edward Miller Mundy, esq., of Shipley, Derbyshire, many years M.P. for that county. The deceased Admiral entered the Royal Naval Academy in July, 1789. He was a midshipman of the *Juno*, 32, which made a very remarkable escape from Toulon in January, 1794, which port she had entered in ignorance of its evacuation by the British. He was midshipman of the *Aigle* at the reduction of Bastia and Calvi; lieutenant of the *Blenheim* in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797; and of the *Goliah*, at the Nile, August 1, 1798; commander of the *Transfer*, serving at the blockade of Malta; and was attached to Sir T. Troubridge's squadron at the capitulation of Rome and Civita Vecchia; was captain of the *Hydra* at the attack on the Havre flotilla in 1803, and was mentioned in the *Gazette* for his services. In 1806 he captured the French 18-gun brig *Furet*, in the sight of four French frigates; was again gazetted: and in 1807 he attacked the port of Begu, Catalonia, stormed the batteries, and brought out three large privateers, and was again gazetted. He continued, until 1810, employed in co-operation with the patriots on the coast of Spain, and with both ship and boats constantly engaged the enemy. His indefatigable exertions procured him the warm acknowledgments of Lord Collingwood. During the war, and while in command of the *Ajax*, 74, he was dispatched to Marseilles to ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants of that city, when the good judgment he had shown in the discharge of those duties gained for him the high approval of Lord Exmouth, under whom, in 1816, he visited Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, for purposes connected with the abolition of slavery. He was nominated a C.B. in 1815, and K.C.B. in 1837. Sir George sat in Parliament as Member for Boroughbridge from 1818 to 1831.

Feb. 23. At Bellgrove, near Campbell-town, Argyleshire, aged 74, William Munro, esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Dec. 1. At her residence, Cheltenham, aged 86, Catherine, widow of Philip Frederick Muntz, esq., of Selby Wick, Worcestershire.

May 11. At Sandhurst, Australia, John Cuthbert, eldest son of Sir John Digby Murray, bart.

Oct. 2. At Strachur Park, Argyleshire, Lady Murray, relict of Lord Murray, one of the senators of the College of Justice. This distinguished judge died in 1859; and his widow, in honour of his memory, has bequeathed to the Royal Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Scotland twenty fine pictures from his collection.

Oct. 16. At Ochtertyre, aged 60, Sir William Keith Murray, of Ochtertyre. The deceased was eminently intellectual in his tendencies and pursuits; caring little for the traditional avocations of country gentlemen, and spending most of his time in scientific research. To literature he contributed a work on historical ruins north of the Forth, besides various articles on art and science: the study of the heavens, however, was his favourite pursuit. The observatory which he built and equipped at Ochtertyre ranks as one of the best in the kingdom, and very important observations have been, from time to time, made with its instruments. He studiously avoided public life, but he was unwearied in his efforts to benefit the poor of his own district of Upper Strathearn. Sir William had taken a very active part in promoting the volunteer movement in his district, and had held the command of the 1st Administrative Battalion of the Perthshire Rifle Volunteers, a position which he had resigned about two months before his death. Sir William was twice married; first, to a daughter of Sir Alexander Keith, of Ravelstone and Dunnottar; and, secondly, to Lady Adelaide, daughter of the Marquess of Hastings. This lady died in December last. Sir William leaves issue five sons and five daughters.

June 27. In Gordon-square, aged 91, George Musgrave, esq., of Shillingtonmanor, Bedfordshire, and Borden-hall, Kent.

Aug. 21. In Albemarle-street, aged 66, the Dowager Lady Musgrave, relict of the late Sir Philip Musgrave, bart., of Edenhall, Cumberland.

Feb. 3. Aged 83, Catherine, relict of Col. George Muttlebury, C.B., K.W.

Aug. 4. At the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin, of which institution he was the Governor, Colonel Mylius.

Nov. 1. At the house of his brother, in Southwark, Mr. Alfred Mynn, hop-merchant, of Thurnham, long known as the first gentleman cricketer of Kent.

June 26. At the Wengern-Alp Hotel, near Interlachen, aged 48, Charlotte, wife of R. H. Mytton, esq.

June 2. At Pau, aged 35, Charles Nasmyth, Major Unattached, and eldest son of Robert Nasmyth, F.R.C.S., Edinburgh.

The deceased was educated for the purpose of qualifying for the Indian service. In 1843 he was nominated a Cadet of Addiscombe, and after passing his examination there was appointed director to the Bombay Artillery. Having lost his health by service in Guzerat, he was sent in 1853 to England, on sick certificate, where he was recommended to take change of air in the Mediterranean. In 1854, being in Turkey on the outbreak of the Russian War, Captain Butler and Lieutenant Nasmyth threw themselves into the Turkish town of Silistria. These youthful officers were the very life and soul of the defence, and under their guidance the Turks fought so desperately that the Russians were compelled to raise the siege with disgrace (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1854, p. 271). For this gallant service Nasmyth and his companion were transferred from the Company's service to the Royal Army, with which he served in the Crimea, and obtained the medal with clasps, for Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol. From the Crimea he was invalided on account of bad health, and returned to England. He was subsequently appointed to the Kilkenny district as an Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade Major at Curragh, and, later, Brigade Major and Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General in Dublin. But his health being further damaged he was again transferred to Australia, whence he was invalided home in 1859. On reaching Pau, however, he remained at that place until his death. For his services in the Turkish campaign, more particularly in connection with the defence of Silistria, the freedom of the city of Edinburgh was conferred upon him in a manner worthy of one whose professional skill and personal gallantry had contributed to such important successes.

Jan. 9. At Ghoona, Central India, accidentally killed while shooting, aged 28, Kenelm Neave, esq., Bombay Army, second surviving son of Sir R. Digby Neave, bart.

Nov. 28. At Portree, aged 76, Professor Neckar, of Geneva. He was a near relative of the great French financier of the same name, and of Madame de Stael; and Professor Neckar was a distinguished member of the literary and scientific societies of his country, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, at Geneva, associating with the leading *savans* of his time, and well known to such men as Sir Roderick Murchison and Principal Forbes of St. Andrew's, the latter of whom was his intimate friend. He published various treatises in French in favourite branches of physics, such as his "Mineral Kingdom" in two volumes, a work on the "Glaciers of the Alps," &c. The deceased has left much for his literary executors to publish; in particular, a work on geographical ornithology, which is nearly complete; and besides his meteorological journal, extending over a long period, he has also left an interesting collection of objects in ornithology, ichthyology, conchology, and geology, and was always adding to his store; but the most and best of his specimens were always sent to Geneva. In early life he had travelled extensively, and knew the political and social condition, the physical character, and natural productions of almost every country in the world. At length obliged, on account of his health, to relinquish the society of his home and his friends at Geneva, he resided for some time in Edinburgh, mixing with the *élite*, and becoming a Fellow of the Royal and other learned associates of the city. But finding, on geological excursions to the Hebrides, that he enjoyed better health in Skye than anywhere else, and loving its Alpine scenery—recalling his native Switzerland—he finally, in 1839, settled at Portree. Here, wholly devoted to study, he dwelt in the most simple and unostentatious manner, indulging in none of the luxuries and refinements common to his order, and aloof from society, one or two favoured individuals only being admitted to his privacy.

June 26. At Dover, aged 65, Emilia, the wife of Major-Gen. William Nepean, and dau. of the late Col. John Yorke.

Dec. 8. At Exmouth, Devon, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of Admiral Nesham, and youngest dau. of the late Colonel

Nicholas Bayly, M.P., of Plas Newydd, Anglesea.

Aug 4. At her house at Slindon, Sussex, aged 98, Anne, Dowager Countess of Newburgh, in the peerage of Scotland.

This venerable lady was the daughter of Sir Thomas Webb, bart., and widow of Anthony James Radcliffe, fourth Earl of Newburgh, to whom she was married in 1789, and has survived for the long period of 46 years. Lady Newburgh may almost be considered as a relic of a former age, for the romantic history of her husband's family carries us back to the times of George II., and the Old and the Young Pretender. Her husband was the grandson of that Charles Radcliffe who was the brother of the Earl of Derwentwater, who died on Tower Hill for his share in the Rebellion of 1715, and who himself died on the same spot for his share in the Rebellion of 1745. Charles Radcliffe married, after a romantic courtship, the only child of Charles Livingstone, Earl of Newburgh; and his son succeeded to his mother's peerage: the son of this Earl was the husband of the lady now deceased.

The venerable lady, whose death is now recorded, began her life a few months after George III. commenced his long and eventful reign. She was a girl when Burke and Fox and Pitt won their fame in English history, and was the contemporary of Johnson and Goldsmith and Reynolds, and the friend of many of the celebrities of the Court of George III.; and although, from the time of the wonderful old Countess of Desmond, there have been more remarkable instances of ladies who have attained great length of years, old Lady Newburgh could recall in the reign of Queen Victoria the memory of early friends who had flourished in that of Queen Anne. Like the late Lord Chancellor Campbell, she might have conversed with a person who had known a witness of the murder of Charles I.; and the deceased lady, who was perhaps the most aged member of the aristocracy, recalls to mind the venerable ladies whom Johnson visited — that old Countess of Eglinton who survived her husband (the ninth Earl) for 57 years, and died at the age of 91, and Lady Margaret Dalrymple, Countess of Loudoun, who in her 94th year sat at table with her guests, and died at the age of 100 years; the two Misses Berry, the friends of Horace Walpole, who survived Caroline Rachael and Agnes Baillie, whose decease at the age of 100 is recorded in this *Obituary*. Lady Newburgh's time was not passed in mere retrospect, for the natural kindliness and cheerfulness of her character endeared her to her friends, and gave her much enjoyment of her life. She retained her mental faculties to the last, though of late years very feeble in body, and was happy in the possession of that which makes the evening of life serene and beautiful, and throws around its close the hope of a brighter morrow.

Jan. 10. At Perth, aged 60, the Rev. John Newlands, D.D.

Sept. Giovanni Battista Niccolini, the illustrious Italian poet. Niccolini's name was less known in this country than that of Manzoni or Silvio Pellico, but his reputation in his own country was of the highest. His first work, "La Pieta," published in 1804, resembled in metre and style Monte's "Bassvilliana." It was written to commemorate the exertions of the fraternity of La Misericordia of Tuscany during the plague and inundations which devastated Leghorn in the early part of the present century. He subsequently wrote several classic plays, "Polissema," "Ino e Temista," "Edipo," "Agamemnone," "Medea," and "Nabucco." In this last, which was based on the fortunes of King Nebuchadnezzar, most people thought they saw veiled under Assyrian names a shadowing forth of Napoleon's downfall, and the play caused a great sensation in consequence. The success of Manzoni and the romantic school of Northern Italy induced Niccolini to choose his subjects nearer home. Accordingly he produced, with great success, "Antonio Foscarini." "Giovanni da Procida," which appeared first in 1830 at Florence, was suppressed in the height of its popularity at the instigation of the Austrian ambassador. In succeeding years appeared "Ludovico il Moro" and "Rosmunda d'Inghilterra." In England, Niccolini is best known by "Arnold of Brescia," which was trans lated into English about the year 1846. It was not put upon the stage, for which its length rendered it unsuitable. But the plot and the characters would have, in all probability, made it very successful on the stage if it had been curtailed. The arrival of Arnold at Rome, the death of Cardinal Guido, the characters of the

haughty Emperor and the tyrannical Pope are finely imagined. Niccolini wrote also "Matilda," an imitation of Home's "Douglas," and another play based on Shelley's "Cenci," besides a translation of the "Choephori" of Æschylus. His prose works consist of philological treatises and academical discourses, and some contributions to the "Antologia di Firenze," which was suppressed at the suggestion of Austria. He was also engaged for many years on a great history of Suabia. In politics Niccolini was an ardent Liberal, and his aspirations for the civil and religious freedom of his country find vent in stronger expressions against the stranger and tyrants generally than is intelligible in our less heated latitudes.

Jan. 6. At Whitehead's-grove, Chelsea, aged 71, Miss Jane Nickle, only surviving sister of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Nickle, formerly Commander of the Forces in Australia.

April 19. In William-street, Lowndes-square, Augusta, wife of Captain Sir Frederick Nicolson, bart., R.N.

Jan. 6. In Spain, where he had been travelling for the benefit of his health, Dr. Noble, late M.P. for Leicester.

Jan. 29. At Waldershare-park, Kent, aged 88, the Rev. Francis North, Earl of Guilford. He was the son of the Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, and was born Dec. 17, 1772. He was educated at Oxford, and for many years held the livings of Alresford and St. Mary, Southampton, as well as the mastership of the Hospital of St. Cross, Winchester. The possession of the latter involved him in lengthened law proceedings: he resigned it some years ago. In 1827 he became Earl of Guilford, in succession to his cousin Frederick, the fifth Earl.

Aug. 28. At Stoke, Devonport, aged 85, Lieut.-Col. Henry North, half-pay, 14th Foot. He served with the 7th Fusiliers in the expedition against Copenhagen in 1807, and the 2nd battalion of the 14th, under Sir David Baird, and received the war medal with one clasp for Corunna. He was also present at the siege of Flushing.

Aug. 22. At Harrogate, aged 72, Richard Oastler, esq., popularly known in the manufacturing districts as the "Factory King."

"The deceased," says the *John Bull*, "was a staunch Tory and Churchman. Long resident in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the midst of Radicals and Liberals, he was among the working classes one of the most popular of political leaders. This must appear anomalous to those who are ignorant of the circumstances and who knew not the man. Sincerity of character and purpose were stamped on every public act of his life. This was the key to his popularity and success; it is also the great fact to which the misfortunes of his chequered life were attributable. In 1807 he first came before the public as a staunch supporter of Wilberforce as the advocate of negro emancipation. He was a great supporter of Queen Caroline, and supported the Roman Catholic emancipation. During the Reform agitation he told the working men that all the pledges about retrenchment and economy, and the total uprooting of bribery, intimidation, corruption, pensions, and sinecures, so glibly promised, would prove to be a delusion; and when riots occurred in Birmingham and Bristol, and Nottingham Castle was in flames—when throughout the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland men were being trained to the use of arms, and the lives of those in opposition were frequently not safe, he boldly opposed the popular measure. Between 1829 and 1832 Mr. Oastler was the leader of the Ten Hours' Bill movement. From 1830 to 1847 he was engaged in an unceasing crusade against the cruelties practised in factories until the passing of the Factories Regulation Act. He was a very violent opponent of the New Poor Law, and was a staunch Protectionist. He was editor of a periodical called *The Home*, and author of innumerable tracts, besides being a diligent newspaper correspondent. His last tract, on Convocation, appeared last year, and was favourably noticed in the *John Bull*. 'The Altar, the Throne, and the Cottage,' in other words, 'God, the Sovereign, and the People,' was his motto. He numbered among his friends judges, bishops, peers, manufacturers, merchants, and operatives. At all times he was the same in manner and spirit; to the poor and to the rich courteous, earnest, and sincere."

The estimation in which Mr. Oastler was held by those who best knew him has been shown by a public meeting held at Leeds a few days after his death, and attended by both mill-owners and mill-workers, when the erection of a monument to his memory was unanimously

resolved on, and a subscription at once commenced for that purpose.

Sept. 14. At Herne Bay, aged 71, Robert O'Byrne, esq., the heir of entail to the great Cabinteely estate in the county of Dublin.

Dec. 9. At 36, Upper Buckingham-street, Dublin, aged 53, John O'Donovan, LL.D.

The deceased was born in 1809, in the county of Kilkenny, where his father was a small farmer. About 1830 he obtained an engagement in the historical department of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, where he was employed to examine Irish manuscripts and to collect local information, with the object of settling the orthography of the names of places on the Ordnance Maps. In the course of these investigations he acquired a knowledge of the ancient language and historic topography of Ireland more extensive, it is believed, than was ever previously possessed by any individual scholar.

The first work published by the Irish Archæological Society (1841) was an Irish poem edited in the original Irish from an ancient manuscript, with translations and notes by O'Donovan. For the same Society he edited, in the original Irish, with translations and notes, the "Battle of Magh-Rath" (1842); the "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many" (1843); the "Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach," county Sligo, (1844). His grammar of the Irish language, the most valuable work on that subject, appeared in 1845. On the establishment of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, he was appointed Professor of Celtic Languages in the Belfast College, to which most difficult and laborious Chair the salary of only 100*l.* per annum was allocated. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1847, and in the same year appeared his edition of that most curious and valuable work styled *Leabhar na-g-Ceart*, or the "Book of Rights," detailing the privileges and restrictions of the ancient monarchs of Ireland and their sub-chiefs. O'Donovan's edition of the *Annals of Ireland*, in the original Irish, *by the Four Masters*, from 1171 to 1616, with his English translation, copious notes, and appendices, was published in 1848, in three large volumes, 4to. This work was completed by the issue, in 1851, of two further volumes, embracing all the earlier annals down to the year 1170, where the previously published portion had commenced; the entire five volumes form one of the most remarkable collections of national annals produced in these islands, and when we consider the difficulties presented by the obscure and ancient Irish dialect in which they are written, and the vast amount of historic research, topographical and genealogical information with which they are copiously illustrated, it will be admitted that this edition is a wonderful monument of individual scholarship. The Irish academy testified their appreciation of O'Donovan's services to the literature of Ireland by awarding him the gold Cunningham Medal, and he received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College, Dublin. In 1851 he edited the "Miscellany" of the Celtic Society, containing various original Irish historic documents. On the appointment of the Commission for translating and publishing the ancient Irish legal institutes known as the "Brehon Laws," O'Donovan was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Eugene Curry, to transcribe, translate, and prepare for the press these most obscure and complicated documents from the manuscripts written in the old Irish law dialect, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin, the Royal Irish Academy, the British Museum, and the Bodleian Library. In 1860 he edited, for the Irish Archæologial and Celtic Society, "Three Fragments of ancient Irish Annals" from the manuscripts in the Library of the Duke of Burgundy at Brussels, with an English version and annotations. The same society has just published his edition of the Topographical poems written by John O'Dubhagain and Gillana-naomh O'Huidhrin, enumerating the principal families and territories of Ireland and their chiefs in the 14th century. To his translations of these curious poems O'Donovan appended a body of very valuable illustrative notes, and to the work are prefixed learned dissertations on the following interesting subjects, on which he was admittedly the highest living authority:—Of the Ancient Names of Tribes and Territories in Ireland; Of Ancient Irish Surnames and Agnomina; Of the Irish Names anciently assumed by the English in Ireland; Of the Assumption of English Names by the native Irish; Of the Irish Families who retained their Ancient Names on the Continent and in Ireland; Of Irish Family Names Anglicized and Altered; Of Ancient Irish Christian or

Baptismal Names of Men, and their Modernized Forms; Of Ancient Irish Female Names and their Changes. In addition to the publications above enumerated, O'Donovan contributed many papers to Archæological Journals, and furnished information liberally to writers engaged in investigating questions connected with native Irish history. The Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin elected him an Honorary Corresponding Member, in recognition of his high merits as a Celtic philologer. He was engaged in his labours on the Brehon Laws, of which he had prepared a considerable portion for the press, when, early in November, 1861, he was attacked by rheumatic fever, which carried him off on December 9.

O'Donovan's death was regarded as a national loss by those who appreciated the importance of his labours in establishing the new and accurate school of Irish historic learning in Ireland. A pension from the Civil List of 50*l.* per annum was conferred on Dr. O'Donovan for his literary services.

Feb. 20. At Christ Church, New Zealand, Sir Wm. Ogilvie, bart., of Carnousie, Banffshire.

July 28. At Baldovan House, Dundee, the Lady Jane Ogilvy. Her Ladyship was the Lady Jane Elizabeth Howard, third daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and ninth Earl of Berkshire. It was under her Ladyship's auspices that, in 1848, the "Home" was inaugurated at Dundee as an institution for the reformation of fallen women. A few years afterwards, the Baldovan Orphanage and Asylum for Idiot Children was established by her exertions; and only so late as last year the Convalescent Hospital at Dundee was established mainly by her influence.

Nov. 29. At Withdeane Court, near Brighton, aged 18, Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart.

Jan. 24. At Atholl-crescent, Edinburgh, aged 87, Mrs. Jane Oliphant, dau. of the late Sir John Wedderburn, bart., of Blackness and Balindean, and widow of John Hope Oliphant, esq., H.E.I.C.S., late of Penang, Prince of Wales Island.

May 19. At Broadfield House, Cumberland, aged 69, George Henry Hewitt-Oliphant, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Cumberland, and high sheriff of that county in 1852. The deceased was the only son of the late George Hewitt, esq., by Mary, daughter of John Robinson, esq., of Longburgh, and granddaughter and heir of William Hodgson, esq., Laird of Fauld, N.B.; he took the additional name and arms of Oliphant on succeeding, in 1843, to the estates of his cousin, Henry Oliphant, esq.

March 23. At St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter, aged 80, the Rev. George Oliver, D.D., a very eminent clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Oliver received his education at Sedgley Park, and Stonyhurst College, in which latter establishment he taught Humanities for five years. In 1807, he was appointed to the Roman Catholic Mission in Exeter, where he continued to discharge the duties of his office for 45 years, enjoying during that lengthened period the warm regard of those of his own faith, and the high esteem of his fellow-citizens of every other denomination. His services in Exeter during the visitation of the cholera in 1832, will not be soon or easily forgotten. In 1844, without his knowledge, the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Pope Gregory XVI. Dr. Oliver is, however, more generally known in the field of antiquarian research; and his various publications connected with the western counties remain as monuments of pains-taking research and practical ability. Dr. Oliver's first work was "Historical Collections relating to the Monasteries of Devon," 8vo, 1820; which was followed, in 1821, by "The History of Exeter." In 1828 appeared "Cliffordiana," and during the same year, in conjunction with the late Rev. J. P. Jones, of North Bovey, Dr. Oliver published "The Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Devon and Cornwall," subsequently enlarged to 3 vols. In 1838, the Doctor first printed a volume of "Collections towards Illustrating the Biography of the English, Irish, and Scottish Members of the Society of Jesus." The work by which Dr. Oliver has acquired the most extended reputation, is the "Monasticon Diœcesis Exoniensis," folio, 1846; and this was rendered more complete by an additional supplement, printed in 1854. Without this volume, the possessors of Sir H. Ellis and Dr. Bandinel's edition of the "Monasticon," may still consider their libraries incomplete. In 1857, Dr. Oliver published "Collections towards Illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Western Counties, Historical and Biographical." During the latter years of his life, Dr. Oliver was actively engaged on the "History of the

Cathedral and City of Exeter," on an extended scale, and had published the volume containing the lives of its bishops. He was one of the editors of "Westcote's Survey of Devon," and was a frequent contributor of local antiquarian histories.

July 7. At Upton House, Alresford, aged 82, the Hon. Thos. Cranley Onslow, late Col. of the 2nd Surrey Militia, and Lieut.-Col. in the Scots Fusilier Guards, second son of Thomas, second Earl of Onslow.

July 30. At Woodbridge House, near Guildford, aged 81, Col. the Hon. Edw. Mainwaring Mainwaring Ellerker Onslow, the third and youngest son of the Right Hon. Thomas, second Earl of Onslow, by Arabella, third daughter and co-heir of Elton Mainwaring Ellerker, esq., of Risby Park, co. York, whose name he assumed by royal licence, in 1843, on inheriting a large portion of his mother's property. Col. Onslow was educated at Harrow, entered the army in 1797, and became Lieut.-Col. in the 3rd Foot Guards (Fusiliers) in 1810, and served under Abercrombie in Egypt, and under Wellington in the Peninsula.

Nov. 21. At Brighton, Elizabeth, third dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, bart., K.G., C.B., and relict of Lieut. Robert Lewis, esq., R.N.

April 15. At his residence, Hampstead, aged 71, the Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne. His Lordship was the only son of Francis Godolphin, fifth Duke of Leeds, K.G. He was born in 1789, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church.

June 11. In London, aged 53, the Rev. Lawrence Ottley, M.A., Rector of Richmond, Yorkshire, and Canon of Ripon Cathedral.

Sept. 26. At Madrid, Loftus Charles Otway, esq., C.B., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Milan. He was the only son of the late Gen. Sir Loftus W. Otway and Lady Otway, only daughter of the late Sir Charles Blicke, of Carroon Park, Surrey. He had been in the diplomatic service for above 30 years, having been first attached to the mission at Stockholm in November, 1830. He was subsequently, in July, 1833, attached to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, and in August the following year, removed to the British Legation at Madrid. In January, 1843, he was appointed second paid Attaché at Vienna, but did not proceed to that capital. In June that year he proceeded to Lisbon, and afterwards went, in July, 1845, to Madrid. He was appointed Secretary of Legation at Madrid, in May, 1850, and acted as Chargé d'Affaires in that city from May to December, 1853, and acted in the same capacity from May to December the next year, and repeatedly in the absence of the British Minister Plenipotentiary, up to December, 1857. Early in the year 1858 he was selected by the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, to discharge the duties of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Mexican Republic, during which period he exerted all his powers to protect the interests of his countrymen in that country, and soon after his return home, he was appointed to the onerous post of Consul-General at Milan.

Feb. 6. At Taynton House, near Newent, Gloucestershire, aged 84, Sir John Owen, bart, Lord-Lieutenant of Pembrokeshire, Governor of Milford Haven, and M.P. for the Pembroke district of boroughs.

The late baronet, who was the eldest son of the late Joseph Lord, esq., of Pembroke, by Corbetta, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Owen, and granddaughter of Sir Arthur Owen, third baronet (of the line which was first raised to the title in 1641, and became extinct on the death of Sir William Owen, eighth baronet, without issue, in 1851), was born in 1777, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1804. He was subsequently called to the Bar, and entered Parliament in 1806 as Member for Pembrokeshire, in which capacity he steadily supported the administration of Lord Liverpool. He continued to sit for that constituency until the general election of 1841, when he retired in favour of Lord Emlyn, now Earl of Cawdor, and was elected for the Pembroke district of boroughs, which he represented to the day of his death. He assumed, by royal licence, the name and arms of Owen in lieu of his patronymic of Lord, in 1809, on succeeding by will to the large estates of his relative, Sir Hugh Owen, sixth baronet, and was created a baronet, with a fresh patent, Jan. 12, 1813. Sir John was twice married, and has left numerous issue.

Sept. 4. At Dover, aged 84, Thomas Pain, esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports.

Sept. 28. At Gwalior Fort, India, Lieut. Edmund Powerscourt Pakenham, 52nd Light Infantry, fourth son of the late Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Hercules Pakenham.

DEATHS.

July 6. At Hampstead, aged 72, Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. The deceased was born in London of Jewish parentage, being the son of Mr. Meyer Cohen, long a wealthy member of the Stock Exchange, but whose fortunes being shattered by reverses his son, the subject of this notice, found himself under the necessity of working for his subsistence. In 1821, he first gave attention to the publication of the Records, and was employed under the Record Commission, having from a very early period devoted himself with ardour to literary and antiquarian pursuits. In 1827 he was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple, having previously obtained permission to change his name from that of Cohen to Palgrave, that being the maiden name of his wife's mother. For several years he continued to be employed in his profession as a barrister, principally in pedigree cases before the House of Lords. In 1831 he received the honour of knighthood in acknowledgment of his contributions to constitutional and parliamentary history, and subsequently was appointed one of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners. On the reconstruction of the Record Service in 1838, Sir Francis was appointed to the post of Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Records, which office he held up to the period of his decease.

April 2. At Sidmouth, aged 40, John Jervis Palmer, esq., Commander in the Royal Navy.

April 7. At Coleshill, Warwickshire, aged 68, Lieut. Charles Palmer, R.N. He served in three of the Arctic expeditions commanded by the late Sir John Franklin and Sir Edward Parry.

Sept. 19. At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 34, the Rev. Richard Thos. Palmer, son of Sir J. H. Palmer, bart., of Carlton-park, Northants.

Nov. 12. At Park-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 73, John Parke, esq., brother of the late Sir William Parke, Knt.

Nov. 15. At Doncaster, aged 89, Hugh Parker, Esq., senior magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and for many years chairman of the quarter sessions in that part of the county. On his retirement from the duties of that office, it was reserved to Mr. Parker, to receive a testimony of sympathy and esteem, which was signed by 111 of his brother magistrates of the county. By the death of a gentleman at so advanced an age, notwithstanding that he had been withdrawn from active life so many years, a great gap was made in public circles in the neighbourhood. For the lifetime of a whole generation, Mr. Parker gave a tone to the administration of justice, to the commercial and political affairs of the town of Sheffield, and aided all its efforts at improvement. He served the public disinterestedly. The least we can do is to hallow his memory, and assign him a foremost place among the worthies of the county of York.

Aug. 3. At Harrow School, aged 15, William Edward, youngest son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir W. Edward Parry.

Jan. 20. At Exmouth, Devon, aged 77, retired Rear-Adm. R. W. Parsons.

April 19. In Norfolk-crescent, Hyde-park, aged 80, General Sir Charles Wm. Pasley, Colonel Commandant of the Corps of Royal Engineers, K.C.B. and D.C.S.

This distinguished officer was educated for the Royal Artillery, and obtained his commission in 1797, but he removed to the Royal Engineers the following year. He served at the defence of Gaeta in 1806, afterwards at the battle of Maida, and subsequently at the siege of Copenhagen, 1807. The following year he proceeded to the Peninsula, and took part in the campaign of 1808–9, including several skirmishes and the battle of Corunna. He accompanied, as chief engineer, the Marquis of Huntley's division in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, reconnoitered the enemy's coast under the fire of batteries, and was afterwards at the siege of Flushing. He received a bayonet wound through the thigh, and a musket wound which injured the spine in leading a storming-party to attack an advanced work occupied by the French on the dyke in front of Flushing, August 14. For his military services he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, of which Order he was made a Knight-Commander in 1845, and he had received the silver war-medal with two clasps for Maida and Corunna. He was appointed to the Plymouth division in 1812, and subsequently he became Director of the Royal Engineer establishment at Chatham, which post he held up to November, 1841, till his promotion to the rank of Major-General. While at Chatham, under the auspices of the Admiralty, he undertook the task of blowing up the wreck of the *Royal George* at Spithead during 1839, 1840, and 1841, super-

intending all the operations. His complete success in this matter established him as an authority on all points of employing the galvanic battery for explosive purposes, and it was under his superintendence, though carried out by a junior officer, that the removal of Round-down, near Dover, was thus effected to make room for the South-Eastern Railway. On being relieved of his duties at Chatham he was appointed Inspector-General of Railways for the Board of Trade, which office he held for several years. The late Sir Charles was created a D.C.L. at Oxford in 1844. He was the inventor of some improvements in pontoon bridges, and author of a treatise on "Military Instruction," "An Essay on the Military Policy and Institutions of the British Empire," and other professional works of interest.

Feb. 28. In Albany-street, Edinburgh, aged 91, William Patrick, esq., of Roughwood, Ayrshire, Writer to the Signet, one of the oldest members of the legal profession in Scotland.

Dec. 23. At Barnsley, Teignmouth, aged 64, Walter Matthews Paul, esq., deputy-lieutenant for the county of Gloucester, and formerly Major N. Gloucester Militia and Capt. Royal Gloucestershire Hussars.

Nov. 6. At his residence, Bottesford Moors, near Brigg, Lincolnshire, aged 67, Edward Shaw Peacock, esq.

March 27. In Great Stanhope-street, aged 62, the Lady Jane Peel. Her Ladyship was born in 1798; she was daughter of the fourth Duke of Richmond, sister of the late, and aunt of the present Duke.

Aug. 29. At Ockbrook House, aged 35, Edmund Yates Peel, esq., of Fern Hill, Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, youngest son of the late Rev. G. H. Peel.

Sept. 11. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, after a long illness, Augusta Peel, wife of the Dean of Worcester.

Dec. 5. At Nasciaro, Malta, aged 52, William, second son of the late Robert Peel, esq., of Accrington House, and Hyndburn, Lancashire.

Dec. 3. At Everton House, Lymington, aged 70, Capt. Peers, J.P. for the county of Southampton.

June 21. At Brighton, aged 53, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Frederick T. Pelham, C.B., late one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. The deceased Admiral was the second son of Thomas, second Earl of Chichester. He entered the navy in June, 1823; and while midshipman in the *Sybille*, 48, Capt. S. J. Pechell, was present, in 1826, in an attack on pirates in the Grecian Archipelago. He was employed for some years on the north coast of Spain, in the *Castor*, 36, under Capt. Lord John Hay, in assisting the Constitutional Government of Spain against the Carlists. For his services on that duty he received the Cross of San Fernando from the Queen of Spain. In May, 1847, he was appointed to the command of the *Odin*, steam frigate, on the Mediterranean station. On the Duke of Northumberland accepting office as First Lord of the Admiralty, in the Earl of Derby's first administration, Capt. Pelham was selected by his Grace to act as his private secretary at the Admiralty. In August, 1853, Capt. Pelham was appointed to the *Blenheim*, 60, to command the steam reserve at Portsmouth, which ship formed afterwards one of the fleet commanded by the late Admiral Sir C. Napier in the Baltic. After distinguishing himself at the bombardment of Bomarsund, where he landed a 10-inch gun, placed it in position, and attacked the principal Russian fort with success, the gun's crew escaping with only one casualty, he returned home overland to commission the *Exmouth*, 91, at Devonport. In the spring of 1855, on the late Vice-Admiral Sir R. S. Dundas taking the command of the Baltic fleet, he selected Capt. Pelham to discharge the onerous duties of Captain of the Fleet. At the bombardment of Sweaborg he greatly distinguished himself by his activity and gallantry. On a vacancy occurring in the Admiralty Board by the resignation, in 1857, of Admiral the Hon. Sir Maurice F. Berkeley, the deceased was appointed a Junior Lord of the Admiralty, an appointment he held only for a few months. On the change of Government in 1859, when Lord Palmerston again took office as First Lord of the Treasury, he was for the second time appointed to a seat at the Admiralty Board. This post he resigned, owing to failing health, only a fortnight before his death.

July 29. At Marseilles, aged 71, Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellew, C.B., K.C.H. The deceased was the second son of the first Viscount Exmouth, and was born in 1789. Admiral Pellew entered the navy at an early age, serving as a first-class volunteer on board the *Impérieux*, which was com-

manded by his father, then Sir Edward Pellew, under whom, with the exception of an interval occasioned by the Peace of Amiens, he continued employed. He was engaged at the destruction of the Dutch naval force in the Indian seas, and continued to serve on the East India station till the reduction of Java in 1811, especially distinguishing himself at Semanep, in the Batavia Roads, and near Samarang. In 1813 he was present and assisted at the capture of a French convoy in Port d'Anzo, and served from 1818 to 1822 on the Mediterranean station. In 1852 he was appointed to command the Indian station, but was recalled in 1854. He became an Admiral of the Blue in 1858. He was made a C.B. in 1815, and K.C.H. and knighted in 1836. In 1842 he was made Naval Aide-de-camp to the Queen. Among other testimonals which he received for his care and attention, Adm. Pellew had received the thanks of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, accompanied by a present of 500 guineas.

April 6. At Artramont, co. Wexford, aged 75, Susan, widow of the Right Hon. Edward Pennefather, formerly Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

Oct. 5. At his residence, Kingstown, near Dublin, aged 42, Daniel Francis Pennefather, esq.

March 6. At East Sheen, aged 65, Edward Penrhyn, esq.

An active and intelligent magistrate, a consistent and honourable politician, and a gentleman in every sense of the word, by birth, station, and means, he was of accepted and recognized value in all the relations of life; and it is not too much to affirm, that there is no one perhaps of the public men of the county of Surrey, deceased within the memory of the present generation, whose loss will be so severely felt. His original name was Leycester, he being a younger branch of the Leycesters of Toft Hall, a very old Cheshire family; and the assumption by him of the name of Penrhyn was in accordance with the will of his cousin, Lady Penrhyn, whose personal property he inherited. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. Mr. Penrhyn was Chairman of the Quarter Sessions at Kingston for the last 16 years, and had sat in Parliament for Shaftesbury, about the time of the passing of the Reform Bill, for two or three short sessions.

He married, in 1823, Lady Charlotte Stanley, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Derby, and leaves issue, two sons and two daughters.

Feb. 10. At her residence in Mansfield Hall, aged 58, the Right Hon. Emma Agnes, Dowager Lady Petre Petre. The deceased lady, relict of Lord Petre, was the second daughter of Henry Howard, esq., of Corby Castle, Cumberland.

Jan. 7. In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, aged 49, Henry Hall Pickersgill, esq., eldest son of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., of Stratford-place.

Nov. 27. At Cheltenham, aged 82, Thomas Pilkington, esq., for many years chairman of the Cheltenham bench of magistrates.

Jan. 21. At St. Leonard's, St. Andrew's, aged 74, Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, Provost of St. Andrew's, LL.D.

Sir Hugh was the son of the distinguished Principal Playfair, of the United College, St. Andrew's, and was born at the manse of Meigle and Newtyle (of which parishes his father was then minister), on the 17th of November, 1786. In 1804 he received an artillery appointment in Bengal, and his career as a soldier in the East India Company's service was of a somewhat eventful kind, leading to repeated promotions, until finally he attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. It was, however, more for what he did for St. Andrew's, during the 18 years he filled the chair of Provost of that city, that he was most generally esteemed. From the hour of his appointment he devoted himself, with untiring energy, to the improvement—physical, social, and intellectual—of his native city, where there now exists scarcely a spot which does not bear the marks of his improving policy—services of which it is just to his fellow-townsmen to record, that they were liberally appreciated by them.

Oct. 2. At Rottach, Tegernsee, Bavaria, aged 45, the Right Hon. William Ponsonby, third Baron of Imokilly, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Lord Ponsonby was the only and posthumous son of the gallant Major-Gen. Sir William Ponsonby, K.B., who was killed at the battle of Waterloo. His Lordship succeeded to the barony on the death of his uncle, the second baron and first viscount, in February, 1855. He married, in 1851, Mademoiselle Maria Theresa Duerbeck, of Munich; but leaving no issue, the title becomes extinct.

Aug. 28. At St. Kitt's, West Indies, aged 45, the Ven. Archdeacon Poore.

Oct. 5. At his residence, Tremerton

House, Clapham-park, aged 53, James Porteous, esq., for many years a Member of Council for the Island of Jamaica, and Custos of the parish of St. Andrew's.

April 28. In Dublin, aged 71, Surgeon Porter. The deceased was surgeon of the Meath Hospital for 40 years, and Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he was chosen representative on the General Medical Council of Education and Registration. He was the author of several medical works, the repute of which largely contributed to the high character of the Dublin Medical School.

Jan. 2. At the Palace of Sans Souci, aged 65, Frederick William IV., King of Prussia. The deceased monarch was the eldest son of King Frederick William III., and was born in 1795. His education was unusually extensive and liberal, and a profound love of the fine arts was a marked feature in his character. His aims were all high and chivalrous, but he had not the practical wisdom to contend successfully with less scrupulous politicians; and thus, with the best intentions in the world, he took steps which embroiled him with his subjects, plunged him into numberless difficulties, and seriously endangered his throne. When he ascended the throne in 1840, he did much to alleviate the effects of the harsh repressive policy of his father; and having, whilst still Crown Prince, cultivated the friendship of many of the leaders of the popular party, his earliest act, as king, was an amnesty for political offences. He put an end to the quarrel in which his father was entangled with Rome, and gave freedom to the press. His Court was adorned with the first names in German literature and art—Schelling and Tieck, Cornelius and Mendelssohn. History, perhaps, has not on record a finer instance of self-sacrifice than the refusal of Frederick William to take advantage of the national passion for the purposes of his own ambition, and to ride on the wave of that enthusiasm, which he himself felt more than any one, towards the prize of the Imperial Crown of Germany. It was the object of his life, that the German race should be united into one mighty monarchy; but he felt that the primary title to sway that sceptre abode with the house of Hapsburg, and nothing could shake his feeling of duty in this particular. When, therefore, a deputation from the Frankfort Assembly waited on him to offer him the crown of Charles V., the answer of the high-minded King was still true to himself and his honour. His answer was unhesitating and explicit. He could not accept the offer, he said, unless it were confirmed by those whose rights, as sovereign princes, would be affected by it. In 1847 the King published a patent convoking all the Provincial States in an Assembly in Berlin, and creating an Upper House of Lords. But old Germanism, with its nobles, burghers, and peasants, was a revival not likely to find acceptance at a period when revolutionary insanity infected the people of Berlin, leading to collisions between the military and the citizens. Shortly afterwards, and still with "German unity" as his watchword, he undertook to protect Schleswig-Holstein in opposition to the claims of Denmark; but when the National Assembly at Frankfort passed over his pretensions by electing the Archduke John Lieut.-General of the empire, Frederick William became convinced that "German unity" was a game too difficult for him to play; and that as a king he would consult the interests of his kingdom by thinking more of Prussia and less of Germany. The health of the King had suffered from the excitement of the revolutionary year 1848, and as early as 1852 an affection of the brain was manifest, which in 1857 was succeeded by an attack of apoplexy, from which he never recovered. It was at length deemed necessary to establish a regency, and in 1858 Prince Frederick William Louis, the King's brother, and heir presumptive to his throne, was inducted to that office. The King married, in 1823, Elizabeth Louisa, daughter of the King of Bavaria, but there was no issue of the marriage, and the Regent succeeded to the throne vacant at his death.

Nov. 6. At Lisbon, Prince Don Fernando, the youngest brother of the King of Portugal.

Nov. 12. At Lisbon, of typhus fever, aged 24, Pedro V., King of Portugal.

The Sovereign who has deceased at this early age was born in the year 1837, and was the eldest son of Maria II. da Gloria, Queen of Portugal, and Prince Ferdinand Augustus Antony Francis of Saxe-Coburg; the King of the Belgians and the late Duchess of Kent being his great uncle and great aunt, and the Emperor of Brazil his uncle. The death of the King, a few days only after that of his brother, Don Fernando, and immediately preceding that

of his other brother, Prince John, not unnaturally gave rise to reports of the most painful character, and to the suspicion that, during an excursion to the province of Alemtejo, from which they had only just returned, they had been poisoned; but in fact they were attacked by fevers peculiar to the marshy grounds they had visited after the autumnal rains.

The young Prince succeeded to the throne in November 1853; being then in his 16th year only, his father became Regent. In the following year the King and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, paid a visit to England, and made a tour of the manufacturing districts. In 1858 he married the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen, who, however, was not long spared to him. During his short reign of eight years, two of which were passed under the Regency of his father, calamities of a very disastrous character attended him, in the loss of his young and amiable wife, and from the prevalence in his capital of cholera and yellow fever. His Majesty, being of a very reserved and melancholy disposition, often gave expression to those anticipations of disasters, by which his mind seemed ever to be so vividly impressed.

During his reign, considerable progress was made in remedying the evils which the war of succession had entailed on Portugal, and in reforming the commercial, civil, and penal codes of his kingdom. The press was made free, and successive ministers governed the country by parliamentary majorities; and, alike in the affair of the "*Charles* et *Georges*," as on the occasion of the epidemic of 1857, he showed both manly courage and warm-hearted sympathy, which made him exceedingly popular.

The best panegyric that can be passed upon the King is, that, in an age of great confusion, his reign passed without a public event. He succeeded to a Constitutional throne, and he observed the laws, kept within the bounds of the Constitution, and retained the affections of his subjects to the last.

Dec. 22. At Lisbon, of typhoid fever, aged 19, Prince John of Portugal, Duke of Heja.

Quick upon the untimely decease of the young King of Portugal, followed the death of another Royal victim of the same house, dying in the same palace and of the same malady. The cause of death, like that of his eldest brother, is officially ascertained to have been typhoid fever. The deceased Prince was the third son of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg and Queen Maria da Gloria, the mother of seven children, of whom three have been thus suddenly and rapidly swept away by this dire visitation. So great a fatality is unexampled in modern and peaceful times. The Royal Family of Portugal seems to have lived united in its affections, and to have offered none of those spectacles of contention so frequently looked for in the history of earth's rulers. Under the government of the mother and of her son, the Portuguese had enjoyed a prosperity and tranquillity which were the better appreciated by them as a relief from the vicissitudes of a sanguinary civil war. These facts will explain what to many appeared the otherwise inexplicable tumults which followed these successive deaths. The people of Lisbon were alarmed by these three successive blows falling upon a Royal family, dear to them by reason of the blessings they enjoyed under it. Living themselves in a capital where all sanitary precautions are unknown, and which seems to a stranger to have been specially designed as an asylum for fever and pestilence, it never could strike that ignorant population that a little more miasma in a neighbouring hunting-ground, or an extra shade of offensiveness in the Palace of the Necessidades, could produce the fatal diseases which had recurred in such rapid succession. The multitude thus rushed to the conclusion that these deaths were the result of poison. Hence riots—the demands for the exhumation of the body of the King, the attacks upon the druggists' shops—which ensued. Just as the mobs of the Middle Ages rose sometimes against the Jews, and sometimes against the bakers, animated by some wild and erroneous impulse, so the mob of Lisbon conceived a suspicion, and blindly asked a victim. That the people were thus excited by these calamities is proof how popular the ruling family in Portugal had become, and bodes well for the security of the throne of the new monarch. To him, with so squalid a capital around him, there is a moral in these pestilences brooding over palaces, claiming their victims even from their throne-rooms. It will not suffice to mourn over what has happened; wiser men would also work against that which might recur, through neglect of the teachings of such calamities.

Jan. 4. In Hyde-park-sq., from in-

Juries received the previous evening, through her dress taking fire, Maria Eliza, eldest daughter of General W. G. Power, C.B., K.H., of the Royal Artillery.

Aug. 26. At Bishopscourt, Isle of Man, accidentally drowned while bathing, aged 14, Ann Gertrude Powys, daughter of the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.

April 10. At Norton-manor, Radnorshire, aged 88, Richard Price, esq., senior magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Radnorshire, and formerly Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the Radnorshire Militia. The deceased was elected M.P. for the Radnor district of boroughs in 1796, and retained his seat without interruption until his retirement from public life at the general election of 1847, at which date he was the "father" of the House of Commons. In politics he was a Conservative.

Sept. 24. At her residence at Salcombe, aged 81, Mrs. Prideaux, relict of Walter Prideaux, esq., Recorder of Totness.

Oct. 12. At Bathwick Hill Villa, Bath, aged 69, Major John Watson Pringle, R.E. The deceased entered the army in 1809, and served with the Royal Engineers in the Peninsula from 1810 to the end of the war in 1814. He took part in the battles of Nive and Nivelle, where he was wounded, and was present at the investment of Bayonne. He served also during the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. In recognition of his services, the deceased had received the war medal with three clasps.

Dec. 29. At Grange, Edinburgh, aged 87, Major-Gen. John Pringle, of Symington.

Dec. 24. At Broseley, aged 68, George Pritchard, esq., High Sheriff of Shropshire.

March 14. At Langley Park, Norfolk, aged 79, Admiral Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, bart. He was the son of the second baronet, and was born at Langley Park, in 1781, and entered the navy in 1794, on board the *Stag*, 32, and in 1795 assisted at the capture, on the coast of Norway, of the Batavian frigate *Alliance*, in which action he was wounded. He afterwards served on the Mediterranean station, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in 1801. For his services in Egypt he received the Turkish gold medal, and was advanced to the rank of Commander in 1802. In 1803 he was appointed to the *Zebra*, and subsequently commanded the *Dedaigneuse*, which vessel had a rencontre with the French frigate *Semillante;* the latter having escaped, Capt. Proctor was, owing to a feeling of dissatisfaction which prevailed, at his own request brought to a court-martial, the result of which was a verdict of acquittal, highly honourable to Capt. Proctor.

April 20. At his seat Llanerchydol, near Welshpool, aged 71, David Pugh, esq., M.P. for the Montgomery district of boroughs.

Nov. 27. At Kingshill, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, aged 72, John Purnell, esq., magistrate and deputy-lieut. of the county of Gloucester.

Oct. 7. At Richmond, Surrey, aged 81, Mary, dau. of the late Sir Alexander Purves, bart., of Purves.

Oct. 27. At Pinner, aged 91, Mrs. Pye, widow of Henry Jas. Pye, esq., formerly Poet Laureate, and M.P. for Berks, whom she survived 48 years.

March 19. At his residence in Harley-street, aged 89, Sir William Pym, M.D., K.C.H. Sir William was the son of Mr. Joseph Pym, of Pinley, Warwickshire, a descendant of John Pym, temp. Charles I. For many years he was connected with the medical department of the army, and was made Deputy Inspector-General in 1810, and Inspector-General in 1816. Sir William was the author of a treatise on the yellow fever, and had the honour of being knighted by William IV. in 1830, on his return from Gibraltar, where he had volunteered his services during a destructive fever in 1823.

Aug. 20. At Pangbourne, Berkshire, aged 46, Professor Quekett, F.R.S., the distinguished microscopist. At the early age of 16 he gave a course of lectures on microscopic science, illustrated by diagrams and a microscope of his own making; and, truly, if anything was wanting to show the ingenuity of the boy, nothing could exhibit it so much as this instrument, made up of materials furnished by a common roasting-jack, a lady's old-fashioned parasol, and pieces of brass purchased at a neighbouring marine-store-dealer's and hammered out by himself, with which instrument, it is related, Mr. Quekett made some important discoveries. On the completion of his studies at the London Hospital, at which he was entered as a student, he became licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company, and a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. This institution having just then established a Studentship in Human and Comparative Anatomy, Mr. Quekett competed for the appointment and was unanimously

elected. At the conclusion of the period for which the studentship was tenable—viz. three years, he was appointed Assistant-Conservator of the Hunterian Museum. On the retirement of Professor Owen in 1856, Mr. Quekett was elected his successor, as also Professor of Histology, an appointment which he held at the time of his death.

Professor Quekett's works on the microscope and microscopical observations have a very high reputation, and his professional opinions on obscure diseases and morbid alterations of structure were held in high authority. His great work as an histologist is his "Illustrated Catalogue" of the specimens, showing the minute structure of tissues, in the College Museum.

April 15. At Brazil, Francis John de Quincey, esq., M.D., eldest surviving son of the late Thomas de Quincey.

Jan. 21. At his residence, Notting-hill, aged 76, Rear-Admiral Samuel Radford, K.H.

Jan. 20. At his residence, 46, St. Giles', Oxford, aged 78 years, the Rev. Stephen Reay, B.D., Laudian Professor of Arabic.

Professor Reay, who was the son of a Scotch episcopalian clergyman, was born at Montrose in 1782, and was educated at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. He was for several years Vice-Principal to Dr. Winstanly, who presided over the Hall from 1796 to 1823; and often spoke in later years of the learning of his Principal, and of the encouragement he had received from him in the study of Hebrew. Mr. Reay was appointed Laudian Professor of Arabic in 1840, an office which he held until the time of his death. Mr. Reay was, however, better known as the Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, which office he had held under Dr. Bandinel since 1828.

Aug. 22. At Muttra, aged 38, Lieut.-Col. Frederick Freeman Remmington, C.B., of H.M.'s Bengal Horse Artillery.

April 19. At Amington Hall, Warwickshire, aged 75, General Charles Ashe à Court Repington, C.B. K.H.

The deceased entered the army in 1801, and saw much active service during the early part of his military career, having been detached on a separate command in 1806 to the Adriatic, to attack the island of Tremitis, and in the same year he was present at the siege of Scylla. In 1807 he served in India, and in Egypt was present at the capture of Alexandria, and in the action near Rosetta. He was also at the siege and capture of Santa Maura, and at the siege of Capri; and when the enemy landed in Sicily in 1809, he commanded the advanced guard, to which nearly 1000 prisoners surrendered, personally capturing the enemy's standard. He served afterwards on the Staff in Sicily, Spain, and Italy, and was present at Tarragona, action of Villafranca, and retreat there; subsequently, at the occupation of Leghorn, capture of Genoa, siege of Savona, and, lastly, at the surrender of Naples in 1815. The late General was for some time one of the Poor Law Commissioners. In 1818, in recognition of his military services, he was made a Knight of the Hanoverian Order, and in 1831 a Companion of the Order of the Bath. He was also a Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit of Naples, and a Knight of St. Maurice and Lazari of Sardinia.

Aug. 3. At Penair, near Truro, aged 75, Admiral Sir Barrington Reynolds, K.C.B.

The deceased Admiral was the son of Rear-Admiral Robert C. Reynolds, who was lost in the *St. George*, 98, when returning home from the Baltic in December, 1811. He entered the navy as a first-class volunteer soon after he had completed his 10th year, and was midshipman on board the *Amazon*, 36, the *Indefatigable*, 46, in company, when the French frigates *L'Unité*, 38, and *La Virginie*, 44, were captured. In January, 1797, he was wrecked and taken prisoner near Ile Bas, at the close of a gallant action of 10 hours with *Les Droits de l'Homme*, 74, also wrecked. On regaining his liberty in January of the following year he was appointed to *La Pomone*, in which he assisted in the capture of *Le Cheri*, French privateer, of 26 guns. He shortly afterwards joined the *Indefatigable*, Capt. Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth), under whom he served in the expedition against Ferrol. For his gallantry in several successful boat actions with the enemy, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In the boats of the *Diana*, on the night of the 28th of March, 1806, Lieut. Reynolds captured *Le Néarque*, of 16 guns, off L'Orient, the rearmost of a French squadron, without being discovered by three French frigates, her consorts. Afterwards he proceeded to the East Indies, and early in 1811 he was appointed to the

command of the *Hesper*, 18, part of the force employed in the expedition against Java, where he assisted at the bombardment and storming of Fort Cornelis, and served on shore with a party of seamen throughout all the operations. After the reduction of the town of Cheribon he was appointed Commandant, *pro tem.*, of that place. As a reward for his services in the subjugation of that island, he was appointed to the frigate *Sir Francis Drake*, and was in the following year removed by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Samuel Hood, into the *Bucephalus*, 32, in which he continued until paid off in 1813. From this time, partly owing to impaired health caused by the climate of the East Indies, he was not employed for several years. From October, 1833, to April, 1842, he commanded the *Ganges*, 84, which formed one of the fleet in the Mediterranean. He superintended, during the campaign of 1840 in Syria, the landing of the troops at D'Jounie, and assisted at the bombardment of Beyrout, and the blockade of Alexandria. From 1843 to 1852 he was Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope and the Brazil station. During his command at that station he obtained the thanks of the Government for his activity and zeal in suppressing the slave trade. Shortly after his return home he was selected by the Admiralty, in May, 1857, for the post of Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, which appointment he filled up to October last. In 1838 he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in February, 1856, a K.C.B.

Oct. 10. At Turin, Emily, widow of Count Adrien Thaon de Revel, Sardinian Minister at the Court of Vienna, and dau. of the late Basil Montagu, esq., Q.C.

May 3. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 75, Lieut. Lewis Buckle Reeves, on the reserved half-pay of the Royal Marines. The deceased was the last surviving officer of the flag-ship *Victory*, on board which, at the battle of Trafalgar, he received a severe wound. Subsequently he saw much hard service in various climates, but the only recognition he received was the medal awarded for Trafalgar.

Nov. 1. At Nynee Tal, aged 83, Sir William Richards, K.C.B., almost the father of the Indian army, having been nominated a cadet in 1794, at the age of 16. He served at Seringapatam, in the first Mahratta war, in Nepaul, in Arracan, and other parts of India. He had lived in India without ever visiting Europe for nearly 70 years.

Jan. 5. At Derby, aged 74, William Richardson, esq., of Fulford House, Derbyshire, late Col. in H.M.'s Royal Horse Guards Blue.

Oct. 21. At Rhiwaedog, near Bala, aged 70, Henry Richardson, esq., formerly Lieutenant 67th Regt., and 2nd Dragoon Guards, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Merionethshire.

Nov. 6. In Dorset-street, Dorset-sq., aged 46, William Stevens Richardson, esq., the youngest and last surviving son of the late Sir John Richardson, a Judge of the Common Pleas.

Sept. 28. At Brook House, Leamington, aged 74, Sir James Milles Riddell, bart., of Sunart, Argyleshire, a deputy-lieutenant of Argyleshire. Sir James succeeded to his grandfather's title and estates at the early age of 10 years, in 1797, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He married, in 1822, Mary, youngest dau. of the late Sir Richard Brooke, bart., and has left issue two sons and a daughter.

March 8. At Oxendean, Dunse, Berwickshire, Gen. Hen. James Riddell, K.H., Col. of the 6th Regt. of Foot. He served as Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen. at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and as Assistant-Quartermaster-Gen. on the eastern coast of Spain, and at Genoa with the army under Lord William Bentinck.

Dec. In Dublin, aged 77, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe. The deceased was consecrated Bishop of the diocese in 1839, and succeeded his brother as third Baron Riversdale, in 1848.

March 5. At the Burlington Hotel, Old Burlington-street, aged 17, Thomas Haggerston Robertson, only surviving son of David Robertson, esq., M.P., of Ladykirk, Berwickshire.

April 6. At Bath, aged 75, Rear-Admiral Robertson. The deceased officer entered the navy in 1803, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar. After various services afloat he accompanied Captain the Hon. Robert Stopford in the *Spencer*, 74, in the expedition against Copenhagen. He was taken prisoner, but escaped in May, 1809, and in August the same year joined the *Victory*, 100, flag-ship of Admiral Sir James Saumarez, in the Baltic. In January, 1818, he joined the *Isabella*, Captain J. Ross, and served under that distinguished Arctic navigator, in an exploration of Baffin's

Bay. After serving on the South American station, he joined the *Galatea*, as Flag-Lieutenant to Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, in 1828, under whom he escorted to Lisbon a body of troops intended as a reinforcement to the Portuguese Constitutionalists; and continued to be actively employed up to 1837.

March 7. At Putney Hill, aged 60, the Rev. Christopher Thomas Robinson, perpetual curate of Putney. Mr. Robinson was the eldest son of the late Sir Christopher Robinson, the Judge of the Admiralty Court.

May 4. In Cambridge-terrace, Widcombe, Bath, aged 69, Capt. T. P. Robinson, R.N. At the battle of Trafalgar he was present on board the ship "Royal Sovereign," bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Collingwood. Subsequently he saw much active service in the Mediterranean during the same war, and served as Second Lieutenant on board H.M.S. *Genoa*, which bore the broad pennant of Commodore Bathurst at the battle of Navarino in 1827.

Feb. 25. In Cavendish-square, aged 66, the Countess of Roden. The deceased lady was the daughter of Lord Le Despencer, and was married to the Earl of Roden in 1813.

Dec. 24. At Exeter, aged 60, Grace, widow of the Rev. Canon Rogers, of Penrose, Cornwall.

May 9. At Fairfield, county Dublin, aged 60, Charles Roper, esq.

Oct. 12. At Home-lodge, Wimbledon, Frances, widow of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose.

Sept. 22. In Paris, Rose Chéri, a celebrated actress, whose real name was Cizos, but which for managerial considerations was exchanged for that of Rose Chéri, under which at the Gymnase Theatre she became the principal ornament and support; and to the manager of which, M. Lemoine-Montigny, she was afterwards married.

April 14. At Bath, Ellen, widow of Major J. Baillie Rose (late 55th Regt.), of Kilravock Castle, Nairnshire.

May 17. At Woodburn, near Edinburgh, aged 85, George Ross, esq., advocate, last surviving son of the late Admiral Sir John Lockhart Ross, of Balnagowan, bart.

Feb. 4. At Pontypool Park, Charlotte Gwen, widow of Thomas B. Rous, esq., of Courtyrala, Glamorganshire, and dau. of the late Sir Robert Salusbury, bart., of Llanwern, Monmouthshire.

Aug. 12. At Belmont, near Tralee, county Kerry, the Ven. Arthur Blennerhassett Rowan, D.D., M.R.I.A., Archdeacon of Ardfert, Rector of Kilgobbin and Ballinooher, and Surrogate of the Consistorial Court of Ardfert and Aghadoe.

Dr. Rowan was for more than 30 years the hardworking and popular curate of Blennerville. About 1854, he was presented to the Rectory of Kilgobbin; to which the Archdeaconry of Ardfert was added by an order in Council, in 1856. He received the degree of D.D. from Trinity College, Dublin, about 10 years ago. He was at one time Provost, and afterwards Recorder, of Tralee. At the time of his death he was filling the offices of Treasurer of the County Infirmary and Chairman of the Canal Commissioners.

Dr. Rowan was as energetic in the pulpit as he was indefatigable in the private ministrations of his clerical office, and in all the works of active benevolence and public usefulness. He was an indefatigable author of works on various theological subjects, and an acute antiquary. In this latter branch of learning he was well acquainted with the history of Ireland during the 16th century; and published some curious tracts relating to the Old Countess of Desmond, Sir Walter Raleigh, and the Earl of Strafford. He was a constant correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, and was equally able to solve curious and obscure questions, and to propound inquiries equally abstruse.

Jan. 25. In Cavendish-square, of apoplexy, aged 70, George Robert Rowe, M.D. This gentleman was formerly a surgeon in the army, and served in the Peninsular war. He was the author of a treatise "On Nervous Diseases, Liver and Stomach Complaints," and of another work, "On some Important Diseases of Females, with cases."

April 15. At Ootacamund, Lieut.-Col. Francis Russell, 3rd N.I.

Jan. 6. At Roxeth House, Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 70, James Russell, Queen's Counsel, formerly of Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, and Russell-square. The deceased gentleman was formerly in great practice at the Chancery Bar, and was for many years the Editor of the ANNUAL REGISTER.

Nov. 24. At Brighton, aged 78, David Latimer St. Clair, esq., Capt. R.N., of Staverton Court, Gloucestershire, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county.

DEATHS.

Nov. 10. Aged 56, M. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the son of the celebrated Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire, who died in 1844. He was elected, when only 21 years of age, a member of the Academy, of which his father was then the President. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Zoology at the Museum, Director of the Menagerie, Councillor and General Inspector of Public Instruction, and Honorary Member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine. At the period of his death he held the office of Administrative Professor to the Museum of Natural History. To M. St. Hilaire was due the foundation of the Imperial Zoological Society of Acclimatisation, of which the presidency was awarded to him in 1854—a post which he retained up to the time of his death. M. de St. Hilaire, the son, made himself somewhat remarkable by his advocacy of horse-flesh as an article of food, for the consumption of which he formed a club.

Jan. 23. At Paris, aged 34, Frederick Arthur St. John, late Capt. 60th Rifles.

May 19. At Boyle-farm, Thames Ditton, aged 80, the Right Hon. Lady St. Leonards.

May 19. At Athens, Eliza, Countess Salamos, eldest daughter of the late Sir George Tuite, bart., of Westmeath, Ireland.

Nov. —. At Lisbon, aged 81, the Duke of Saldanha, who for the last 30 years played an important part in the political events of his country. The Duke did not long survive the young and lamented Sovereign whose family he contributed to establish on the throne of Portugal. He has been but little heard of out of Lisbon for the last few years, and his advanced age and increasing infirmities debarred him from taking a very active part in public life.

June 10. At Great Berkhampstead, Herts, aged 68, Mary Ann, relict of John Salmon, Commander R.N., and only dau. of the late Sampson Lloyd, banker, Lombard-street.

April 20. At Tobago, aged 51, His Honour Edward Dyer Sanderson, Chief Justice of that island, and one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeal in the Windward Islands.

Sept. 4. At Alvechurch Rectory, aged 68, Erskine Douglas Sandford, esq., Sheriff of Galloway, one of the most distinguished members of the Scottish Bar.

Mr. Sandford was the eldest son of the Right Rev. Dr. Sandford, Bishop of Edinburgh, of an old Shropshire family, and was born in Edinburgh in 1793. His mother was one of the family of Douglas of Kelhead. Educated under his father's eye, he was called to the bar in 1816, and having served the office of Advocate-Depute, he was appointed in 1833 to the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which he held till his death. Last year, on the death of Mr. Adam Urquhart, the duties of the Sheriffdom of Wigtown were added to those of the Stewartry, and Mr. Sandford became Sheriff of the two counties, forming the Sheriffdom of Galloway.

Although much occupied by the duties of his shrievalty, Mr. Sandford at one time enjoyed considerable practice at the Scotch Bar. His accomplishments as a lawyer, and his capacities for a still higher judicial position than that to which the chapter of accidents limited his preferment, are well illustrated by the two works with which he enriched the law library of Scotland. His able and elaborate "Treatise of Entails" was, when published, the only work on the subject; and, although deprived of its utility by the legislative alterations subsequently effected in that law, it must ever remain a model of legal disquisition and arrangement, and the monument of a legal mind at once learned and acute. His treatise on "The Law of Heritable Succession in Scotland" is still a standard work, and bears the same stamp of great legal application and attainments.

Nov. 14. At Clarges-street, aged 61, Lady Maria, wife of Col. H. R. Saunderson, and daughter of the late Earl of Carhampton.

Nov. 14. At Lyndhurst, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., Col. of the 55th Regt. of Foot.

May 8. At Nordasque, France, aged 73, Rear-Adm. Edward Hinton Scott.

Jan. 17. At Henley-park, Guildford, aged 86, Gen. Sir George Scovell, G.C.B., Col. of the 4th Light Dragoons.

Feb. 20. At Paris, suddenly, aged 69, M. Eugene Scribe, a dramatic writer, who, in the qualities of fecundity and success, has no parallel except Lope de Vega.

M. Scribe was born at Paris, Dec. 24, 1791. He was the son of a merchant of wealth, and was educated for the bar; but at a very early age his dramatic talent was so decidedly exhibited that, with the concurrence of his guardian, he abandoned the law for the stage. His first drama was entitled "Le Dervis,"

and was performed in 1811 with such success as to establish his reputation as a stage author. This work was not solely his own composition, but was written, as were many of his subsequent productions, in conjunction with another—in this case his partner was a schoolfellow, Germain Delavigne. From this time forward his works issued from his pen with marvellous rapidity; and whether comedy or farce, or tragi-comedy, opera, or operetta, almost without a failure. It was, however, as a writer of *vaudevilles*, that M. Scribe was unapproachable. Many of these charming trifles will reappear on the stage as long as there be any taste left for light, sparkling, genteel humour. Others, which embodied some fleeting whim of the day, had their little run, and were then worn out—a great pity, for some of them are acting epigrams, pointed, cutting without malice, brilliant without substance, enjoyable, but forgotten with the smile. M. Scribe's distinguishing merit was his remarkable ingenuity and inexhaustible variety in the construction of his plots, the lightness and ease of their development, and his accurate though superficial delineation of certain phases of French life. Such was the skill with which M. Scribe caught the impression of the day that he sometimes became a power in the State. His *petite comedie* was an acted caricature or epigram, and sometimes turned the current of public feeling. The *bourgeoise* rule of the House of Orleans owed much of its decline to M. Scribe's playful satire; his "Bertrand et Raton" placed certain great persons in a very contemptible light.

A London journal announced M. Scribe's decease in an article which deserves quoting:—

"A great Power" (says the *Daily Telegraph*) "has just passed away from European society and letters. Amidst the crash of empires and the fall of thrones, the actual overthrow of a Bourbon, the menaced destruction of a Hapsburg dynasty, we suddenly learn that the potentate whose mirthful reign, stretching over half a century, was acknowledged in every theatre of Europe, has at length paid the common tribute to the King of Terrors. Eugene Scribe is no more! The greatest wholesale manufacturer of *bon mots* whom the world has ever seen; the Rothschild of epigrams; the Autocrat of vaudevilles, after rearing a colossal fortune on quips and cranks, on puns and repartees, leaves the empire of French comedy and farce, like that of Alexander of old, to be scrambled for amongst the generals whom he has trained to conquest. It may sound paradoxical and exaggerated, but it is strictly and literally true, that with him falls the most firmly-established power in France. From 1811, the year in which his first piece, 'Le Dervis,' appeared upon the boards, to this 1861 in which he has ceased to live, in this eventful half century Scribe had beheld in France vicissitudes and shocks in every species of authority except his own. He had lived through the first Empire, the first Restoration, the Hundred Days, the second Restoration, the Orleans Monarchy, the second Republic, and he has now died under the second Empire. But Imperialists and Legitimists, Orleanists and Republicans, whilst differing in everything else, agreed to laugh at the fun provided for them by the pen of Scribe. He had lived through a great revolution in French literature, a revolution extending to the drama itself. He had seen romanticists and classicists disputing the stage of the Théâtre Français inch by inch, but romanticists and classicists all the while yielded unhesitating allegiance to the lord of the Vaudeville, and were compelled to acknowledge, even on their own classic ground, in the author of 'La Chaine' and 'Le Verre d'Eau' no unworthy descendant of Molière.

"It has been said of Lope de Vega, whose prodigious dramatic fertility at once suggests the only parallel in modern literature to that of Scribe, that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. The remark holds equally good of Scribe, though, unlike the Spanish dramatist, he contrived to keep the money which he made, and could point to most profitable and prudent investments as the solid results of his literary labours. He seems early to have understood and acted on the principle so quaintly expressed by Jeffrey in a letter to a living novelist. He took care to have the stream of his wit well embanked by the massive ledgers of the Bank of France. And it was only fair that great commercial results should reward the speculator who brought to the lighter forms of the French drama all the tact, the energy, and the organisation of a vast commercial undertaking; for Eugene Scribe was really the chief partner in the great dramatic firm of Scribe and Co., and carried on business

during fifty years not merely with the capital of his own wit, but with that of his junior partners in the house of Germain Delavigne, H. Dupin, Xavier, Mélesville, Varner, Ferrier, Magère, Francis-Corun, Bayard, Delestre, and Poirson. He was thoroughly acquainted both with the powers and the necessities of his age; he carried into the vaudeville the principle of the division of labour, and he knew how to regulate both the quantity and quality of his dramatic supplies to the exact demand of the special market in which they were exposed for sale. He knew the precise difference between the tastes of one audience at the Vaudeville and of another at the Odeon, what high spicing was required for the Porte St. Martin, what points would tell best at the Variétés, what *double entendres* would be most relished at the Palais Royal, what conventional decorum must be observed at the Théâtre Français. Of his *libretti*, the words which he supplied for the most popular operas of our times, the name is legion. 'La Muette de Portici,' 'Robert le Diable,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Les Diamans de la Couronne,' 'Les Huguenots,' are only amongst the most prominent and best known of the far-stretching series.

"It is characteristic of Scribe that he seemed to exhibit more wit and humour, more depth and power, as he advanced in his long literary course, and that, notwithstanding his uninterrupted popularity, the world of French letters was taken by surprise on the appearance of 'La Camaraderie,' 'Une Chaine,' and 'Le Verre d'Eau.' In these pieces he first appeared to assert his distinct personality, to vindicate his individual claims to the seat awarded him in the Academy, to prove what, had he chosen to mature his works, it might have been in his power to add to the classical treasures of his country's drama. Unlike the great French dramatists of the 17th century, who delighted in delicate analogies of character; unlike their brilliant successors in the next age, who made their works the vehicles to convey to the public philosophical and political theories that prepared the way for the French Revolution, Scribe sought only to amuse. He never wrote either above or below the level of his audience. It is probable, indeed, that he often wrote far below the level of his own judgment and taste."

Sept. 30. At Nynee Tal, Himalayas, Frederick Southcote Seale, Capt. R.A., youngest son of the late Sir John Henry Seale, bart., of Mount Boone, M.P. for Dartmouth.

Oct. 29. At Indore, aged 52, Colonel Sir Richmond Campbell Shakspear, of the Royal Artillery. The deceased, who was the youngest son of F. T. Shakspear, esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, was educated at Addiscombe, and in 1829 was appointed a second lieutenant in the Bengal Artillery. In 1840, being employed in a political capacity in Central Asia, he had the good fortune to rescue upwards of 400 Russian subjects from slavery in Khiva, for which he received the honour of knighthoood; and two years later he managed the negotiations which effected the delivery of Lady Macnaghten and many other English prisoners, who had fallen into the power of the Affghans on the disastrous retreat from Caubul. In the same year he highly distinguished himself at the attack on Gwalior, as well as in the operations in the second Sikh war of 1848-9, and was severely wounded at the battle of Goojerat. He held the Residentship at Baroda for some time after the year 1852, and was lately appointed Chief Commissioner in Mysore, and was about to undertake the office when his premature decease occurred.

Nov. 13. At Linden Hall, near Lancaster, aged 87, Wm. Sharp, esq., a magistrate for Lancashire and Westmoreland.

Nov. 21. At Canonbury-villas, Islington, aged 94, William Shearman, esq., M.D., many years Senior Physician to the Charing-cross Hospital.

Oct. 11. In Sussex-place, Hyde-park, aged 45, Mary, daughter of the late Sir James Gordon, bart., of Gordonstown and Letterfourie, and wife of William Shee, esq., one of H.M.'s Serjeants-at-Law.

Nov. 3. At Amport Vicarage, Hants, aged 69, Lady Shiffner, wife of the Rev. Sir Geo. Shiffner, bart.

Sept. 24. At Bouth House, Nairnshire, Major-General Æneas Shirreff, Madras Artillery.

Oct. 13. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, of apoplexy, aged 46, Gervaise J. Waldo Sibthorp, esq., M.P., of Canwick Hall, near Lincoln, and of Potterills, Herts. This gentleman was the eldest son of Col. Sibthorp, who for so many years represented Lincoln in the House of Commons, and succeeded to the representation on his father's death.

Jan. 8. Aged 52, the Hon. John Sin-

clair, youngest son of the 12th Earl of Caithness.

July 29. At Whitburn West House, co. Durham, aged 76, Joseph Simpson, esq., J.P.

Sept. 10. At Launde Abbey, Leicestershire, aged 84, Mary, widow of John Finch Simpson, esq., of Launde Abbey.

Nov. 11. Aged 74, Major Richard Staunton Sitwell, third son of the late E. S. Sitwell, esq., of Stainsby House, Derbyshire, and formerly of the 3rd (King's Own) Light Dragoons.

June 2 At Tumby-lawn, Lincolnshire, aged 53, Catherine Anne, wife of Major Smart, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Hawley, bart., of Leybourne Grange, Kent.

May 16. At Knightsbridge, Amelia Lady Smith, wife of Henry Pounsett, esq., and relict of Major-Gen. Sir Sigismund Smith, K.C.H.

Sept. 1. At Rochester, aged 85, James Smith, esq., for 25 years an active magistrate of the county of Kent. He only survived his wife (Isabella, aged 75) eleven hours.

Nov. 7. At Allahabad, aged 38, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Smith, C.B., of the 90th Light Infantry, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, Dean of Ch. Ch., Oxford, and Prebendary of Durham.

Dec. 31. At Camer, Kent, Wm. Masters Smith, esq., a magistrate, and some years since High Sheriff of the county; formerly M.P. for the Western Division of the county of Kent.

Sept. 9. At Ayr, Major Hen. Carmichael Smyth, formerly of the H.E.I.C. Bengal Engineers.

Nov. 7. At Clifton, Miss Smythe, eldest daughter of the late Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, of Acton Burnell Park, Shropshire, and sister of the present baronet.

June 19. At Buckfastleigh Abbey, Devonshire, aged 55, Samuel Leigh Sotheby, esq., the eminent book auctioneer, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Geographical and Numismatic Societies.

Mr. Sotheby was the representative of a family which has flourished in the metropolis for 117 years, as the principal auctioneers of books, coins, and objects of *virtù*. During this period many of the most celebrated libraries and collections were dispersed under their hammer; and in 1826 they published a very curious and interesting catalogue of these sales from 1744 to 1826. A complete series of the catalogues, with the purchasers' names and prices, which had been preserved by the firm, is now in the British Museum, and—together with the sale catalogues of Evans of Pall Mall, now also in the national library—will doubtless be very useful to future bibliographers. Mr. Sotheby was himself a bibliomaniac and bibliographer of no mean skill and research. He published, in 1840, "Unpublished Documents, Marginal Notes, and Memoranda in the Autographs of Philip Melancthon and Martin Luther, with numerous Facsimiles." In 1845, "The Typography of the Fifteenth Century: being Specimens of the Productions of the Early Continental Printers, exemplified in a Collection of Fac-similes from One Hundred Works, together with their Water-marks." In 1858 he published a beautiful and costly work, "Principia Typographica. The Block Books; or Xylographic Delineations of Scripture History, issued in Holland, Flanders, and Germany, during the Fifteenth Century; exemplified and considered in connection with the Origin of Printing." 3 vols. impl. 4to. In 1861, "Ramblings in the Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton." Imperial 4to.

Mr. Sotheby had taken a lease of the beautiful ruins of Buckfastleigh Abbey, and had promised himself a busy retirement in ornamenting his residence, and in literary occupations. Vain are the imaginings of man! The corpse of the unfortunate gentleman was found in a shallow part of the river Dart, which encompasses his grounds. It is thought he had fallen in a fit.

April 19. In Harley-street, aged 41, Major Charles Gonne Southey, of H.M.'s 3rd Madras European Regt., eldest son of H. M. Southey, M.D.

April 2. In Westbourne Park, aged 69, Colonel George Spiller, late Royal Artillery.

Jan. 17. In Jermyn-street, St. James's, aged 69, Mrs. Stanley, late of the Haymarket Theatre, where she held an important position as the representative of matronly characters in tragedy and comedy. Mrs. Stanley was the granddaughter of John West Dudley Digges, a member of the noble family of De la Warr.

Oct. 2. At Bath, aged 77, Rear-Admiral William P. Stanley. The deceased entered the navy in 1798, was present in Sir R. Calder's action on the 22nd of July, 1805, and in Duckworth's

action off St. Domingo in the *Northumberland*.

March 28. In the Lunatic Asylum of Vienna, Joseph Staudigl, the celebrated bass singer. Staudigl was born in 1807, and originally engaged himself in the study of medicine, which he soon abandoned for the vocation which he followed with so much success. He was, moreover, possessed of some skill as a painter, and was an ardent student of chemistry and other branches of science.

Mar. 9. At Cheltenham, aged 84, Lieut.-Col. Charles Stevens, formerly of H.M.'s 20th Regt.

Nov. 22. At Hampton Court Palace, aged 80, Lady Stephenson, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Benjamin Stephenson, G.C.H.

Nov. 19. At Nusseerabad, India, by the hands of an assassin, Lieut. W. A. Steward, of the 28th Regt. The ruffian by whose hand the deceased lost his life was his mussaul, and, as was said, was a discharged Sepoy, who, entering the apartment of his master, put the muzzle of his own double-barrelled gun to the back of his head, fired, blew the roof of his skull and the greater part of the face off, then retreated to an outhouse, lay down, and shot himself dead. The deceased on the very day of his death had been appointed interpreter to his regiment.

Feb. 9. At Ardsheal, Bermuda, aged 65, Duncan Stewart, esq., Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the colony.

June 3. At Pisa, Admiral Jas. Pattison Stewart, C.B. The deceased entered the navy in 1797, and served in the flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Cochrane at the action of St. Domingo. In 1811, in the defence of the Island of Anholt, he distinguished himself by the intrepidity and skill with which he gave chase to sixteen of the enemy's gunboats and armed vessels, two of the former of which he succeeded in capturing. From 1813 to 1815 he was employed on the Baltic and North Sea stations in the *Dictator*. In November, 1813, he was attached to the in-shore squadron off Walcheren, and volunteered to command the boats of the fleet under Admiral Young, and to attempt the capture of four French frigates at Flushing. He was made a Commander of the Bath in 1815.

Sept. 19. At his seat, Glorat, Stirlingshire, aged 31, Sir Samuel Horne Stirling, Captain of the Linlithgow Militia Artillery. The family are descendants of Sir John Stirling, of Glorat, who was armour-bearer to King James I., and knighted in 1430.

Feb. 10. Killed in action at Huirangi, New Zealand, Capt. T. G. Strange, of the 65th Regt.

July 23. At Brandsby Hall, York, aged 45, Cecilia, eldest dau. of the late Gerrard Edward Strickland, esq., Loughglyn House, county Roscommon.

June 25. At Constantinople, aged 38, the Sultan Abdul Medjid Khan. This prince, who was the 31st sovereign of the line of Othman, and the 28th since the Turks established themselves at Constantinople, was the son of Mahmoud II., the great introducer of European reforms, and was born in 1823.

The career of the deceased monarch will form an interesting page in the history of the Ottoman Empire. Ascending to power at the early age of 16, he was fortunate in falling into the hands of one of the ablest ministers Turkey has ever had. This minister, Reschid Pasha, was not only impressed thoroughly with the reform principles which animated the policy of Sultan Mahmoud, but he had energy of character which enabled him to triumph over difficulties that would otherwise have daunted a man of the ordinary mould of Turkish frame of mind. Abdul Medjid, trained under so able a teacher, imbibed a liberal tone of mind, which was soon displayed in the celebrated "Hatti Scheriff" of Gulhanè, the constitution of the Ottoman Empire, which, unfortunately, only exists on paper to the present hour, but which contains the germs of those principles which may yet serve to save the Empire from dissolution. Abdul Medjid ascended the throne in 1839. In the following year, the Treaty of 1840 was concluded, after the defeat of Mehemet Ali and the capture of St. Jean d'Acre by the allied fleet under Admiral Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. The results of this treaty were so favourable for the Ottoman Empire in guaranteeing its independence, that when at length Russia thought the moment opportune to carry out her traditional policy, Turkey found the Western Powers united to maintain her integrity against the aggressor. The results of the Crimean war, unfortunately, were not attended with all those advantages for the country that its enormous expenditure of blood and money led us to expect. It had, however, one good effect, which remains yet to be

made of some use in the real interest of the Empire itself; and that is, it has exhibited to the Porte that the Western Powers disinterestedly desire the prosperity of the country. The closing days of the Sultan were gloomy in the extreme—surrounded by ministers, in some of whom he had placed confidence only to be abused, he found the position of his empire becoming more and more critical; a financial crisis was embittered by the absence of any statesman of sufficient ability to grapple with the difficulties of the position, and internal misgovernment daily assumed a graver and graver aspect. In the midst of these confusions the late Sultan died, leaving the throne to his brother, Abdul Aziz, a man seven years younger than himself, but who is stated to be a striking contrast, in every respect, to his *effête* predecessor. Whether the edicts he has issued providing civil and religious liberty for all his subjects, together with retrenchment and reform, will be carried out, is at present mere matter of conjecture. We must, therefore, look to the future for the fruit to be expected from a man believed to be animated by great firmness of character, and to have the prosperity of his country at heart.

Feb. 28. At Trentham, the family seat in Staffordshire, aged 74, George Granville Sutherland Leveson Gower, Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Stafford, Earl Gower, Viscount Trentham, and Baron Gower in the English Peerage, Baron and Earl of Sutherland in the Scottish Peerage, K.G.

In virtue of direct descent from and connection with many of the most illustrious of the pre-eminently ancient lines of North and South Britain, the deceased Duke was a remarkable man. The singular antiquity and extension of distinguished connections which he represented have been sustained, too, by numerous alliances between his own children and the representatives of some of our greatest Scottish, English, and Irish families. One of his daughters is now Duchess of Argyle; another, Lady Blantyre; another, Marchioness of Kildare, married to the heir to the honours of the great Anglo-Irish house of Fitzgerald and of "the only Irish dukedom;" whilst another is wife of the present Earl Grosvenor, heir-apparent to the titles and possessions of one of the most ancient and most opulent of our English territorial aristocracy. As the late Duke was himself married to the Lady Harriet Elizabeth Georgiana, sister of the present Earl of Carlisle, representing the purest blood of "all the Howards," it will readily be perceived how eminent was the circle of high connections of which his Grace was the centre. And it has further to be observed, with respect to this alliance, that, ever since the present occupant ascended the throne of these realms, the Duchess of Sutherland has enjoyed the distinction of the marked friendship of Her Majesty, and for many years has filled the office of Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, of whose Courts she has long been one of the most distinguished ornaments.

The Duke was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, which University conferred on him the degree of D.C.L. in 1841. But, though not particularly distinguished by personal qualities of the kind usually called great, he was yet fully equal to the duties of his dignified station, and was endowed with some of the marked characteristics of a high English noble. As a member of the House of Commons, he sat for Staffordshire, from 1815 to 1820, until, and during his father's life, he was called up to the House of Lords as Baron Gower, one of the family titles. In 1833, the year in which the dukedom was created, he succeeded as second duke; and, six years afterwards, on the death of his mother, the Duchess-Countess, he inherited the Scottish honours. He was also Lord-Lieutenant of Sutherlandshire, and had been Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire. He was High Steward of Stafford, a Trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum, President of the British Institution and of King's College Hospital.

May 24. At Silver Hill, Torquay, Alexander Robert Sutherland, M.D., F.R.S.

June 9. At the Sanitarium, Landour, N.W.P., India, aged 50, Col. William Swatman, late commanding H.M.'s 104th Regt. of Bengal Fusiliers.

Nov. 5. At Leamington, aged 57, Thos. John Wybault Swettenham, esq., of Swettenham Hall, Cheshire, a magistrate and deputy-lieut. for the county of Cheshire.

July 27. At Upton, aged 72, Major-Gen. John Swinburne, of the old Northumbrian family of that name. He was the eldest son of Col. William Swinburne, an officer of distinction in the American war, and was born at Folkestone in 1788. He entered the army as ensign in 1804. He served with the 43rd Regiment at the siege of Copenhagen

in 1807, and in the campaign of 1808 in Portugal, and was wounded in the head in the retreat to Vigo. He took part also in the subsequent campaigns in the Peninsula till 1812, including the action of the Coa, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the action of Sabugal, the battle of Busaco, the retreat to and the occupation of the lines of Torres Vedras, the subsequent advance in pursuit of Massena, and the actions of Pombal and Redinha, where he was wounded in the hip. He joined the army at Toulouse in 1814, and was present in the following year at New Orleans. He subsequently joined the Duke of Wellington's army at Brussels, and was present at the capture of Paris, where he remained with the army of occupation until 1818. He had received the war medal with two clasps for Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor.

Feb. 1. At Sledmere, Yorkshire, aged 68, Lady Sykes, widow of Sir Tatton Sykes, bart.

May 29. At Ventnor, aged 28, Frances Anne, relict of George St. Aubyn Fitz-Simon-Symons, esq., of Trenoweth, Cornwall, formerly of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.

June 8. At Clifton, aged 61, Frances, relict of John Synge, esq., of Glanmore Castle, co. Wicklow, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Richard Steele, bart., co. Dublin.

March 24. On board the transport ship *Macduff*, homeward-bound from China, aged 34, Capt. George Taaffe, of H.M.'s Royal Regiment, son of the late George Taaffe, esq., of Smarmore Castle, co. Louth.

Feb. 8. In Cavendish-sq., Miss Talbot, dau. of the late T. Talbot, esq., of Margam Park, Glamorganshire.

April 8. In Marylebone-road, aged 64, Joseph Tasker, esq., of Middleton Hall, Brentwood, Essex.

April 2. At Bellingham, near Newcastle, aged 51, T. J. Taylor, esq., an eminent mining engineer, director of the North British Railway.

Mr. Taylor was the author of many valuable treatises on mining and other cognate subjects, and the projector of the vast scheme for draining the great northern coal-field, which promises to add incalculably to the mineral wealth of that district.

May 8. At Pesth, Hungary, Count Ladislaus Teleki, a distinguished leader of the national party. He had been an exile since the year 1848 until very recently, when he received a pardon from the Emperor, and gave a promise to abstain in future from political agitation. This abstinence was looked upon by his former associates in the national cause as a desertion of his principles, and the Count was unable to bear up against their reproaches, and the disappointment of his hopes led the unfortunate man to commit suicide. The death of a man so eminent, and so beloved by his followers, occurring too so suddenly, produced in the public mind the utmost consternation, and reports were spread that he had been assassinated from political motives by the machinations of the Austrian authorities. An investigation, made by Hungarian deputies most bitterly hostile to the Austrian Government, resulted in the conviction that the unfortunate noble had died by his own hand.

July 1. At Addington Park, near Croydon, Maria, youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and wife of the Rev. John Thomas, Vicar of Allhallows, Barking.

July 13. At his residence, Whitehall, Essex, aged 36, Sir Godfrey John Thomas, bart. The deceased was the eighth baronet, and was born at Bodmin in 1824.

May 8. In Lower Berkeley-street, aged 54, Seth Thompson, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and formerly Physician to the Middlesex Hospital.

Sept. 7. At Norwood, Amelia, relict of Alderman Thompson, M.P., of Underley Hall, Westmoreland, and Park-street, Westminster, and mother of the Countess of Bective.

Jan. 12. At Forgan Manse, aged 77, Mr. Ebenezer Thomson, a scholar of great and varied attainments. Besides occasional articles in literary magazines, Mr. Thomson was the author of several works of repute amongst his contemporaries, and as Classical Master in Ayr Academy, had the good fortune to educate several pupils who now adorn the Scottish bench.

Oct. 29. At Clapham, aged 77, John Thornton, esq., eldest son of S. Thornton, esq., formerly M.P. for Surrey. He was for upwards of 30 years a Commissioner in succession of the Boards of Audit, Stamps, and Inland Revenue, as also Treasurer of the Church Missionary and of the Bible Society, and was one of the oldest magistrates of the county of Surrey.

DEATHS.

Nov. 2. At Scarborough, aged 24, while endeavouring to rescue the crew of the life-boat, William, son of the late John Tindall, esq., banker, of that place.

Sept. 1. At Whitehouse, Edinburgh, aged 80, General Suetonius Henry Tod, H.E.I.C.S.

May 13. At Brighton, aged 82, Lady Elizabeth Tollemache, widow of Admiral Tollemache. She was the daughter of the third Earl of Aldborough, and married in 1797 Rear-Adm. John Richard Delap Halliday, who took the name of Tollemache only by sign manual in 1821 (his mother having been Lady Jane Tollemache, youngest daughter and co-heir of Lionel, third Earl of Dysart), and died in 1837.

Dec. 12. At the Palace, Killaloe, Ireland, aged 77, the Right Hon and Right Rev. Ludlow Tonson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Killaloe. His Lordship, who, besides being a spiritual peer, enjoyed the temporal dignity of Lord Riversdale, of Rathcormac, co. Cork, in the Irish Peerage, was the seventh and last surviving son of the Right Hon. William Tonson, first Lord Riversdale in the Peerage of Ireland, which title was conferred upon him in 1783.

July 21. In the county Infirmary at Cork, aged 41, of *delirium tremens*, the Hon. John Touchet. He was the second son of the Right Hon. George John, 19th Lord Audley, and was the heir presumptive to the barony.

Aug. 2. At Traquair House, Peeblesshire, aged 80, the Right Hon. Charles Stuart, Earl of Traquair. The deceased, who was born in 1786, was the only son of Charles, seventh and late Earl, whom he succeeded in 1827. By his death, it is understood, that the title becomes extinct, the late Earl being the last in his line of a very old branch of the Royal House of Stuart.

May 27. At Calcutta, aged 25, Richard Trench, esq., eldest surviving son of the Dean of Westminster.

Feb. 26. At his residence, Parklands, Gloucestershire, aged 64, Major Maurice Cely Trevilian, of Midelney, Somersetshire.

June 16. At Ewenny Abbey, aged 70, Lieut.-Colonel Turbervill, K.H., late of the 12th Regt. of Foot, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Glamorgan.

Jan. 23. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 85, Mary Turner, only dau. of the late Hon. Patrick Maitland, of Freugh, and Jane, Countess of Rothes.

April 22. On his journey from Pallamcottah to the Neilgherries, Alexander Fraser Tytler, esq., Lieut. 17th Regt. Madras Native Infantry, eldest son of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, esq.

Nov. 29. At Bruntsfield-terrace, Edinburgh, aged 82, Colonel J. R. F. Udny, of Udny and Dadwick, deputy-lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen.

Oct. 5. At Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, aged 70, Beauchamp Colclough Urquhart, esq., of Meldrum and Byth.

Dec. 9. At the residence of his son-in-law, Dover, aged 63, Horatio Vachell, esq., J.P., and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Kent.

Oct. 4. At his residence, North Bank, Regent's Park, aged 70, John Vandenhoff, esq., an eminent tragedian.

The deceased was born March 31, 1790, in the city of Salisbury. He was of Dutch origin, his grandfather having been an Amsterdam merchant. After the ordinary schooling of boys at that time, he was sent to the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst, Lancashire, at one period entertaining a strong fancy for ecclesiastical life. This idea he abandoned for the drudgery of a solicitor's office, and that for the greater drudgery of a school usher. The reading and study of Shakespeare, however, suggested the idea of the stage as a profession more consistent with his tastes than commerce or teaching. His first appearance as an actor was made on the boards of the Salisbury Theatre, where he undertook the arduous declamatory character of "Osmond," in Monk Lewis's "Castle Spectre," a drama of peculiarly romantic construction. Mr. Vandenhoff could scarcely have chosen a more trying part, but his success was such, that his friends urged a re-appearance in the following week, as "Octavian," in Colman's "Mountaineers," another part which draws on all the powers of an actor. The theatre was crowded, and the applause was such that Mr. Vandenhoff resolved upon the stage as his profession.

An old friend and correspondent of Garrick, Mr. James Wickens, was lavish in his approbation of the young actor's efforts. Provincial engagements were at once secured; Cheltenham, Taunton, Exeter, and Weymouth giving him scope for the exercise of his talents. At Weymouth he acted with Edmund Kean, before that great performer appeared in London, and,

as Mr. Vandenhoff possessed a versatility which falls to the lot of few performers, he did anything and everything until May, 1814, when he appeared in Liverpool as "Rollo" in "Pizarro." This was his starting-point on the path of fame. His reception was enthusiastic beyond precedent, and in Liverpool and Manchester he enjoyed for six seasons all the honours of a high reputation, and as substantial proofs of regard as ever fell to a provincial actor. In December, 1820, he appeared first in London as "King Lear," and played at Covent Garden amid rapturous applause. This part was followed by "Coriolanus," in which he has had no competitor since the days of John Kemble. Mr. Macready having preceded him in London, he relinquished his engagement and made a tour of the provinces, playing his favourite characters with marked success. In 1834 he revisited London, and appeared for the second time as "Coriolanus," which, after an interval of 14 years, he played with distinguished ability. Mr. Bunn secured his services for Covent-garden and Drury-lane. His subsequent performance of "Adrastus," in Talfourd's tragedy of "Ion," at the Haymarket, was remarkably fine. In 1837 he visited America, where he met with great success. In September, 1838, he re-appeared at Covent-garden, then under the management of Mr. Macready, after visiting America. In 1841 he accepted an engagement from Charles Kemble, and continued to perform in London and the provinces. In the month of April, 1856, Mr. Vandenhoff took his leave of a Salisbury audience, previous to his final retirement from the stage. He appeared in the characters of "Cato," "Shylock," and "Hamlet," and at the conclusion of the last-named play he delivered an eloquent and touching address. On the 29th of October, 1858, he finally retired from the stage, at Liverpool, having completed a round of engagements in the principal theatres of the United Kingdom. At Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he was always a special favourite, and was received with the respect and esteem due to a gentleman, a scholar, and an accomplished artist.

February. Aged 80, at his villa in the environs of Padua, the celebrated soprano singer, Velluti, one of the most successful interpreters of Rossini's music. It was for him that Meyerbeer composed his "Il Crociato," and Rossini his "Aureliano in Palmira." Velluti was formerly one of the singers in the Sistine Chapel, and about 40 years since appeared in England at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Aug. 3. At Versailles, aged 68, Father Ventura, a very popular preacher, and an author of high reputation. He was born at Palermo in 1792. When only 15 years old he entered the Jesuit College of his native city, and before long was appointed its Professor of Rhetoric. When the house was shut up the young Ventura was admitted as a novice by the Theatins, or regulars of the Congregation of Lateran. He was, at the proper age, admitted to holy orders, and devoted himself to preaching, particularly funeral orations, in which he soon acquired reputation. His panegyric on Pius VII. passed through 20 editions, and procured for the preacher the title of "the Italian Bossuet," while his work entitled "Influence of the 16th Century" was considered to be a fitting companion to the "Variations" of the great French writer. In 1824 he was elected General of his order. He was appointed member of a Commission of Censorship, with Orioli and Michara, who afterwards became Cardinals; and also with Father Capellari, better known as Gregory XVI. He obtained at the same time the Chair of Ecclesiastical Law, together with the office of Almoner to the University of Rome. He was employed by Leo XII., who had a high opinion of his capacity, in negotiating the Concordat with the Duke of Modena. He brought about a reconciliation between the Pope and Chateaubriand, then French Ambassador to the Holy See; and, finally, obtained from the Court of Rome the recognition of Louis Philippe as King *de facto*, though not *de jure*. His work "De Methodo Philosophandi," published in 1828, in defence of the Christian or scholastic philosophy, brought upon him smart attacks from his old friend the Abbé Lamennais. Ventura soon after quitted the Pontifical Court, and during 10 years lived apart from public affairs, devoting himself to the study of the Scriptures and the Fathers of the Church. In 1839 he published his work, "The Beauty of the Faith." It was during this period, too, that his finest sermons were preached in the Church of St. Andrew delle Valle and St. Peter's. His published homilies fill five octavo volumes. The studious tranquillity of his life was soon to be interrupted, for the revolutionary period was at hand. He

preached the funeral sermon of O'Connell in 1847. His liberal opinions gave him great influence with the multitude, which was further increased by his sermon in honour of those who fell during the siege of Vienna. In 1848 he was named by the popular Government of Sicily Minister Plenipotentiary and Commissioner Extraordinary to the Pontifical Court, and he accepted the mission with the full assent of the Holy Father.

The notion of a confederation of the Italian States, with the Pope for President, was borrowed by the Emperor Napoleon III. from Father Ventura; but it encountered great opposition from Charles Albert, who had far different views. Ventura remained at Rome after the flight of the Pope. He was offered the Presidency of the Constituent Assembly, but declined the perilous distinction. He never believed in the durability of the Roman Republic, but he was strongly opposed to the attack on Rome by General Oudinot. He left the city on the 4th of May, and retired to Civita Vecchia under the protection of the French. Despairing of enlightening the public mind on the real state of Italy, and unable to render any further service to the Pope or to the nation, he quitted Italy for France, and took up his residence at Montpelier. Here he learnt with pain that his sermon "On the Victims of Vienna" was condemned by the Congregation of the Index; but he submitted, nevertheless, and formally retracted the opinions he had advanced in that discourse. During his stay at Montpellier he published "Letters to a Protestant Minister," with the view of refuting the arguments of a clergyman of Geneva who contended that St. Peter had never been in Rome. He remained two years at Montpelier, and practised preaching in the French language, and then came to Paris. Here, where his name was already known, he acquired celebrity by his conferences with the *savants* of the Observatory and the Institute, but, above all, by his sermons and his publications. For years he drew crowds to the churches of the Madeleine and St. Louis d'Antin. The original character of his style, the copiousness and energy of his language, and his bursts of lofty eloquence, not to speak of his vast store of theological science, made even his most fastidious hearers forget his peculiar pronunciation of the French tongue. He also preached the Lent sermons in the Imperial Chapel of the Tuileries. He resided some time at Versailles, and then felt his health rapidly declining. When all hope was over, he earnestly besought the Bishop of Versailles to demand for him the benediction of the Pope. The Holy Father at once acceded, and the Pontifical blessing reached him only two or three days before he drew his last breath.

Feb. 1. At the seat of the Marquess of Ailesbury, Tottenham Park, aged 44, Granville E. Harcourt Vernon, esq., late M.P. for Newark.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Mr. Granville Harcourt-Vernon, son of the late Archbishop of York, and Chancellor of the Province of York, and was born on the 23rd of November, 1816. He was educated at Westminster School, from which he was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, at which University he took a second-class in classics in 1839, and graduated M.A. in 1840. For some years he was private secretary to the Earl of St. German's, then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and officiated in the same capacity to the Earl of Lincoln, now the Duke of Newcastle, when Chief Commissioner of Woods, and Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt married, in 1846, Frances, Dowager Countess of Waldegrave.

March 22. At Hilton Park, Staffordshire, aged 81, General Vernon, C.B.

The gallant deceased entered the army in 1798, and served in the campaign of 1808 and 1809 in the Peninsula as deputy assistant-adjutant general, and subsequently in the same capacity with the Duke of Wellington's army until June, 1811. He was present at the battle of Talavera, and served with the second battalion of the 66th at the surprise of a French division at Arroyo do Molinos, and other operations, until the capture of Badajoz. He was also with the Queen's at the reduction of the forts and the battle of Salamanca, where he was slightly wounded early in the day, and at the close of the action again severely. Following the army again, after the expiration of three weeks, he resumed the command of his regiment, in which he served in the various operations preceding, during, and subsequent to the siege of Burgos. For Salamanca he received the gold medal, and for the battle of Talavera the silver war medal with one clasp.

Jan. 12. At Moseley Parsonage, aged 68, the Rev. William Villiers, Vicar of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, and Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

DEATHS.

Sept. 25. At Government House, Seychelles, George T. Wade, esq., Civil Commissioner.

Oct. 21. At Bath, aged 67, Colonel Sir Claude Martine Wade, knt., C.B. This able public servant was the son of the late Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wade, of the Bengal Army. In 1809 he entered the military service of the East India Company, in which he rose to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1839, and subsequently received the local rank of full colonel in India. Whilst holding a military commission, he was constantly employed in various civil posts. In 1823 he was appointed diplomatic agent at Loodianah, and in 1835 was placed in charge of our relations with Runjeet Sing and the States across the Indus. In 1838 he was sent on a special mission to Peshawur, to join the Sikh army with Shahzada Timoor, and was the first to force the Khyber Pass. In 1848 he was nominated political agent at Malwa, Central India—the last civil appointment which he held.

Jan. 8. At her residence, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Mrs. Walker, widow of Rear-Adm. Walker, C.B.

Sept. 16. In Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the Lady Jane Walker, wife of Major-Gen. Walker, C.B., Commander of the Forces in North Britain, and daughter of the Earl of Seafield.

July 24. At Coley Park, Reading, Catherine, wife of Sir Thomas Wathen Waller, bart.

Jan. 9. Aged 66, Francis Walpole, esq., son of the late Hon. Robert Walpole.

Dec. 4. At Wath, near Ripon, aged 66, the Rev. John Ward, M.A., rector of that parish. This gentleman, who was formerly vicar of Great Bedwyn in Wiltshire, devoted considerable attention to genealogical and antiquarian inquiries, and with great industry and perseverance extracting from the registers of his own and of neighbouring parishes all the important entries, communicating them, together with the epitaphs and church-notes, to the topographical and genealogical publications of the localities with which he was connected—pursuing the same line of investigation on his removal to Yorkshire.

May 4. At Blackheath, aged 46, Lieut.-Col. Walter Warde, fourth son of the late Gen. Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B.

March 7. At Warneford-place, Highworth, Wilts, aged 57, Lady Harriett Elizabeth Wetherell-Warneford, widow of Sir Charles Wetherell, knt., Recorder of Bristol; after whose death she assumed, by Royal licence, her maiden name of Warneford.

Feb. 6. At Laura-place, Bath, aged 67, Captain John Talbot Warren, R.N.

Jan. 19. At Shrub Hill, Dorking, aged 61, Lady Elizabeth Wathen, dau. of the late Earl of Rothes.

Sept. 3. At Bad Weilbach, Nassau, aged 40, William Charles Watts, esq., eldest son of the late Vice-Admiral Watts, C.B.

June 4. At Hampton Bishop, Hereford, aged 71, Ann, widow of Col. Weare, K.H., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

Sept. 11. At the Rookery, Sutton Coldfield, aged 80, Anne, sister of the late Rev. William Webb, D.D., Master of Clare College, Cambridge.

Jan. 8. At the Rectory, Codford St. Mary, Wilts., aged 85, the Rev. George Mountjoy Webster, D.D.

May 18. At Valetta, Malta, aged 56, Richard Wellesley, esq., eldest son of the late Richard Wellesley, esq., and grandson of Richard, Marquess Wellesley.

May 27. At Exmouth, Devon, the Hon. Mrs. Wellington, second dau. of George, 13th Viscount Hereford.

Sept. 29. At his residence, Slade, near Kingsbridge, aged 71, Fortescue Wells, esq., Capt. R.A., a magistrate of the county of Devon.

Jan. 24. At North Parade, Bath, aged 86, Gen. James Welsh, of the Madras Establishment.

Sept. 23. At Clarence-cottages, Cambridge-road, near Hammersmith, aged 66, Capt. William Welsh, R.N.

Jan. 25. At Winchester, Sarah, second dau. of the late Col. James Wemyss, and sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. Wemyss, C.B.

Oct. 5. At Jesmond, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 74, Capt. Henry West, R.N., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that borough. Capt. West, who was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, entered the navy in 1801, on board the *Resistance*, commanded by his relative Captain, afterwards Sir Henry, Digby. The vessel was shipwrecked two years later. Young West was in the *Amphion* in the memorable action with the four Spanish treasure frigates, when three were captured, and one blown up with all on board. Next year, in 1805, he served in the *Africa*, one of Lord Nelson's frigates, in his famous chase after the French fleet to the West

DEATHS.

Indies and back, and was present at the decisive victory of Trafalgar. Mr. West, who was then master's mate, had charge of the signal department, and was severely wounded. In 1807 he had the bad luck to be taken prisoner by a Spanish corvette, while in charge of a prize, and remained a prisoner until the Spanish nation rose against their French oppressors. He was then sent home with despatches to the British Government, and was employed in communications with the patriots along the coast. In 1808 he received his commission as lieutenant, and served in the *Lavinia* in the Walcheren expedition. He was first-lieutenant of the *Jaseur*, on the coast of North America, and was engaged in many spirited actions with the Americans, and received the thanks of his admiral. After the peace, Mr. West was unemployed, except for a few months. His retirement he devoted to horticultural pursuits, in which he excelled, and to the performance of the duties of a country gentleman. For many years he was an active magistrate of Newcastle, in which district he was very highly esteemed. Capt. West was twice married, and has left one son and one daughter.

May 28. In Camden-street North, Camden-town, aged 71, Ann, widow of William Westall, esq., A.R.A.

Oct. 27. Aged 68, the Rev. John Master Whalley, of Clerkhill, Lancashire, and Rector of Slaidburn, Yorkshire, third son of the late Sir James Whalley-Smythe-Gardiner, bart.

Dec. 6. At his residence, in Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 69, John Wheelton, esq., one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1840. Mr. Wheelton and Mr. Evans were Sheriffs of London and Middlesex during the memorable collision between the House of Commons and the Common Law Courts, arising out of the case of Stockdale *v.* Hansard. Having levied an execution, under a writ from the Queen's Bench, on the goods of the Serjeant-at-Arms, these gentlemen were ordered to the bar of the House of Commons for breach of privilege, and committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, by whom they were confined (though not very strictly) in one of the strong rooms of the old Palace of Westminster. It was, however, admitted, on further consideration, that the Queen's Bench was right, and the Sheriffs were discharged.

Aug. 9. At the house of Major Pearce, Portishead, aged 71, Lady Whish, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. S. Whish, K.C.B., of the Bengal Artillery.

June 3. At Grasmere, Mary Euphemia, wife of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, bart., of Wallingwells, Notts.

Sept. 17. Suddenly, Sir Wm. White, of Carah-lodge, Killarney, and Gloucester-place, Portman-square, London.

June 21. At Simonosaki, Japan, aged 27, while in command of H.M.'s gunvessel *Leven*, one of the squadron employed in surveying the Japanese coast, James Hawkins Whitshed, Lieut. R.N., eldest son of Sir St. Vincent and the Hon. Lady Whitshed.

Jan. 12. At Rode Hall, aged 88, Randle Wilbraham, esq., the younger son of Richard Wilbraham, esq., of Rode Hall, M.P. for Chester, to whose office of high steward of Congleton he succeeded in 1798. Mr. Wilbraham was the representative of a younger branch of one of the ancient families of Cheshire —"that seedplot of gentry"—being the 15th in direct male descent from Sir Richard de Wilburgham, high-sheriff for Cheshire in the 43rd Henry III., who, by his two marriages with heiresses of the Houses of Vernon, of Shipbrook, and Venables of Kinderton, acquired large estates in the county, a portion of which is still in the possession of the elder branch of the family.

During his long life Mr. Wilbraham was widely known for his liberality as a landlord, his unbounded charity, and for the stores of sound learning and the knowledge with which his cultivated mind was amply filled, which secured to him, during the protracted period he "dwelt among his own people," the ever-increasing respect with which he was regarded by them.

Sept. 21. Aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Wildman, eldest daughter of the late James Wildman, esq., of Chilham Castle.

Sept. 28. At St. Germain-en-Laye, Lady Harriet Catherine, relict of Sir John Williams, knt., one of the justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench.

Oct. 10. At Clovelly Court, Bideford, Devon, aged 70, Sir James Hamlyn Williams, bart.

April 24. At Whitburn Hall, near Sunderland, aged 63, Sir Hedworth Williamson, bart., a magistrate and deputy-lieut. of Durham, and M.P. for Sunderland in the Parliament of 1835-7. Sir Hedworth married, in 1826, the Hon. Anne Elizabeth Liddell, daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and has left issue.

DEATHS.

July 22. After a few days' illness, aged 38, James Neynoe Vivian Willyams, esq., a magistrate for the county of Cornwall.

Oct. 22. At Brighton, aged 31, Robert Edward Eardley, eldest son of Sir Henry S. Wilmot, bart., of Chaddesden, Derbyshire.

May 16. At Monkstown, aged 50, the Lady Janet, daughter of the 31st Earl of Mar, and wife of Edward Wilmot Chetwode, esq., of Woodbrook, Portarlington.

July 13. At his house in St. John's Wood, aged 72, Fletcher Wilson, esq., Danish Consul-General, and Knight of the Royal Danish Order of the Dannebrog.

April 25. At Nostell Priory, Yorkshire, (the seat of her brother, Charles Winn, esq.), aged 61, Miss Louisa Winn.

Sept. 4. At the Vicarage, St. Bartholomew-the-Less, London, aged 90, the Rev. Samuel Wix, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., of Christ College, Cambridge, Hospitaller of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Vicar of St. Bartholomew-the-Less, and Rector of Inworth, Essex.

This clergyman was a man of indefatigable industry, and besides the conscientious discharge of his important clerical duties, he found time to make some very valuable additions to our theological literature. In 1808 he published a work on the Thirty-nine Articles, entitled "Scriptural Illustrations of the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England, with a Practical Comment on each Article, affectionately intended to Promote Religious Peace and Unity." Mr. Wix was among the last of the old High Church School of Divines, a genuine follower of Robert Nelson and the founders of the Christian Knowledge Society. He cared more for devotional than polemical subjects; yet his intense desire for religious peace and unity led him into the thorny paths of controversy. In 1819 he wrote a work which commanded a great degree of public attention, styled, "Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden with a view to accommodate Religious Differences." It produced an angry reply from Bishop Burgess; to which Mr. Wix wrote a most temperate answer. This work, however, attracted the attention of Jerome, Count de Salis, who had an intense sympathy for its object. He had it translated at his own expense into most of the modern languages of Europe, and maintained during his life a most affectionate intimacy with its author. Mr. Wix's leading idea was, that both Churches contained many men of earnest piety and profound devotion; that if these men could only be brought together in the spirit of Christian brotherhood, the Spirit of Truth, in answer to their humble prayers, would unite the dissevered Churches in one grand body, free from error and the distortion of truth. That he had no sympathy for the temporal supremacy of the Papacy was proved by his Essay, in 1822, on "Plain Reasons why Political Power should not be granted to Papists," which passed through two editions.

The Rev. Mr. Wix was a man of singular humility and simplicity of character. Cheerful, and conversant with all the most interesting subjects of the day, possessor to the last of a vigorous intellect, a memory stored with interesting and valuable knowledge, and sound common sense. Though he outlived all the friends of his youth, he has left those of a second and third generation to revere his memory, while they deplore his loss. The Governors of St. Bartholomew's, to mark their sense of his valuable services to their noble Institution, passed, at a general court held for the purpose, a resolution of the deepest respect to his memory, and ordered a commemorative marble tablet to be erected in the Church of St. Bartholomew-the-Less.

June 10. At Norwich, aged 75, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Philip Wodehouse, Rector of Hingham, and Prebendary of Norwich Cathedral.

Nov. 26. At her residence, Lowndes-square, Margaret, widow of Richard Wogan, Lord Talbot de Malahide and Furnival, of Malahide Castle, county Dublin.

Oct. 29. At Dunse, Alexander Wood, esq., Advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Berwickshire.

Jan. 12. At Paris, aged 80, Colonel William Woodgate, C.B., formerly of the 60th Foot. In early life he saw much service in Canada, in the West Indies, and in the Peninsula.

June 3. At Malvern, of neuralgia, which suddenly attacked the heart, aged 30, Arthington, second son of Sir W. Worsley, bart., of Hovingham, Yorkshire.

Oct. 26. At Bebek, Turkey, aged 38, H. T. Wroth, esq., Legal Vice-Consul Chancelier of the Supreme Consular Court at Constantinople.

Feb. 24. At Clifton, aged 61, Lieut.-

Colonel the Hon. Charles Alexander Wrottesley, late of the 29th Regt., second son of the first Lord Wrottesley. The deceased served with the 15th Lancers at the siege of Bhurtpore, in 1825-6.

July 13. In Spring-gardens, London, aged 34, George, eldest son of Lieut.-General R. H. Wynyard, C.B.

Jan. 7. At Brighton, after a long illness, aged 52, the Right Hon. Charles Anderson Worsley Anderson Pelham, Earl of Yarborough, Baron Yarborough, of Yarborough, Lincolnshire, and Baron Worsley, of Appuldercombe, Isle of Wight. The deceased Peer was educated at Eton, and entered Parliament for Newtown, Isle of Wight (since disfranchised), as soon as he became of age. In 1832, he was elected for Lincolnshire (part of Lindsey), which he continued to represent until called to the Upper House, by the decease of his father, in 1846. In 1854, he was appointed Vice-Admiral; and in 1857, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Whilst in health he took an active part in politics on the Liberal side; but of late years he had suffered from paralysis, and in consequence had retired from public life.

April 22. At Stock House, Dorset, aged 75, the Rev. Henry Farr Yeatman, LL.B., for many years chairman of the Dorset quarter sessions. The deceased, who was, in 1819, appointed to the living of Stock Gayland, near his own residence, having previously married a lady of considerable fortune, employed his leisure in intellectual pursuits, confining these, however, chiefly to one direction, namely, that of law. The statutes at large, the practice of the Courts, the clearing up of legal doubts, the reconciling of what to many appeared to be conflicting enactments, were his study and delight. As chairman of quarter sessions, his charges to the grand jury were so much valued that several of them have been published; and in all matters connected with the welfare of the county in which he officiated, he was most laborious and painstaking in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities of his position.

Dec. 10. At Florence, aged 72, Dr. Southwood Smith, the eminent physician. He was born at Martock, Somersetshire, Dec. 21, 1788, and was, therefore, at his decease within 11 days of completing his 73rd year. Dr. Southwood Smith was well known for his earnest and consistent labours in the cause of sanitary reform.

Centenarians.

April 25. At Guernsey, aged 102, the Hon. Mrs. William Annesley. Her death was the result of accident, the venerable lady having fallen from her bed and dislocated her collar-bone a few days previously.

March 12. At Browne's Hospital, Stamford, aged 103, William Ball. The deceased was a native of the village of Brigstock, and was brought up as a stonemason at King's Cliffe, and resided there until he became a bedesman at Stafford, 33 years ago. In early life he was a notorious poacher, deer-stealer, pugilist, wrestler, and the associate of abandoned characters; but he suddenly quitted these courses, and lived to obtain a very different reputation.

April 13. At Rochester, aged 104, John Hill. He was always remarkable for being a man of very abstemious habits, and also an early riser, both of which, probably, conduced to his longevity. Until within the last few months Hill was in the habit of taking his daily walks about the city, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, had the appearance of being a hale old man.

Feb. 15. At Newborough-villas, St. Paul's-road, Highbury-park, aged 102, Mr. John Jones.

April 22. At Ballachulish, aged 106, Christina Mackintosh, or Macgillivray. She belonged to the Island of Skye, and was well known for upwards of half a century as "Kirstan Sgiathanach," or Skye Kirsty, a sort of female gaberlunzie. She was always a strong and healthy woman, and till within a month or two of her death had all her faculties, and went about carrying a wallet of no ordinary dimensions.

Sept. 12. Aged 102, Mr. John Cumming, farmer, Scalan, Braes of Glenlivet. He had passed his whole life in the immediate neighbourhood of Glenlivet, having been born within half a mile of the spot where he died.

June 8. At Hoo, aged 100, Mr. Ezekiel Smith, a native of Dallinghoo.

Feb. The Registrar-General records the death, at Perth, at the age of 105, of "the oldest inhabitant," a woman whose name is not mentioned, but who was the eldest of 20 children born of the same parents; and 20 years, to a day, after her birth her youngest brother and sister (twins) were born.

PARLIAMENT.

The following Gentlemen, returned to Parliament on the issue of new Writs, were sworn at the table on the dates affixed to their respective names.

Writs issued during the Session 1860.

Cumberland, W. D.—Hon. Percy Wyndham, Feb. 5.

Ludlow.—Hon. G. H. W. Clive, Feb. 8.

Writs issued in the Recess.

Boston.—John Wingfield Malcolm, esq., Feb. 6.
Dartmouth.—John Hardy, esq., Feb. 5.
Honiton.—George Moffatt, esq., Feb. 5.
Leicester Borough.—William Unwin Heygate, esq., Feb. 8.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Somerset Archibald Beaumont, esq., Feb. 5.
Nottingham, S. D.—Lord Stanhope, Feb. 8.
Pembroke County.—Geo. Lort Phillips, esq., Feb. 5.
Reading.—Gillery Pigott, esq., Feb 5.
Ripon.—Reginald Arthur Vyner, esq., Feb. 5.
Southwark.—Austen Henry Layard, esq., Feb. 5.
Sussex, W. D.—Walter Barttelot Barttelot, esq., Feb. 5.
Wick Burghs.—Viscount Bury, Feb. 5.

Writs issued during the Session 1861.

Aberdeenshire.—William Leslie, esq., Feb. 27.
Andover.—Henry Beaumont Coles, esq., August 1.
Banffshire.—Robert William Duff Abercrombie, esq., May 3.
Bolton.—Thomas Barnes, esq., Feb. 19.
Bradford.—William Edward Forster, esq., Feb. 13.
County Cork.—Nicholas Philpott Leader, esq., March 5.
Durham City.—Sir William Atherton. Re-elected, July 9.
Flint County.—Lord Richard Grosvenor, June 3.
London City.—Western Wood, esq., August 1.
Longford.—Lieut.-Colonel Luke White, July 10.
Marylebone.—John Harvey Lewis, esq., April 19.
Montgomery Borough.—Captain John Samuel Willes Johnson, esq., May 6.
Morpeth.—Right Hon. Sir George Grey. Re-elected, August 1.
Oxford City.—Right Hon. E. Cardwell. Re-elected, July 31.
Pembroke Borough.—Sir Hugh Owen Owen, bart., March 11.
Richmond.—Roundell Palmer, esq., July 11.
Selkirkshire.—Lord Henry Scott, Aug. 5.
Southwark.—John Locke, esq. Re-elected, April 24.
Sutherlandshire.—Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, bart., April 9.
Tamworth.—Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. Re-elected, August 1.
Tiverton.—Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston. Re-elected, April 17.
Tynemouth.—Richard Hodgson, esq., April 29.
Wilts, S. D.—Lieut.-Col. Frederick Harvey Bathurst, Feb. 18.
Wolverhampton.—Thomas Matthias Weguelin, esq., July 4.

HONOURS.

THE PEERAGE.

THE following PEERAGES have been conferred during the Year:—

June 28. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to have the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Herbert, of Lea, in the county of Wilts.

June 28. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Bethell, Knight, Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to have the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Westbury, of Westbury, in the county of Wilts.

July 30. The Right Hon. John Russell (commonly called Lord John Russell), and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to have the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names, styles, and titles of Viscount Amberley, of Amberley, county Gloucester, and of Ardsalla, county Meath, and Earl Russell, of Kingston-Russell, county Dorset.

August 6. Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, G.C.B., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to have the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Fitzhardinge, of the city and county of the city of Bristol.

October 18. The dignities of Baroness, Viscountess, and Countess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granted to Anne, Duchess of Sutherland, wife of George Granville William, Duke of Sutherland, by the names, styles, and titles of Baroness Macleod, of Castle Leod, in the county of Cromartie, Baroness Castlehaven, of Castlehaven, in the same county, Viscountess Tarbat, of Tarbat, in the same county, and countess of Cromartie; with grant, after her decease, of the titles of Baron Macleod, Baron Castlehaven, Viscount Tarbat, and Earl of Cromartie, to Francis Sutherland Leveson Gower (commonly called Lord Francis Sutherland Leveson Gower), the second surviving son of the said Anne, Duchess of Sutherland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, with remainders over.

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

THE following Noblemen and Gentlemen have received the several Degrees in the ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD during the Year:—

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

Earl of Zetland.
Lord Belhaven and Stenton.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

To be Military Knights Grand Cross:—

Major-General Sir Patrick Grant, I.A.
General Sir Arth. B. Clifton.
Adm. Sir Phipps Hornby.
Gen. Sir James A. Hope.
Gen. Sir Th. W. Brotherton.
Gen. Sir Sam. B. Auchmuty.
Gen. Sir Thos. Wiltshire, bart.
Vice-Admiral Lord Fitzhardinge.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harry D. Jones.

To be Military Knights Commanders:—

Admiral Edward Harvey.
Lieut.-Gen. William H. Sewell.

HONOURS.

Lieut.-Gen. Geo. W. Paty.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir James S. Kennedy.
Lieut.-Gen. Geo. L. Goldie.
Lieut.-Gen. John Michell.
Vice-Admiral Sir Henry W. Bruce.
Vice-Admiral Sir William F. Martin.
Major-Gen. Sir William Brereton.
Rear-Admiral Lewis T. Jones.
Col. the Earl of Longford.
Major-Gen. Thos. S. Pratt.

To be Civil Knights Commanders :—

Lord Lyons.
Right Hon. Sir Edm. W. Head, bart.
Lord Dufferin and Claneboye.
Major-Gen. Sir G. H. Macgregor, I.A.

To be Honorary Knight Commander :—

Gen. Chas. G. M. A. A. Cousin-Montauban.

To be Military Companions. (Officers in the Indian Army denoted by I.A.) :—

Addison, Lieut.-Col. Thomas.
Alison, Lieut.-Col. Archibald.
Ambrose, Lieut.-Col. George James.
Barry, Lieut.-Col. William Wigram.
Benson, Col. Henry Roxby.
Bent, Col. George.
Brice, Lieut.-Col. Edward, I.A.
Brown, Major Wm. Tod.
Browne, Lieut.-Col. Andrew.
Browne, Lieut.-Col. Samuel J.
Burmester, Lieut.-Col. Arnold E.
Carr, Lieut.-Col. George.
Cotter, Col. Geo. Sackville, I.A.
Cox, Lieut.-Col. John William.
Crofton, Col. E. Walter.
Currie, Samuel, Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.
De Salis, Col. Rodolph.
Fischer, Col. Thos. James, I.A.
Fisher, Col. Arthur A'Court.
Gascoine, Col. John Hawkins.
Gottreux, Lieut.-Col. Frederick, I.A.
Green, Maj.-Gen. Edward, I.A.
Holmes, Lieut.-Col. John, I.A.
Jephson, Major-Gen. Stanhope W.
Knox, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Edmond.
Lockhart, Lieut.-Col. Græme Alexander.
Macan, Major-Gen. Henry, I.A.
Mackenzie, Thomas, Dep. Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.
Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. Kenneth D.
Mackinnon, Campbell, M.D., Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.
MacMahon, Col. William.
Mann, Lieut.-Col. Gother Fred.
Metcalfe, Lieut.-Col. James, I.A.
Miller, Major-Gen. Wm. Henry, I.A.
Muir, William Mure, Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.
Pattle, Col. Thomas.
Pope, Lieut.-Col. George, I.A.
Pottinger, Lieut.-Col. John, I.A.
Reece, Col. William, I.A.
Reeves, Col. George M.
Riddell, Col. William, I.A.
Ross, Lieut.-Col. John.
Ross, Lieut.-Col. Robert Lockhart.
Sayer, Lieut.-Col. Jas. Rt. Steadman.
Seymour, Capt. Fred. B. P., R.N.
Shepheard, Col. Alfred, I.A.
Smyth, Lieut.-Col. John Hale, I.A.
Spence, Lieut.-Col. Frederick.
Stuart, Lieut.-Col. William Kier.
Sutherland, Lieut.-Col. Robt. Macleod.
Sutton, Col. William.
Thomas, Lieut.-Col. John Wellesley.
Travers, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Oates.
Tremenheere, Lt.-Col. Chas. W., I.A.
Troup, Col. Colin, I.A.
Turner, Comm. Gen. Philip.
Urquhart, Col. Francis Gregor.
Walker, Col. Charles P. Beauchamp.
Whistler, Lieut.-Col. James, I.A.
Willes, Capt. G. O., R.N.
Wray, Lieut.-Col. Edward, I.A.
Wroughton, Major Fred. T., I.A.
Wyatt, Major James Henry.
Younghusband, Col. Robt. R.

To be Civil Companions :—

Alcock, Rutherford, esq.
Alison, Charles, esq.
Dunlop, Capt. Hugh, R.N.
Everest, Col. Sir George, I.A.
Loch, Henry Brougham, esq.
Pressly, Charles, esq.

To be Honorary Companion :—

Réboul, Chas. Burrard, Chef d'Escadron.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA,

Instituted Feb. 23rd, 1861.

THE SOVEREIGN.

To be Knights :—

Grand Master and first Principal Knight, The Viceroy and Governor General of India.

H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.
H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

Earl Canning.
H. H. the Nizam of Hydrabad.
General Viscount Gough.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior
Lord Harris.

HONOURS.

H. H. the Maharaja Duleep-Sing.
Gen. Lord Clyde.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cashmere.
Sir Geo. Russell Clark.
H. H. the Maharaja of Indore.
H. H. the Guicowar of Baroda.
Right Hon. Sir John L. M. Lawrence, bart.
H. H. the Maharaja of Putiala.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, bart.
The Nuwab Sekunder Begum of Bhopal.
Gen. Sir Hugh H. Rose.
The Nuwab of Rampore.
Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere.
Gen. Sir George Pollock.

KNIGHTS BACHELORS of the United Kingdom.

Coëry Edward (L.L.I.) 1861.
Colquhoun, Patrick Mac Combaich.
Cotton, Arthur Col.
Everest, George Col.
Kirby, Richard Charles.
Palmer, Roundell.
Rémono, Jean Edward (by patent).
Scotland, Colley Harman.
Waugh, Andrew Scott, Lieut.-Col. (by patent).

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The following Gentleman has been appointed one of The Queen's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Robert Peel, bart., Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned Officers and Men of the naval and military services and non-military Persons, on account of the acts of bravery recorded against their several names.

February 5.

Surgeon Herbert Taylor Reade, 61st Regiment.

During the siege of Delhi, on the 14th of December, 1857, while Surgeon Reade was attending to the wounded at the end of one of the streets of the city, a party of rebels advanced from the direction of the Bank, and having established themselves in the houses in the street, commenced firing from the roofs. The wounded were thus in very great danger, and would have fallen into the hands of the enemy had not Surgeon Reade drawn his sword, and, calling upon the few soldiers who were near to follow, succeeded, under a heavy fire, in dislodging the rebels from their position. Surgeon Reade's party consisted of about ten in all, of whom two were killed and five or six wounded. Surgeon Reade also accompanied the regiment at the assault of Delhi, and on the morning of the 16th of September, 1857, was one of the first up at the breach in the magazine, which was stormed by the 61st Regiment and Belooch battalion, upon which occasion he, with a serjeant of the 61st Regiment, spiked one of the enemy's guns.

MARCH 1.

Col. James Travers, late 2nd Bengal Native Infantry,

For a daring act of bravery, in July, 1857, when the Indore Presidency was suddenly attacked by Holkar's troops, in having charged the guns with only five men to support him, and driven the gunners from the guns, thereby creating a favourable diversion, which saved the lives of many persons, fugitives to the Residency. It is stated that officers who were present considered that the effect of the charge was to enable many Europeans to escape from actual slaughter, and time was gained, which enabled the faithful Bhopal Artillery to man their guns. Col. Travers's horse was shot in three places, and his accoutrements were shot through in various parts. He commanded the Bhopal Levy.

Lieut.-Colonel Samuel James Browne, C.B., late 46th Bengal Native Infantry,

For having, at Seerporah, in an engagement with the rebel forces under Khan Allie Khan, on the 31st of August, 1858, whilst advancing upon the enemy's position, at daybreak, pushed on with one orderly Sowar upon a nine-pounder gun that was commanding one of the approaches to the enemy's position, and attacked the gunners, thereby preventing them from reloading, and firing upon the infantry, who were advancing to the attack. In doing this, a personal conflict ensued, in which Capt. (now Lieut-Col.) Samuel James Browne, Commandant of the 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, received a severe sword-cut wound on the left knee, and shortly afterwards another sword-cut wound, which severed the left arm at the shoulder--not, however, before Lieut.-Col. Browne had succeeded in cutting down one of his assailants. The gun was prevented from being reloaded, and was eventually captured by the infantry, and the gunner slain.

JULY 17.

Colour-Sergeant John Lucas, 40th Regiment.

On the 18th of March, 1861, Colour-Sergeant Lucas acted as sergeant of a party of the 40th Regiment, employed as skirmishers to the right of No. 7 Redoubt, and close to the Huirangi Bush, facing the left of the positions occupied by the natives. At about 4 o'clock, P.M., a very heavy and well-directed fire was suddenly opened upon them from the bush and the high ground on the left. Three men being wounded simultaneously, two of them mortally, assistance was called for in order to have them carried to the rear; a file was immediately sent, but had scarcely arrived, when one of them fell, and Lieutenant Rees was wounded at the same time. Colour-Sergeant Lucas, under a very heavy fire from the rebels, who were not more than 30 yards distant, immediately ran up to the assistance of this officer, and sent one man with him to the rear. He then took charge of the arms belonging to the killed and wounded men, and maintained his position until the arrival of supports under Lieutenants Gibson and Whelan.

AUGUST 13.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Robt. Montresor Rogers, 44th Regiment (now of the 90th Regiment); Private John M'Dougall (No. 220), 44th Regiment, and Lieutenant Edmund Henry Lenon, 67th Regiment,

For distinguished gallantry in swimming the ditches and entering the North Taku Fort, on the 21st August, 1860, by an embrasure during the assault. They were the first of the English established on the walls of the fort, which they entered in the order in which their names are here recorded, each one being assisted by the others to mount the embrasure.

Lieutenant (now Captain) Nathaniel Burslem, 67th Regiment (now of the 60th Regiment), and Private Thomas Lane (No. 612), 67th Regiment,

For distinguished gallantry in swimming the ditches of the North Taku Fort, and persevering in attempting during the assault, and before the entrance of the fort had been effected by any one, to enlarge an opening in the wall, through which they eventually entered, and, in doing so, were both severely wounded.

HONOURS.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) John Worthy Chaplin, 67th Regiment (now of the 100th Regiment),

For distinguished gallantry at the North Taku Fort. This officer was carrying the Queen's colour of the regiment, and first planted the colours on the breach made by the storming party, assisted by Private Lane, of the 67th Regiment, and subsequently on the cavalier of the fort, which he was the first to mount. In doing this he was severely wounded.

Hospital Apprentice Arthur Fitzgibbon, Indian Medical Establishment,

For having behaved with great coolness and courage at the capture of the North Taku Fort on the 21st of August, 1860. On the morning of that day he accompanied a wing of the 67th Regiment, when it took up a position within 500 yards of the fort. Having quitted cover, he proceeded, under a very heavy fire, to attend to a dhoolie-bearer, whose wound he had been directed to bind up; and, while the regiment was advancing under the enemy's fire, he ran across the open to attend to another wounded man, in doing which he was himself severely wounded.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS.

January.

The Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff to be secretary to the Bible Board Scotland.

Major J. K. Spence to be Judicial Commissioner, Nagpore.

Mr. Arthur Henry Paget to be a Page of Honour to Her Majesty.

Mr. Oliphant to be Secretary of Legation at Japan.

Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., Bengal Engineers, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

Mr. Frederick Cleave, C.B., Paymaster R.N., to be Steward of Greenwich Hospital.

Dr. William Stokes to be Her Majesty's Physician in Ireland.

Mr. Andrews Nicol to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. Samuel Creelman to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Lieut. H. T. Duncan, 46th Madras N.I., to be Inspector-General of Police in the Province of Pegu.

Mr. T. G. Baring to be Under-Secretary for War.

Mr. Sergeant Tozer, of the Norfolk Circuit, to be Recorder of Bury St. Edmund's.

Mr. Colley Harman Scotland, of the Oxford Circuit, to be Chief Justice of Madras.

Mr. Samuel Birch, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, and Mr. Newton to be Keepers of the Department of Antiquities, British Museum.

Mr. C. Boulnois to be First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

February.

Mr. George Bouchier Ward to be Consul at Galatz.

Mr. Frederick Bernal to be Consul at Baltimore.

Mr. Bentinck Welbore Doyle to be Consul at Carthagena.

Mr. Stacy to be Vice-Consul at Santa Marta.

Messrs. Enslie and M. Flowers to be Interpreters in Japan, and Mr. A. D'Ettlinger to be Consular Assistant.

Mr. Deasy to be a Baron of the Court of Exchequer (Sular).

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan to be Attorney-General for Ireland.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson to be Solicitor-General for Ireland.

Mr. Donald Mackenzie, Advocate, to be Sheriff of the Shire of Fife.

Mr. Macnamara Dix to be Treasurer for the Island of St. Lucia.

Mr. John Palmer to be Treasurer for the Island of Dominica.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. Felix Beddingfield to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Mauritius.

Mr. Joseph Severn to be Consul at Rome.

Mr. Edward Thomas Rogers to be Consul at Damascus.

Dr. John Young, Mr. Alexander Henry Green, and Mr. Thomas McKenny Hughes to be Assistant Geologists in the Geological Survey.

Rear-Admiral Robert Spencer Robinson to be Surveyor of the Navy.

Mr. John Pitt Kennedy to be Crown Prosecutor for the county Tyrone, Ireland.

Dr. Joseph Clark, of Mountmelick, to be Medical Inspector of Lunatics under the Court of Chancery for Mountmelick District.

Mr. C. B. Saunders to be Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.

Mr. Adams to be Chief Justice at Hong Kong.

Mr. Smale to be Attorney-Gen., Hong Kong.

Deputy Purveyor-in-Chief David Fitzgerald to be a Principal Purveyor to the Forces.

Purveyors Matthew Wreford, William Henry Clapp, William Macdonnell, William John Arnold Tucker, Kentish Jenner, Thomas O. Hagger, Edward Morris, Charles Barrett Knapp, and Gregson Bridgett to be Principal Purveyors to the Forces.

Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard to be Deputy Earl Marshal of England during the minority of the Duke of Norfolk.

The Marquess of Huntley to be Lord-Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the county of Aberdeen.

Mr. Thos. Norton to be Queen's Coroner and Attorney, Crown Office, Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. J. G. Malcolm to be Master, Crown Office, Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. Alexander Stewart Mehan to be Recorder of the City of Londonderry, Ireland.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan to be Law Adviser, Ireland.

Mr. Kemble to be Judge, Jamaica.

Dr. William Jenner, M.D., to be Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Deputy Commissary-General Philip Turner to be Commissary-General.

Capt. D. Curry to be Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard and Plymouth Hospital.

Mr. William Pollard Urquhart, M.P., to be a Member of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland.

Lieut.-Col. Harry St. George Ord, R.E., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Bermudas or Somers Islands, in America.

Mr. William Chas. Gibson to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. James Murray Robertson to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. Dougald Yeates to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Tobago.

Mr. James Clement Choppin to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. Hill Dasent to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Nevis.

Mr. Francis Spencer Wigley to be one of Her Majesty's Council for the Virgin Islands.

Thomas Wheeler, LL.D., of the Middle Temple, to be a Serjeant-at-Law.

William Dugmore, William Anthony Collins, Anthony Cleasby, Henry Warwick Cole, John Fraser Macqueen, Thomas Chambers, Edwin Plumer Price, Josiah William Smith, Richard Bagally, Henry Mills, Hon. Adolphus Frederick Octavius Liddell, William Baliol Brett, John Burgess Karslake, William Digby Seymour, John Duke Coleridge, esqrs., Hon. George Denman, and George Mellish, esq., to be Queen's Counsel.

George Hayes, Serjeant-at-law, next after Archibald John Stephens, esq., Q.C., to have patent of precedency.

The Lord Mayor of London; Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B.; Mr. John Thwaites, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works; Capt. Douglas Gatton, of the Royal Engineers; Mr. Edward Burstal, Commander R.N., Secretary of the River Thames Conservancy Board; Mr. Henry Arthur Hunt, Surveyor of H.M.'s Works and Public Buildings; and Mr. John Robinson M'Clean, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to examine into plans for embanking the river Thames within the metropolis.

MARCH.

The Duke of Argyll, Lord Kingsdown, Sir George Grey, bart., Mr. Robert Wigram Crawford, Mr. Pearce William Rogers, Mr. William George Anderson,

Mr. William Strickland Cookson, and Mr. Edwin Wilkins Field to be Royal Commissioners to inquire into the constitution of the Accountant-General's Department of the Court of Chancery, and the provisions for the custody and management of the funds of the Court.

Mr. John Forster to be one of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland.

Mr. Edmund Humphrey Woolrych to be a Magistrate of the Thames Police Court.

Mr. Bryan Waller Procter to be an Honorary and Unpaid Commissioner in Lunacy.

The Hon. William C. Spring Rice, Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Sir A. J. De H. Larpent, bart., to be a Member of, and Secretary to, the Income-tax Commissioners for the Presidency town of Calcutta.

Mr. John Hill Beresford to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Tobago.

Mr. William Walter Raleigh Kerr to be Colonial Treasurer.

Mr. Edward Everard Rushworth to be Auditor-General for the Island of Mauritius.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Young, bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the colony of New South Wales.

Dr. William Campbell Maclean, of the Madras Medical Establishment, to be Professor of Clinical and Military Medicine in the Army Medical School.

Mr. Rolleston, Q.C., to be Chairman of the County of Mayo, Ireland.

Mr. James Watson Sheriff to be Police Magistrate for the Island of Antigua.

Mr. Moody to be Master Shipwright at Portsmouth Dockyard.

The Earl of Dunraven, Chief Justice Monahan, Chief Baron Pigot, Mr. James A. Lawson, the Rev. John Hall, Mr. Laurence Waldron, M.P., Mr. John Lentaigne, and Mr. John O'Hagan to be additional Commissioners of Education, Ireland.

Mr. William Allen to be Divisional Police Magistrate, Dublin.

Viscount Palmerston to be Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

The Right Hon. E. Henry Stanley, commonly called Lord Stanley, to be one of H.M.'s Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the measures which it may be expedient to take for maintaining and improving the health of all ranks of H.M.'s army serving in India.

April.

The Earl of Cawdor to be Lord-Lieutenant of Carmarthen.

Mr. C. A. Winchester to be Consul at Hakodadi, Japan.

Capt. E. G. Fanshawe to be Superintendent of Chatham Dockyard.

Lieut.-Col. Macleaf to be Lieut.-Gov. of British Caffraria.

Colonel the Lord James Charles Plantagenet Murray to be an Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Lady Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Bruce to be Resident Woman of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

Mr. Croker Barrington to be one of the three Crown Solicitors for Munster, Ireland.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Percy Wood to be Receiver-General of Revenue for Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Mr. Alexander Bower St. Clair to be First Paid Attaché to the Mission in China.

Mr. George Hugh Wyndham to be Second Paid Attaché to the Mission in China.

The following arrangements have been made in the new ports of China opened to trade by the Treaty of Tien-tsin :—

Mr. Thomas Taylor Meadows to be Consul at New-Chang.

Mr. F. E. B. Hervey to be Consul at Ningpo.

Mr. Patrick J. Hughes to be Interpreter at Ningpo.

Mr. George Whittingham Cairne to be Consul at Swatow.

Mr. Challoner Alabaster to be Interpreter at Swatow.

Mr. Walter Henry Medhurst to be Consul at Tung-Chow.

April.

Mr. M. I. F. Brickdale, of the Middle Temple, to be one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. John Lentaine, a Director of Convict Prisons, Ireland, to be an Inspector-General of Prisons.

Mr. Gilman to be Crown Solicitor for the County and City of Cork.

Mr. Murphy to be Crown Solicitor for the County and City of Limerick.

Mr. A. R. Young to be a Member of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

Capt. E. St. George to be a Member and Secretary of the Board of Examiners, and Persian Translator to the Government of India.

Mr. George Hunter Cary to be Attorney-General for the Island of Vancouver.

The Duchess of Wellington to be Mistress of the Robes.

Capt. Richard F. Burton to be Consul at Fernando Po.

Lord Kensington to be Lord-Lieut. of Pembrokeshire.

The Duke of Sutherland to be Lord-Lieut. of Sutherlandshire.

Mr. John Locke, Q.C., to be Recorder of Brighton.

Mr. J. B. Maule to be Recorder of Leeds.

MAY.

Mr. Henry Wyndham West to be Attorney-General of the Duchy Court of Lancaster.

Mr. Richard Theodore Pennefather to be Auditor-General for the Island of Ceylon.

Messrs. Freeman Tupper, Charles Dickey, and Charles Whitman to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Nathaniel Butterfield to be a Member of the Council of the Bermudas, or Somers Islands.

Mr. Sholto Pemberton to be Chief Justice of the Island of Dominica.

Mr. Brownlow Gray to be Attorney-General of Bermuda.

Mr. Edward Wallace Goodlake to be Stipendiary Magistrate for Her Majesty's Settlements in the Falkland Islands.

Messrs. Alexander Perceval and Angus Fletcher to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Messrs. Robert Hutchinson and George Blankson to be Members of the Legislative Council of Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Mr. Charles Frere to be Taxing Master of the House of Commons.

Mr. Francis Ellis, of the Home Circuit, to be Judge of the County Court Circuit, No. 34 (Ely, Lynn, Peterborough, Northampton, Stamford, &c.).

Mr. G. C. Barnes, C.B., to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. Henry Dias to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Mr. Wm. Branch Pollard to be Auditor-General for the Colony of British Guiana.

Mr. Henry Alexander Pitt to be Registrar-General for the Island of Trinidad.

The Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Chaplain in Ordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Mr. George Fagan to be Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of the Equator.

Mr. Ernest Haythorne Reed, of the Western Circuit, to be Recorder of Bridgewater.

Mr. William Roche to be Crown Solicitor for Limerick.

Mr. A. Morphy to be Crown Solicitor for Kerry, with Clare.

Mr. Frederick Warner to be a Legislative Councillor at Trinidad.

Mr. Charles Hussard to be a Legislative Councillor in Prince Edward's Island.

Messrs. Donald Fraser, David Cameron, and Alfred John Langley to be Councillors in Vancouver's Island.

The Right Hon. Robert Montgomery, Lord Belhaven, to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

JUNE.

Mr. G. L. Lennon Hunt to be Consul at Pernambuco.

Mr. H. A. Cowper to be Consul at Puerto Rico.

Earl Cowper to be Lord-Lieutenant of Bedfordshire.

Major-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., to be Permanent Under-Secretary to the War Department for the Military Division of the War Office.

Sir George Grey, K.C.B. (now Governor of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope), to be Administrator of the colony of New Zealand.

Mr. John S. M'Cleod to be a Stipendiary Magistrate, Ireland.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. A. M. Monteath to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home and Financial Departments.

Miss Victoria Alexandrina Stuart Wortley to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Mr. Spencer St. John to be Consul-General to the Republic of Hayti.

Mr. George Benvenuto Mathew to be Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador.

Dr. G. Paton to be Director-General of the Post Offices in India.

Mr. C. K. Dove to be Postmaster-General of the North-Western Provinces.

Capt. G. M. Battye to be Postmaster-General of Bengal.

Mr. R. F. Saunders to be Postmaster-General of the Punjaub.

Mr. H. B. Thompson, Queen's Advocate, to be a Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, Ceylon.

Mr. Richard Francis Morgan to be Queen's Advocate, Ceylon.

Mr. Thomas J. Callaghan to administer the Government of Labuan; also to act as Consul-General.

Major Robert Stuart to be Consul at Prevesa, Albania.

Mr. J. R. Bulwer, of the Norfolk Circuit, to be Recorder of Ipswich.

Rear-Admiral Sir F. Grey, K.C.B., to be a Lord of the Admiralty.

The Hon. J. R. Drummond to be a Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Mr. Thomas C. Taylor to be Vice-Consul at Abbeokuta.

Mr. William Swan Field to be Collector of Customs, Principal Controller of Her Majesty's Customs and Navigation Laws, and Registrar of Shipping for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Captain Sir Frederick E. W. Nicholson, bart., C.B., to be Commodore Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard.

Mr. F. Saunders to be Treasurer Commissioner of Stamps, and Member of the Executive Council, Ceylon.

Mr. G. Vane to be Principal Collector of Customs for the Island of Ceylon, and Member of the Legislative Council.

Sir Richard Bethell (Baron Westbury), to be Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.

Mr. W. S. Seton Karr to be Member of the Legislative Council for Bengal.

Mr. Denis Leaky to be a Surveyor-General of Trinidad.

Lieut. Hutchinson to be Inspector of Police at the Mauritius.

July.

Sir William Atherton to be Attorney-General.

Mr. Roundell Palmer to be Solicitor-General.

Mr. Thos. Kennedy Lowry, Q.C., to be Crown Prosecutor for the county of Armagh.

Mr. E. C. Bayley to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Mr. J. T. Woodroffe to be First Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta.

Captain Morrison, R.E., to be Surveyor-General of Mauritius.

Mr. John Scott Bushe to be Colonial Secretary for the Island of Trinidad.

Colonel Tulloh, R.A., to be Director of Ordnance.

Mr. Simeon Jacobs to be Attorney-General for the Territories of British Caffraria.

Mr. T. J. Hutchinson to be Consul at Rosario, Buenos Ayres.

Mr. J. Fitzpatrick to be Judge in British Caffraria.

Lieut.-Colonel Clerk, R.A., to be Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich Arsenal.

Capt. G. M. Battye to be Postmaster-General of the North-West Provinces.

Mr. C. K. Dove to be Postmaster-General of Bengal.

Mr. C. B. Trevor to be President at the Board of Examiners, Bengal.

Lord H. U. Browne to be a Member of, and Secretary to, the Board of Examiners.

Mr. Mutu Coomarasamy to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Ceylon.

Messrs. Charles Perley and Peter Mitchell to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Robert Chapman to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. Thomas Brown to be a Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of Her Majesty's Settlements on the River Gambier.

Sir W. G. Hayter, bart., M.P., Sir W. G. Hylton Jolliffe, bart., M.P., Sir James Clark, bart., Major-Gen. Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., and Dr. Hood have been appointed a Council of Supervision for the new Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, in the county of Hants.

PROMOTIONS.

Colonel William Erskine Baker, Bengal Engineers, to be a Member of the Council of India.

Colonel Thomas Townsend Pears, C.B., to be Secretary for Military Correspondence on the Establishment of the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Charles H. J. Cuyler to be Receiver-General of Trinidad.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Earl Devon, Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Edward Turner Boyd Twisleton, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart., the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, M.A., and Henry Halford Vaughan, esq., M.A., to be H.M.'s Commissioners for inquiring into the revenues and management of the colleges and schools of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, St. Paul's, Merchant Tailors', Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury.

AUGUST.

The Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis, bart., to be Secretary of State for War.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bart., to be Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord De Grey and Ripon to be Under-Secretary of State for the War Department.

Mr. T. G. Baring to be Under-Secretary of State for India.

Mr. H. Layard to be Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, bart., to be Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. Richard Rogers to be Consul at Bussorah.

Mr. Juland Danvers to be Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies.

Mr. Henry Pering Pellew Crease to be Attorney-General of British Columbia.

Mr. James Heard Pulman to be Librarian to the House of Lords.

Mr. John David Hay Hill to be Consul in the Island of Réunion.

Henry Stanhope Freeman, esq., (now British Vice-Consul at Janina,) to be Her Majesty's Consul at Lagos.

Messrs. Richard O'Dwyer, Kenneth McLea, James Shannon Clift, Edward White, and Peter Tessier to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Newfoundland.

Sir George Gray, K.C.B., (now Administrator of the Government of the Colony of New Zealand,) to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of New Zealand and its Dependencies.

Mr. Henry Johnson to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Mr. Philip Edmond Wodehouse, C.B., to be Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Francis Hinks to be Governor of British Guiana.

Mr. James Walker, C.B., to be Governor of Barbadoes.

The Hon. Arthur Gordon to be Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

Colonel Gore Browne, C.B., to be Governor of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land).

Sir Dominic Daly to be Governor of South Australia.

Mr. J. S. Hampton to be Governor of Western Australia.

Mr. Thomas Price to be Lieutenant-Governor of Dominica.

Mr. Charles Nesbit to be Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent.

Mr. James R. Longden to be President of the Virgin Islands.

Mr. R. T. Pennefather to be Auditor and Accountant-General and Comptroller of Revenue for the Island of Ceylon.

George Benvenuto Mathew, esq., (now Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Salvador,) to be Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to those Republics.

The Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M.P., to be a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

Mr. J. Stephen, LL.D., to be Revising Barrister for West Somerset.

Messrs. T. H. Terrel, A. Hanson, and H. S. Maine to Revise the Lists of Voters for the Metropolitan Boroughs, the City of London, and the County of Middlesex.

Capt. Rennie, C.B., to be Controller of Marine Affairs, and *ex-officio* Secretary to the Government of India in the Marine Department.

Mr. W. Hackett to be Her Majesty's Advocate for her Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.

SEPTEMBER.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Clerk to be Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich.

PROMOTIONS.

Major Shaw to be Assistant-Superintendent of the Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich.

Mr. Redington to be Stipendiary Magistrate for Donegal County.

Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Marriott to be Acting Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Military, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Department.

Mr. C. E. Bernard to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.

Mr. Evan Montagu Baillie to be Secretary to the Legation at Stuttgardt.

Mr. James Considine to be Consul at Mahon.

Mr. Edward Herries to be Secretary of Her Majesty's Mission at Lisbon.

Mr. H. P. T. Barron to be Secretary of Legation at Brussels.

OCTOBER.

Mr. David Hector, Advocate, to be Sheriff of Wigton and Kirkcudbright.

The Earl of Clarendon, K.G. and G.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Prussia, on the occasion of His Majesty's coronation.

Mr. Ignatius Kelly to be Crown Solicitor for the county of Mayo, Ireland.

Capt. G. B. Malleson, to be Secretary in the Military Finance Department, Government of India.

Mr. Attorney-General Van Buren, Messrs. William M'Ewen, Henry Berkeley, and Andrew Munrow to be Provisional Members of Her Majesty's Council.

The Duke of Somerset to be Lord-Lieutenant of Devonshire.

Dr. Charles A. Anderson, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Malta Hospital.

Capt. J. Black to be Political Agent in Cutch.

NOVEMBER.

Lord Hanover to be Lord-Lieutenant of Monmouthshire.

Mr. Robert Rawlinson, C.E., to be Chief Inspector, Local Government Act Office.

Mr. William Joshua Ffennell, and Mr. Frederick Eden to be Inspectors of Fisheries for three years, under the Act to amend the Laws relating to Fisheries of Salmon in England. Mr. J. Wynne to be Secretary to the Board.

The Hon. W. G. C. Eliot to be Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

The Hon. W. Stuart to be Secretary of Legation at Athens.

Viscount Monck to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and of the Island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of the Provinces on the continent of North America and of the Island of Prince Edward.

The Hon. Macnamara Dix to be Colonial Secretary and Registrar of the Colony of St. Lucia.

Mr. Joseph Goodsir to be Treasurer of the Colony of St. Lucia.

Mr. Frederick Henry Crowe to be Consul at Cairo, Egypt.

Mr. Bagshawe, Q.C., to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 31 (Cardigan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, &c.)

Mr. E. C. Bayley to be Extra Judicial Commissioner of Oude.

Messrs. Robert Wilson and Charles George Pantin to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Dr. Charles Caulfield to be Bishop of Nassau.

Mr. John Small to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

Mr. William Charles Whitman to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Dr. Robert Adams to be Surgeon-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland.

Mr. Joseph W. Bateman to be Secretary to the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Mr. Edward Poste, Fellow of Qriel College, Oxford, to be an Examiner of the Committee of Council on Education.

Mr. Thomas D. O'Barrell to be Crown Prosecutor for the county of Galway.

David Mason, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Jamaica.

Sir James Hope, K.C.B., Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron of H.M.'s Fleet, Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s ships and vessels on the East India and China station, permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour of the Second Class, conferred on him in approbation of his distinguished services before the enemy during the recent combined operations of British and French forces against China.

PROMOTIONS.

DECEMBER.

Lord Canning to be Ranger of Greenwich Park.

Mr. James Syme to be Surgeon-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty in Scotland.

The Marquess of Ailsa to be Lord-Lieutenant of the shire and county of Ayr.

Mr. W. M. Hindmarsh to be Attorney-General for the County Palatine of Durham.

Mr. J. Mellor, Q.C., to be Justice of the Queen's Bench.

Mr. William Ritchie to be a Legal Member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta.

The Lord Mayor of London, Major General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B., Mr. John Thwaites, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Captain Douglas Gatton, R.E., Commander Edward Burstal, R.N., Secretary of the River Thames Conservancy Board, Mr. Henry Arthur Hunt, Surveyor of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, and Mr. John Robinson Maclean, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners to examine plans for embanking the Surrey side of the River Thames within the metropolis.

Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, Sir William Erle, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, Sir James Shaw Willes, Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Mr. John Macpherson Macleod, to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for preparing a body of substantive laws for India, and for considering and reporting on such other matters in relation to the reform of the laws of India, as may be referred to the said Commissioners by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The Right Hon. Sir John Romilly, knt., Master of the Rolls; the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal in Chancery in Ireland; the Right Hon. James Henry Monaghan, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland; the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster; the Right Hon. Joseph Napier; Sir William Page Wood, knight, a Vice-Chancellor; Sir James Shaw Willes, knight, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in England; Henry George Hughes, esq., one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland; Sir William Atherton, knt., H.M.'s Attorney-General; the Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, H.M.'s Attorney General for Ireland; Sir Roundell Palmer, knt., H.M.'s Solicitor-General; James Anthony Lawson, esq., H.M.'s Solicitor-General for Ireland; Sir Hugh M'Calmont Cairns, knt.; George Markham Gifford, esq., one of H.M.'s Counsel; Robt. Bayley Follet, esq., and Richard John Theodore Orpen, esq., to be H.M.'s Commissioners to inquire into the constitution of the Irish Law Courts, with a view to reduce costs to suitors and the expenditure of the public money, and to assimilate, so far as may be practicable, the administration of justice in England and Ireland.

Mr. Serjeant Hayes, of the Midland Circuit, to be Recorder of Leicester.

Sir John Thomas, knt., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Island of Barbadoes.

Messrs. David Cowie and Peter Carnth to be Members of the Executive Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

Mr. Thomas Begg to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Trinidad.

Messrs. Andrew Munro, William McEwen, Henry Berkeley, and George Brooks Van Buren, to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Grenada.

Brevet-Colonel William Munro, C.B., to be a Member of the Council of the Bermudas, or Somers Islands.

Messrs. William Douglas Hall Baillie, Daniel Pollen, John Charles Watts Russell, Andrew Hamilton Russell, and Henry Sewell, to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New Zealand.

Major-General John Fitzmaurice, K.H., to be Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Royal Body Guard.

Dr. Francis Hawkins to be Physician-in-Ordinary to Her Majesty's Household.

Mr. G. R. Perry to be Her Majesty's Consul in French Guiana.

Mr. Frank R. D. Hay to be Consul at Cairo.

Mr. St. Vincent Lloyd to be Consul at Syra.

Mr. R. Wilkinson to be Vice-Consul at Poti.

Mr. Theophilus Bennett Hoskyns Abrahall to be Bankruptcy Commissioner of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne District.

Mr. Alexander Graham Dunlop to be first Vice-Consul, Constantinople.

Mr. Henry Philip Roche to be a Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr. De Moleyns to be Chairman of the county of Kilkenny.

Mr. D. R. Kane to be Chairman of the county of Cork.

Mr. West to be Chairman of the county of Leitrim.

Sir Croker Barrington to be Crown Solicitor of Limerick.

Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., recently one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, to be Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty.

Colonel the Lord James Charles Plantagenet Murray, Extra Groom in Waiting to Her Majesty, to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of General Sir Edward Bowater, deceased.

Thomas Price, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Dominica.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

JANUARY.

Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D., Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, Canon of Norwich, and Chaplain to the Prince Consort, to be Lord Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. H. R. Hall, Rector of Bolden, Durham, to be Honorary Canon in York Cathedral.

Rev. H. R. Neville, P. C. of Great Yarmouth, to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

Rev. W. North to be Archdeacon of Cardigan and Prebendary of Llandyfriog, in the diocese of St. David's.

Rev. E. Prest, Master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

FEBRUARY.

Rev. H. Powell Ffoulkes, Rector of Llandyssil, to be Archdeacon of Montgomery, and to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph.

Rev. F. Lear, Rector of Bishopston, Wilts, to be Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, and Prebendary of Bricklesworth, annexed to the Chancellorship.

Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, Rector of St. Matthew, Friday-street, to be a Minor Canon (10th) in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London.

Rev. J. Barber Lightfoot, Fellow and Tutor of Cambridge College, Cambridge, to be Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

MARCH.

Rev. J. Godfrey Day to be Dean of Ardfred and Aghadoe, Ireland.

Rev. James Fraser to be Prebendary of Bishopstone, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury.

Rev. H. P. Wright, Chaplain to the Forces, to be Archdeacon of British Columbia.

Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D.D., to be Dean of Exeter.

APRIL.

Rev. E. Duncan Rhodes to be Prebendary of Wedmore the Second in Wells Cathedral.

MAY.

Rev. Frederick Gell, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London, to be Bishop of Madras.

Rev. E. Garfit to be unendowed Prebend or Canon of Marston St. Lawrence, founded in Lincoln Cathedral.

JULY.

Rev. Charles J. Ellicott, Professor of Divinity in King's College, London, to be Dean of Exeter.

Rev. J. Cooper, Vicar of Kendal, Westmoreland, to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Carlisle.

Rev. J. Fletcher to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. H. Hewitt to be a Minor Canon and Precentor in Carlisle Cathedral.

Rev. Joseph Simpson, P. C. of Holme Cultram, Cumberland, to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Carlisle.

August.

Rev. J. Atlay, D.D., late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of Leeds, to be a Residentiary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Ripon.

Rev. W. E. Evans, Vicar of Madley, Herefordshire, to be a Canon in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. J. S. Hodgson, Rector of Aikton, Cumberland, to be an Honorary Canon in Carlisle Cathedral.

Rev. C. E. Kennaway, to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

Right Rev. Walter John Frower, D.D., Sub-Dean, to be a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

September.

Right Rev. Charles Baring, Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, to be Lord Bishop of Durham.

Rev. William Thomson, D.D., Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, to be Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. Nicholas W. Gibson, Rector of St. Thomas, Ardwick, to be a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Manchester.

Rev. J. H. Thompson to be Senior Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, Canada.

October.

Rev. F. C. Cook to be Prebendary of Carlton-with-Thurlby, in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. F. Custance, Rector of Colwall, Herefordshire, and Rural Dean, to be Prebendary of Putson Minor, in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. W. Drake, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, Warwickshire, to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Worcester.

November.

Rev. C. J. Camidge, Vicar of Wakefield, Yorkshire, to be an Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Ripon.

Rev. Anthony Denny, Rector of Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland, to be Archdeacon of Ardfert.

Rev. Philip Freeman, Vicar of Thorverton, Devon, to be a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Rev. C. Kirkby Robinson to be a Canon in the Cathedral Church of Norwich.

December.

Right Rev. P. C. Claughton, D.D., Bishop of St. Helena, to be Bishop of Colombo, Ceylon.

Ven. T. E. Welby, Archdeacon of George Town, in the diocese of Cape Town, to be Bishop of St. Helena.

Rev. H. Kitton, Rector of Trinity Church, King William's Town, to be Archdeacon of British Caffraria, in the diocese of Graham's Town.

Rev. E. Durham Tapsfield to be a Minor Canon in the Collegiate Church of St. George, Windsor, Berks.

Rev. R. Kilgour Thorn to be Dean of Brechin, Scotland.

Ven. Charles Caulfeild, DD., to be the First Bishop of the New See of Nassau.

Rev. William Thomson to be Bishop of the See of Gloucester and Bristol.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

January.

Rev. Edward Morton Acock to be Vice-Principal of the South Wales Training College, Carmarthen.

Rev. Pellew Arthur to be one of the Masters of Guildford Grammar School, Surrey.

Rev. Francis J. Eld to be Head Master of Worcester Grammar School.

Rev. C. Bradford Wardale to be Head Master of the Middle School, Trowbridge, Wilts.

PROMOTIONS.

February.

Rev. T. J. Brereton to be Master of the Free School of Framlingham, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Chambers to be a Master in Beaumaris Grammar School, Anglesea.

Rev. E. P. Edrup to be Principal of the Diocesan Theological College, Salisbury.

Rev. W. Edensor Littlewood to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Hipperholme, Yorkshire.

Rev. Mark Pattison to be Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Rev. J. Wilkinson Steward, Rector of Caistor, Norfolk, to be Inspector of Schools in the diocese of Norwich.

Rev. J. T. Wilford, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to be Master of Eton College, Bucks.

Rev. James Wallace, late Head Master of Peterborough Cathedral School, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Loughborough, Leicestershire.

March.

Rev. Godfrey Balles Lee to be Warden of Winchester College.

Rev. T. Jackson Nunns to be Head Master of Helston Grammar School, Cornwall.

Rev. W. Price to be Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, Oxford.

Henry James Lynch, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

William Sharpey, esq., M.D., to be a Member of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

April.

Rev. P. J. F. Gantillon, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be a Classical Master in Cheltenham College.

Rev. Cockburn Peel Marriott to be Second Master of Chelmsford Grammar School, Essex.

Rev. E. Ellis Rogers to be Second Master of the Grammar School, Kingsbridge, Devon.

May.

Rev. J. Branthwaite, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to be Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, and to the Rectory of Great Gatcombe, Isle of Wight.

Rev. A. S. Farrar, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to be Bampton Lecturer in that University for 1862.

Rev. C. Naylor, of King William's College, Isle of Man, to be Second Master of St. Mary-de-Cript Grammar School, Gloucester.

Rev. T. B. Rowe, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Assistant-Master in the Grammar School, Uppingham, Rutland.

June.

Rev. E. Bartrum to be Head Master of Hereford Grammar School.

Rev. Frank Garrett to be Head Master of Carmarthen Endowed Schools.

Rev. E. C. Hawkins, of Exeter College, Oxford, and one of the Masters of Brighton College, to be Head Master of the "St. John's Foundation School for the Free Education and Maintenance of the Sons of Poor Clergy," Clapton, Middlesex.

Rev. W. Edenson Littlewood to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Rippenholm, near Halifax, Yorkshire.

July.

Rev. W. Banks to be Head Master of Coleshill Grammar School, Warwickshire.

Rev. E. J. Davis to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Sudbury, Suffolk.

Rev. T. C. Durham, late Lay Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Head Master of Berwick School, Northumberland, to be Head Master of the Cathedral Grammar School, Carlisle.

Rev. J. Graves to be a Classical Master in Cheltenham College.

Rev. G. Phillips to be Master of Chard Grammar School, Somerset.

August.

Rev. J. Espin to be Second Master of St. John's School, Clapham, Surrey.

Rev. H. Manning Ingram, Assistant C. of St. Michael's, Highgate, Middlesex, to be Under Master of Westminister School.

Rev. W. C. Salter, Fellow of Balliol College, and late Vice-Principal of St.

PROMOTIONS.

Alban Hall, to be Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford.

Rev. W. Watkins to be Warden of the Welsh Collegiate Institution, Llandovery, Carmarthenshire.

SEPTEMBER.

Rev. A. Thomson Bonner to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Rev. C. H. Collyns, of Christ Church, Oxford, to be Second Master of King Edward's School, Bath.

Rev. T. Cox to be Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Heath, Halifax, Yorkshire.

Rev. F. R. Dawson to be a Master in King Edward's School, Bath.

Rev. J. W. Dover to be Mathematical Master at St. Mary's College, Harlow, Essex.

Rev. W. Mirrielees to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland.

Rev. R. Cobbett Pascoes, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, to be Vice-Principal of the New Diocesan Theological College at Exeter.

OCTOBER.

Rev. Theodore W. James to be Vice-Principal of the Bristol Proprietary College.

NOVEMBER.

Rev. T. Dalton to be a Mathematical Master of Eton College, Bucks.

Rev. C. Kirkley Robinson to be Master of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge.

DECEMBER.

Rev. H. G. Day, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Master of Ledbergh Grammar School, Yorkshire.

Rev. R. E. Sanderson to be Head Master of St. Nicholas' College, Lancing, Sussex.

LAW CASES.

CASE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ANDERSON.

A CASE has occurred under "the Ashburton Treaty," between this country and the United States, which raises many questions of the greatest interest, and which, but for the internal troubles which arose within the States, might have caused a war, in which the Monarchy would have appeared as the assertor of human freedom and the Republic the champion of slavery. The questions of international law, of law as between a colony and a foreign country, and as between the parent State and the colony, were singular and complicated.

It will be remembered (and it is one of the many noteworthy circumstances of the case), that the States which compose the American Republic are divisible into two classes—those in which slavery is recognised as an essential part of their polity, and those in which slavery is not permitted, although recognised as a legal status in the other portions of the Union. The State of Missouri is a "Slave State." In Howard county, Missouri, a negro, born in the States, named John Anderson, or "Jack," was the slave of one Moses Burton. Anderson had a wife, a negress, who lived not with her husband or his owner, but with one Samuel Brown, whose estate was about two miles distant from that of Burton, and whose slave she was. The case presents incidentally a remarkable instance of the evils that attend and spring from the institution of slavery. In 1853 Burton sold Anderson to one M'Donald, whose estate was 32 miles distant from Burton's, and consequently the husband and wife were now severed by a space of from 30 to 34 miles, instead of two. In September, 1853, Anderson had been seen by several persons in the neighbourhood of Brown's (where it will be remembered his wife lived), and therefore, and because it was on a different side of the river, it was suspected and rumoured that Anderson had run away from his owner. The fact was, that M'Donald was about to sell his black chattel; and the poor fellow, perhaps fearing that he might be sent to some distant place, desired to effect a change of owners which would keep him in his old neighbourhood: possibly he had an idea in his mind that he would rather run away than be sold away. At any rate he did not return to M'Donald. He had been lurking about for three weeks, and had been several times pursued, when one day he accosted a planter named Seneca T. P. Diggs, and asked him to tell him where one Charles Givens lived; and on being asked why, he answered that he wished to get Givens to

buy him. He belonged, he said, to a man named M'Donald, and that he did not want to live on the other side of the river, because his wife was living at Brown's, about six miles from Givens'.

This tale, which to an Englishman appears the true working of human nature, and would excuse many faults, bore an entirely different aspect to the American slave-owner. Diggs charged Anderson with being a runaway, and refused to let him go. The law of Missouri declares that any slave found more than 20 miles from his home shall be deemed a runaway; that any person may apprehend any negro being or suspected of being a runaway, and provides a reward for so doing. Diggs does not seem to have acted with peculiar harshness, for he told Anderson to come with him and get his dinner, and then he would go with him to Givens, and see about the matter. Anderson at first walked quietly with him; but whether he thought that this treatment was deceptive, and that he was to be secured and delivered up to his owner, or whether he feared his owner's cruelty, or had from the beginning resolved to make his escape; whatever the cause, he suddenly took to his heels. Diggs called to four negroes who were with him to give chase, telling them that if they caught him *they should have the reward.* It is, therefore, probable that Anderson had more faith in Diggs' cupidity than his good nature. Diggs himself, having a child with him, did not long keep up the pursuit; but the negroes chased their fellow-man and slave. Anderson drew out a knife and declared that if they came near him he would kill them. The negroes, therefore, kept off, but hunted the poor fellow within a circle, which, gradually narrowing, at length brought Anderson near Diggs. On seeing this Diggs crossed a hedge, and approached the fugitive. As he got nigh, Anderson threatened him with the knife; Diggs struck at him with a stick, which caught in a bush and broke; and then Anderson stabbed him in the breast. Diggs turned to run from him, his foot caught in a bine, and he fell. Anderson went up to him, stabbed him in the back, and then fled. The negroes made a short chase after Anderson, who, however, escaped. There exists in the Northern States of the Union a party vehemently zealous for the abolition of slavery. They have a secret organization for promoting their views, and in especial for aiding the escape of fugitive slaves. This organization is so complete that the runaway is passed from hand to hand through many hundreds, perhaps thousands of miles of territory, and only reappears in Canada, where he is popularly said to have arrived "by the under-ground railway." Perhaps by the aid of this Society, Anderson succeeded in reaching Canada. Diggs lingered for some time, but finally died of his wounds.

Merely as a fugitive slave Anderson would have been safe under the protection of Great Britain. But in 1842 a treaty, known as "the Ashburton Treaty," was concluded between this country and the United States, which contained, among others, provisions for the mutual extradition of persons charged with certain classes of offences — amongst them that of "murder:" and the colonial statute which gave effect to this treaty as between the States and the Province, provided that, on a specified application, the justice of the peace should issue his warrant

that the person charged might be brought before him, to the end that the evidence of criminality might be heard and considered; and if, on hearing such evidence, it appeared to the justice to be sufficient to sustain the charge according to the laws of the Province, he was to certify the same to the Governor, who thereon might issue his warrant for the surrender of such person, according to the Treaty.

Anderson lived in Canada unmolested until the spring of 1860, when he was recognised. Thereon the officers of the State of Missouri took proceedings in Canada. Anderson was brought before a justice of the peace of the town of Brantford on a warrant issued on the depositions of certain persons; the justice held the evidence sufficient to sustain the charge, and certified to that effect to the Governor; and committed the prisoner in the meanwhile for safe custody to the gaol at Brantford. General Cass, the American Secretary of State, thereon made a requisition to the Governor of Canada for the extradition of the accused person.

The distinctive circumstance of this case was that the accused person had killed a man who had, not in execution of any legal warrant, attempted to deprive him of his liberty. The principles of English law, acted upon to all its consequences in circumstances of great atrocity, hold homicide committed under such circumstances to be justifiable; but that doctrine is directly opposed both to the fundamental principles of the American law, and to the municipal statutes of that country. Here, then, the laws of England and of the United States were at direct variance, and the case was entirely unprovided for by the Ashburton Treaty. "The officer administering the Government" of Canada (the Governor-General, Sir Edmund Head, was at this time in England, applied to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for instructions. The Colonial Secretary conferred with the Foreign Secretary, and then instructed the Governor "to take such measures as are authorized by the laws of Canada," to deliver up the fugitive. In the meanwhile the friends of Anderson had not been idle. They made application to the Court of Queen's Bench, in Canada, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the legality of Anderson's detention was ably argued before that Court. The essential question was, of course, whether the act with which Anderson was charged by the officers of the United States was or was not the crime known to legal science as "Murder;" and whether it was so or not depended upon whether the incidents were to be weighed by the laws of the United States, or by those of Great Britain.

The Justices of the Queen's Bench differed in opinion, and delivered their judgments at great length. It had been raised as a preliminary objection that the warrant of commitment was informal, inasmuch as that it charged Anderson that he did "wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously kill and stab one Seneca T. P. Diggs"—whereas it was argued to be essential, to bring the case under the treaty and statute, that the charge should be expressed in the term of art "murder." This argument, however, Chief Justice Robinson set aside. It was, he said, essential in an indictment that the technical word "murder" should be used; but a defect of that nature in a warrant was not fatal; that upon a return to a

habeas corpus it was the foundation of the warrant to which the Court would look; and here the warrant of commitment did describe the charge in such terms as to show clearly that what the law holds to be murder was the offence with which the prisoner was charged before the justices. Other variations from the terms of the statute the Chief Justice pointed out, but considered them as insufficient to justify a discharge of the prisoner on the ground of informality. It was, he said, on the question whether the commitment of the prisoner, with a view to his being surrendered under the Ashburton Treaty was warranted by the evidence that the case had been argued. He had some doubts whether it was competent for the Court to interfere where in the case of a person charged under the Ashburton Treaty the justices had made the necessary certificate. No doubt the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada could exercise the same control over the inferior jurisdictions as was exercised by the Court of Queen's Bench in England. But this was an offence committed in a foreign State, over which the Court had no jurisdiction; and the detention of the accused, with a view to his being surrendered to the Government of that State, was a proceeding apart from its ordinary jurisdiction, and rested wholly upon the provisions of a treaty between Great Britain and a foreign Government, and of a statute passed in conformity with that treaty. The words of the statute were that the accused was to be "charged upon such evidence of criminality as according to the law of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had been there committed," and in another place "and if on such hearing the evi dence be deemed by him sufficient to sustain the charge according to the laws of this Province." It had been argued for the prisoner that these words had reference to the law of the Province as regards the particular offence, and not hereby as regards the nature of the proof to be received and its conclusive tendency. But Chief Justice Robinson entertained no doubt that the intention was that the justice should judge whether the evidence was sufficient, if credited by a jury, and not rebutted in a material point, to sustain the particular charge — they referred merely to the means of proof. Were it otherwise, the construction would exact that there should be a similarity between the law of the State from which the person had fled, and that of our country, in all the features and attributes of the particular crime. But neither the treaty nor the statute could be taken to have been founded upon the presumption that the criminal or the civil law prevailing in the territories of the two contracting Powers would be the same. That which was murder by the law of England was murder by the law of Missouri. But the municipal laws of Missouri extended to murder incidents and attributes which were not recognised by English law. The law of England made it murder if a man killed another who was attempting to arrest him under a legal warrant; and the law of Missouri authorized any person to apprehend any negro being or suspected of being a runaway slave. Diggs, therefore, was acting under legal authority as much as if he had been armed with process. If this prisoner were

surrendered, and put upon his trial for murder, it would be for the jury to dispose of the case under the direction of the Judge. It might be that there would then appear sufficient reasons to warrant the jury in taking a favourable view of the case, and to find circumstances of justification; but it was not for the justices at Brantford to assume the functions of a jury, and intercept a trial for the grave offence. It had been urged that slavery was not recognised by the law of England, and that the prisoner, if surrendered, would, even if he were acquitted, return into a state of slavery. That, he thought, was rather a question for the framers of the treaty. The case of a fugitive slave had not been considered, and no provision had been made in reference to such cases. It was not for the Court to interpose a consideration which had not been taken into account by the contracting parties. It was the duty of the Court to interpret the express terms of the treaty and the statute, without reference to some consequence which might be incidental to their judgment. He was of opinion that they were bound to remand the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Burns concurred in the judgment of the Chief Justice.

Mr. Justice McLean came to a totally opposite conclusion. His judgment, which he delivered at great length, is a noble specimen of judicial force. The question, he said, was whether the prisoner was now detained in legal custody. The commitment was not, in his opinion, in conformity with the statute, either in form or substance. The charge was that the prisoner did "wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously stab and kill one Seneca Diggs;" for this offence the keeper of the jail at Brantford is commanded to "receive the said John Anderson into his custody in the said common jail, and there safely keep him until he shall be delivered by due course of law." Now what was the due course of law? There was no course of law in that Province that could take cognizance of such a case, none by which he can be delivered from jail, except that which had been adopted. There was nothing before the Court to show that the justices of the peace had come to the conclusion that the evidence was sufficient to sustain the charge "according to the law of this Province;" nor if the offence had been committed therein does the warrant commit the prisoner until surrender is made upon the requisition of the proper authorities, as required by statute, or until discharged according to law. The prisoner, therefore, was not, under this warrant, in custody awaiting a surrender under the treaty with the United States, but is in jail awaiting discharge according to law. As to the nature of the charge that the prisoner did "wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously stab and kill" Diggs, that did not amount to an express charge of murder, and the evidence returned in the depositions did not, in point of fact, establish that precise offence which was charged. (His Lordship examined the evidence minutely.) On the ground, therefore, that the prisoner was arrested in the first instance on an insufficient complaint, that he was detained on an insufficient warrant, and on insufficient evidence, and on an undefined charge, he thought the prisoner entitled to his discharge.

In referring to that portion of the case which raised the question of the right of a black man to slay

one who should attempt to reduce or replace him in slavery, Mr. Justice McLean spoke as became one who wears the ermine which Mansfield dignified. "Could it be expected," said the learned magistrate, "from any man indulging the desire to be free which nature had implanted in his breast, that he should quietly submit to be returned to bondage and to stripes, if by any effort of his strength, or any means within his reach, he could emancipate himself? Such an expectation, it appears to me, would be most unreasonable, and I must say that, in my judgment, the prisoner was justified in using any necessary degree of force to prevent what, to him, must inevitably have proved a most fearful evil. He was committing no crime in endeavouring to escape and to better his own condition, and the fact of his being a slave cannot, in my humble judgment, make that a crime which would not be so if he were a white man. If in this country any number of persons were to pursue a coloured man, with an avowed determination to return him into slavery, it cannot, I think, be doubted that the man pursued would be justified in using, in the same circumstances as the prisoner, the same means of relieving himself from so dreadful a result.

"Can, then, or must, the law of slavery in Missouri be recognised by us to such an extent as to make it murder in Missouri while it is justifiable in this Province to do precisely the same act? I confess that I feel it too repugnant to every sense of religion, and every feeling of justice, to recognise a rule, designated as a law, passed by the strong for enslaving and tyrannizing over the weak—a law which would not be tolerated for a moment if those who are reduced to the condition of slaves, and deprived of all human rights, were possessed of white instead of black or dark complexions. The Declaration of Independence of the present United States proclaimed to the world that all men are born equal, and possess certain inalienable rights, amongst which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: but the first of these is the only one accorded to the unfortunate slaves; the others of these inalienable rights are denied because the white population have found themselves strong enough to deprive the blacks of them.

"A love of society is inherent in the human breast, whatever may be the complexion of the skin; 'its taste is grateful, and ever will be so till Nature herself shall change;' and in administering the laws of a British Province, I never can feel bound to recognise as law any enactment which can convert into chattels a very large number of the human race.

"I think that on every ground the prisoner is entitled to be discharged."

The majority of the Court being of opinion that the detention was legal, the prisoner was remanded to jail. Notice was immediately given of an appeal to the Court of Error and Appeal in Upper Canada.

The British Government were not insensible to the magnitude of the principles involved in the case of Anderson. On receiving intelligence of the decision of the colonial Court of Queen's Bench, the Secretary of State sent a despatch to the Governor of Canada.

"If the result of the appeal be

adverse to the prisoner, you will bear in mind that, under the Treaty of Extradition, he cannot be delivered over to the United States' authorities by the mere action of the law. That can only be done by a warrant under the hand and seal of the Governor. The case of Anderson is of the gravest possible importance, and Her Majesty's Government are not satisfied that the decision of the Court at Toronto is in conformity with the view of the Treaty which has hitherto guided the authorities in this country. I am, therefore, to instruct you to abstain in any case from completing the extradition until Her Majesty's Government shall have had further opportunity of considering the question, and, if possible, of conferring with the Government of the United States on the subject."

In the meanwhile, the case of the unfortunate negro had met with great sympathy in England. The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society took prompt steps to vindicate the principles the objects of their peculiar care. Their Secretary, M. Chamerovzov, moved for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster. As will be seen from the proceedings in the Canadian Court, the difficulties inherent in the subject are great. In the present application there was this further difficulty lying at the threshold. The colony of Canada has an independent Legislature and its own courts, whose jurisdiction is entirely independent of the control of or appeal to the English courts. The question was whether the English courts had, in this matter of the writ of *habeas corpus*, a jurisdiction concurrent with that of the local courts of judicature in the foreign possessions of the Crown. The arguments in Westminster Hall were directed solely to this preliminary point—whether the Court could direct the writ to officers in Canada.

In support of the application, it was argued that the Crown had, through the Court of Queen's Bench, power to issue the prerogative mandatory writ of *habeas corpus* to any part of the Queen's dominions, "the Queen having a right to an account of the imprisonment of all her subjects." "Upon a proper occasion," said Lord Mansfield, "the Court may issue the writ to every dominion of the Crown of England; there is no doubt of the power of this Court where the place is under the subjection of the Crown of England — the only question is as to the propriety." This power, however, did not extend to the foreign dominions of a Prince who succeeds to the Crown of England—not, for instance, to Scotland or to the Electorate of Hanover. Many instances were cited in which this power had been exercised, some even in Canada itself. These last cases, however, had occurred when Canada was not in the same relation to the parent country as at present. "The question," said Chief Justice Cockburn, "is whether Canada is now within the ambit of the jurisdiction of this Court, or whether the Crown, by concurring in the establishment of a separate judicature for Canada, has not vested the exercise of the right of issuing a *habeas corpus* in the courts of that country."

The unanimous judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was delivered by Chief Justice Cockburn. "We have considered this matter, and the result of our anxious deliberation is that we think the writ

ought to issue. We are, at the same time, sensible of the inconveniences that may result from the exercise of such a jurisdiction. We are quite sensible that it may be felt to be inconsistent with that higher degree of colonial independence, both legislative and judicial, which has happily been carried into effect in modern times. At the same time, it is to be observed that, in establishing local legislation and local judicial authority, the Legislature has not gone so far as expressly to abrogate any jurisdiction which the Courts in Westminster Hall might possess with reference to the issuing of a writ of *habeas corpus* into any part of Her Majesty's dominions. We find that the existence of that jurisdiction in these Courts has been asserted from the earliest times, and exercised down to the latest. . . . Finding, upon these authorities, that this power has not only been asserted as a matter of doctrine, but carried into effect and execution as a matter of practice, and that the writ of *habeas corpus* has been issued even into the dominions of the Crown in which there were independent local judicatures and local legislatures, we feel that nothing short of legislative enactment depriving this Court of such a jurisdiction would warrant us in omitting to exercise it when we are called upon to do so for the protection of the personal liberty of the subject. It may be that the Legislature has thought proper in its wisdom to have the same concurrent jurisdiction between these Courts and the colonial Courts as there is between the different Courts of Westminster Hall. We can only act on the authorities that have been brought before us, and we feel that we should not be doing that which it is our duty to do, under the authority of the precedents to which our attention has been drawn, were we to refuse this writ, therefore the writ must go."

A writ was accordingly issued to certain specified officers in Canada, commanding them to bring up the body of one John Anderson, *ad subjiciendum*, &c. But here a singular difficulty was anticipated. The shortest route from Toronto at any time, and the only one open in winter, which now prevailed, is through the United States, and it was not to be supposed that the Government of the Union would refrain from seizing the fugitive slave while a mere passenger through their territory. This difficulty was escaped through the glorious uncertainty of the law. The prisoner applied for a writ to the Court of Common Pleas in Canada, and that Court, on inquiry, decided the detention of the prisoner to be illegal, and ordered him to be discharged.

In delivering their judgment, the Justices of the Common Pleas expressly avoided the discussion of the great questions of principle which are involved in the case. Their decision was based upon purely technical grounds. These grounds were the insufficiency of the evidence to establish a case of murder; that enough appeared to show that, according to the laws of the Province, the prisoner had not committed murder; that the warrant of commitment, in stating that the prisoner did "wilfully, maliciously, and feloniously stab and kill" did not declare any crime under the Extradition Treaty—for instance, "murder;" on the contrary, the words inferentially declared another crime distinctly

cognizable by our Courts, namely, manslaughter, which was not one of the crimes specified in the treaty. This, they said, was a thoroughly substantial objection; not a mere technicality, but the want of an essential charge, necessarily fatal to the validity of the detention. For these, and for other reasons of a more purely technical character, the Court of Common Pleas considered the prisoner entitled to his discharge.

The proceedings in the case of Anderson produced singularly contradictory results. The people whose demands were refused were well satisfied, the people whose views and feelings were sustained were much displeased. The population of the United States, who had demanded the extradition of the slave, were now engaged in a terrible civil war. The Free States, whose representatives had made the requisition, were busy subjugating the Slave States, and the friends of abolition were, therefore, well pleased that the slave-owners should be disappointed of their prey. On the other hand, the people of Canada, who abhor slavery from their souls, and give a sure refuge to the fugitive, were greatly dissatisfied that an English Court should pretend to jurisdiction within their Province. At this time, however, the armed support of Great Britain was a necessity to the Canadians, who were threatened with an immediate or prospective conquest by their neighbours, and, therefore, their dissatisfaction was not loudly expressed. The position was, however, felt to be anomalous, and to be suggestive of future danger; and Her Majesty's Ministers, therefore, early in the session of 1862, introduced a Bill in the Imperial Legislature, by which the power of the Courts at Westminster to direct writs of *habeas corpus* into Her Majesty's possessions abroad which possess courts of competent jurisdiction is taken away.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

The Irish Court of Common Pleas and a special jury have been occupied for ten days in the trial of a cause, in which the parties, the circumstances, and the plot combine to produce a romance equal to the feverish complications of a French novel. The interest with which every point in the development of the story was watched by the people of Dublin has never been exceeded even in that city of judicial sensations. The Yelverton trial was the absorbing topic of conversation in every rank; the newspapers devoted their whole broadsides to the daily proceedings—some even sacrificed their editorial vanity to the ephemeral deity, and omitted their leading articles in honour of her; whilst others (inappreciable devotion in a provincial journal!) even omitted their advertisements that their goddess might not be defrauded of her claims to sympathy by a full narrative of her wrong. At length, when the protracted proceedings had exhausted their powers of self-restraint, and before the trial was concluded, the Irish editors assumed the verdict, and burst forth with fervid comments on the misfortunes and sufferings

of the victim, and the baseness of the man she claimed for her husband Nor, in fact, was this vivid interest confined to the Irish metropolis or to Ireland. The fluctuations of the case were watched in England with similar interest. The strange revelations of life incident to the Crimean campaign —the beauty, talent, and ill-regulated passions of the victim—the conventional moral maxims of the seducer, and the phantasmagoric manner in which foreign convents, Sisters of Charity, Greek priests, priestless Scotch marriages, and Roman Catholic priests, came and went, forcibly arrested attention. Nor did the fact that, since these events, the defendant had become heir presumptive to a barony, and had, notwithstanding the consciousness of his position towards his former victim, married a Scotch lady, the relict of a man universally esteemed, and but recently deceased, leaving a considerable fortune to his widow, at all detract from the interest inherent in the main story.

In the case of *Thelwall* v. *Yelverton*, the plaintiff sued the defendant for the price of necessaries and clothing supplied, as also for the hire of horses and carriages, and for money advanced by the plaintiff for the use of the defendant's wife: the question involved in the issues to the jury being the validity of the marriage between the defendant the Hon. Major Yelverton, of the Royal Artillery, second son of Lord Avonmore, and Miss Teresa Longworth. A brief summary at best is all we can hope to give of the proceedings and of the chief points of the evidence, in order to afford at one view the outlines and incidents of a romance in real life, which will take rank among the most interesting of our *causes célèbres*. The trial commenced on Thursday, the 21st of February, before Chief Justice Monahan, and continued until 7 o'clock in the evening of Monday, the 4th of March. The pleadings set forth that the claim was for 259*l*. 17*s*. 3*d*. for necessaries, &c., supplied to the defendant's wife and her servant: to which the defendant pleaded that such necessaries had not been supplied to his wife—the real question in issue being, whether the lady to whom the articles had been supplied had contracted a valid marriage with the defendant, and was, consequently, his wife. The former proposition was affirmed by the plaintiff, acting on behalf of the alleged wife, and denied by the defendant.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan stated the case for the plaintiff, narrating the facts, which can be more vividly presented by an abstract of the evidence. The lady whose conjugal claims upon the defendant were the foundation of the action, was the first witness called.

Mrs. Yelverton is of middle height, slight in figure, with an extremely intelligent countenance —light and vivacious when animated, but almost sad in repose, and without being positively handsome, her appearance is at once prepossessing and ladylike. Apparently not more than 28 years of age, her thoughtful, resigned, and almost melancholy features would induce a belief that she had lived a much longer life.

On entering the box she exhibited that composed and collected appearance which she preserved throughout the whole of the trial, giving her evidence with a distinctness, an apparent absence

of reservation, a dignity and candour, which seemed at once to secure for her the hearty sympathy of the crowded Court.

She was sworn as "Theresa Yelverton." The opposite counsel having on one occasion called her Miss Longworth, she promptly remarked, "I am not Miss Longworth;" and the Judge ruled that she should be addressed by the name she had given to the Court.

She stated that she was born at Chetwood in Lancashire. Her father was a silk merchant in Manchester, and was descended from an ancient family. Her mother died while she was very young, and she was sent to France to be educated in a convent. Though her parents were Protestants, she was there brought up as a Roman Catholic. Her father she described as an atheist, who treated her with severity, and made her home disagreeable. She, however, nursed him in his last illness, and she wished to make the *amende honorable* to his memory by stating that many good men held similar opinions. After returning from the French convent, she spent two years in Italy, where she completed her education. She had two sisters who were educated in the same convent. One of these was married to a French gentleman named Le Favre, at Boulogne. Miss Longworth paid this lady a visit in 1852, and it was on her return to England in the steamboat that she first met the defendant. Her statement as to the commencement of the acquaintance was to the following effect: She was accompanied to the steamer by her sister and her sister's husband. Major Yelverton, as a fellow-passenger, was polite and attentive; the weather was fine, and many of the passengers remained on deck all night. Major Yelverton and the young lady conversed a good deal. They sat opposite one another, and he placed his plaid so as to protect both their knees. When they arrived in London he called a cab, and parted from her at the railway station, having obtained her address, which was at the residence of the Marchioness de la Belleisle, where her sister, Mrs. Bellamy, was also staying. Major Yelverton paid her a visit there on the next day. She saw nothing more of him for years. Some time after this Miss Longworth went to Italy. While there she learned that Major Yelverton was at Malta, and she sent a letter under cover to him, with a request that he would forward it to her cousin, who was in the East. This led to a correspondence which was spread over years, and became warmer as it proceeded. When the Russian war broke out, Miss Longworth went to Constantinople with the French Sisters of Charity. She wore their dress, but did not take any vows. While attending the sick and wounded at the Galata Hospital she received a visit from Major Yelverton. He there made her an offer of marriage, and asked her to leave the hospital, lest she might take fever or some other disease. This was two years after the correspondence began. She declined to leave the hospital till the war was over. Soon after she went on a visit to General and Lady Straubenzee at Balaklava, where she stayed six weeks. There Major Yelverton was a frequent visitor, and was received as a suitor, as her *fiancée*, with the knowledge and sanction of the General and his lady,

under whose protection she was. He then, for the first time, mentioned his pecuniary difficulties, and said he could marry no one but a lady who could pay his debts, but £3000 would do. She replied that her fortune was not under her control, and she had but a life-interest in it. He came again "because he could not stay away," and proposed a secret marriage in the Greek Chapel at Balaklava, to which she objected. She returned to England in 1857. After that she went to Edinburgh. Major Yelverton was then stationed in Scotland. In Edinburgh she resided with Miss McFarlane, daughter of the author of that name, a convert to the Church of Rome, and now a Sister of Charity in London. In Edinburgh Major Yelverton proposed a Scotch marriage, and performed the ceremony by reading with Miss Longworth the Marriage Service of the Church of England from Miss McFarlane's "Book of Common Prayer," which was lying upon the table. She was not satisfied with this ceremony, believing that marriage is a sacrament, and that it would be a sin to live with her husband unless the union were blessed by a priest. Therefore she steadily refused cohabitation. In order to satisfy her scruples, Major Yelverton consented to a secret marriage by a Roman Catholic clergyman. She had been staying in 1857 with her sister, Mrs. Bellamy, in South Wales, but for the purpose of this marriage crossed over from Milford Haven to Waterford, where she met Major Yelverton by appointment. There, and at Thomastown, at Dublin, and at Newry, whither they went in search of a priest, they stopped at the same hotels, but did not cohabit. At length they found at Rostrevor, near Newry, the Rev. Mr. Mooney, a priest, willing to perform the ceremony, and Mr. Mooney obtained a dispensation from the Bishop to enable them to marry privately. Major Yelverton had bought the wedding-ring at Dublin, which was used at the ceremony. The priest met them at the chapel on the 15th August, 1857. She and Major Yelverton knelt together at the altar at which the priest was standing, and they repeated after him the marriage service in due form, and omitting nothing important. When the ceremony was over, Major Yelverton gave the priest two £5 notes, one for the dispensation and one for his own fee. After that day she and her husband lived like married people, which they had never done before. Major Yelverton had stated to the priest that he was a Catholic, and therefore free to marry a Catholic. After the marriage they went to the Giant's Causeway; they then returned to Belfast; at this place they parted, he going to his family, she to Edinburgh. In about a fortnight he joined her there, and they went on a tour in the Highlands. In Edinburgh they were known as man and wife. As such they were received by Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall and others. In the visitor's book at Dover Castle, her husband inscribed their names as "Mr. and Mrs. Yelverton." Subsequently to this they travelled on the Continent, and in applying for the necessary passport at the Foreign Office, Major Yelverton described the lady as "Theresa Yelverton." At Dunkirk he introduced her to a gentleman as his wife, and they were known as man and wife at the *table d'hôte*

in the hotel in that town. From Dunkirk they passed through Amiens and Paris to Bordeaux, where he remained with her until, his leave of absence having expired, he there left her. She there became seriously ill. Madame André, with whom she lodged, treated her barbarously after his departure, on the pretext that she was not married at all, and had been living under the false pretence that she was a wife. She was now in the family way, and she told Major Yelverton that her duty towards her child required that she should publish her marriage, the knowledge of which he was extremely anxious to keep from his family, as he had pledged himself not to marry without the approbation of his father, Lord Avonmore. Mrs. Yelverton then went to her sister at Boulogne, where she was affectionately nursed. When she recovered, she came to Scotland, and lived at Leith. There had been some quarrels between them while she was at Bordeaux, but, till within a short period of their final separation, Major Yelverton continued to write affectionate letters to her, affecting much anxiety about her health. Soon after her return to Scotland he told her he was a ruined man unless she consented to go to Australia, where he promised to join her in a few months. He begged she would go to Glasgow on her way, and his brother was to meet her there in order to make arrangements for the voyage, and for her future support. This proposal she refused; and in a very short time the cause of Major Yelverton's anxiety to remove her from this country became known; for he married on the 26th June, 1858, in contempt of his engagements with the lady with whom he had twice gone through the ceremony of marriage, Mrs. Forbes, the widow of Professor Forbes, of Edinburgh. Should the ultimate result of the proceedings in the "Yelverton Case" establish the validity of either marriage with Miss Longworth, Mrs. Forbes will take the position intended by him for Miss Longworth. Nor will that position justify much sympathy; for Professor Forbes had died so recently as 1854, leaving his widow with two children, with an excellent position and a fair fortune. Her acquaintance and marriage with Major Yelverton, therefore, must be regarded to the full as foolish and precipitate, as that of Miss Longworth was irregular and equivocal.

On this marriage becoming known, the deserted lady asserted her position as the wife of Major Yelverton by an action in the Scotch Court for maintenance; in which suit Major Yelverton permitted judgment to go by default, and paid the money, according to his own statement, in order to avoid the necessity of trying in that action the validity of his marriage.

The trial was full of dramatic incidents. In the course of Mrs. Yelverton's examination by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., a circumstance occurred, which, for a few minutes, discomposed Mrs. Yelverton, and interrupted the entire self-possession she otherwise exhibited throughout the whole proceedings. On a sudden she became distressed and agitated. She trembled violently; her eyes were steadfastly fixed on a gentleman who occupied a seat on one of the side benches immediately opposite the witness

box. She fell back in an exhausted and fainting state. This gentleman proved to be Major Yelverton himself. Mr. Whiteside explained the cause of his client's embarrassment, and Major Yelverton withdrew; but the witness, for some moments, owing to her continued trembling, was unable to reply to Mr. Whiteside's questions. The greatest compassion was felt for her by all present, and restoratives had to be procured and used, before she recovered sufficiently to proceed.

On her cross-examination by Mr. Brewster, Q.C., Mrs. Yelverton stated that she had been advised to go and live with some one, in order that the claim for her support might be made upon her husband: that she had mentioned this advice to Mr. Thelwall, and then went to live with him, in order that he might support her; that on her arrival in London by the Boulogne steamer, Major Yelverton got a cab for her, but that he did not get into it along with her. She swore that it was not true that he entered the house and dressed there; knew a Mr. Roe who had a yacht at Naples, and who invited her on board, which she refused; he never made an improper advance to her; believed she did not flirt with him; when he went away in his yacht never saw him afterwards. On a letter being read dated from Rome, from witness to Major Yelverton, stating that she had been requested by a Cardinal to go into a convent, Mrs. Yelverton said that the Cardinal called upon her, and said that there was a very nice convent in the neighbourhood in which were a number of English ladies, and asked her to go and lodge there, saying that "I should go;" she said she would not, and pointed a pair of pistols at him, which were lying on the table. He said, "Oh! don't," and got up to run away; the pistols were loaded, but not capped.

She was asked whether she had ever told the Catholic priest at Rostrevor whether Major Yelverton was a Protestant; to which she replied, "No;" whereupon she was pressed as to whether under the seal of the confessional she had not said so. This question elicited loud disapprobation in Court, which was converted into louder applause, which burst forth from all sides, on Mrs. Yelverton saying, "I have no objection to answer the question; I never did say so, in confession or otherwise." Major Yelverton was at mass in Edinburgh once in uniform, and once not, but he did not accompany witness there, either going or returning. Mrs. Yelverton added, "I firmly believe in the doctrines of the Catholic Church, and I consider myself a strict Catholic. Marriage in our Church is a sacrament, and therefore I believe should be solemnized according to the rites and forms of the Church. In Edinburgh I proposed to Major Yelverton that we should be married in the Catholic Church, and he said he would be satisfied if it could be done with safety. I asked him if he were a Catholic, and he said he was. I had previously heard that he was a Catholic. I had been told by him that part of his family were Protestant, and part Catholic. He did not practise the Catholic religion as I practise it, for he did not go to confession or receive the sacrament. Until I spoke to the priest, the Rev. Mr. Mooney, who married us, I always thought that before marriage persons must go

to confession, but he replied to my inquiry, in the case of Major Yelverton, "Well, we must pass it over," or words to that effect. So far as the law of Scotland was concerned, I considered myself as his wife at that time, but I had religious scruples, and therefore refused him the rights of a husband."

During the three days which had been consumed by the examination of Mrs. Yelverton, two of which were occupied in the severest, closest, and most searching cross-examination, conducted by one of the ablest lawyers of the Irish bar, Mrs. Yelverton maintained an imperturbable calmness demeanour, without in the least appearing too confident or too clever; her self-possession elicited the highest admiration from all who were able to procure admission to the Court; and most of all, from Mr. Brewster himself, who conducted the case of the defendant, and who testified his admiration in express terms.

In support of Mrs. Yelverton's statement, several witnesses were called, and amongst others, Miss McFarlane, who was examined by Mr. Whiteside, and stated that she accompanied Mrs. Yelverton to Edinburgh in 1857, and stopped with her at Mr. Gamble's, sharing the bedroom with her; the sitting room opened out from the bedroom; they went into society at that time, all the people she visited being her father's friends; knew Major Yelverton, who was in the daily habit of visiting at the house; he never stayed a night; he visited as a suitor; they never went out except on horseback; witness was at that time a member of the Church of England, there was a Prayer-book of hers there; it contained the marriage service. She had changed her religion, and was at present a Roman Catholic, belonging to the Sisters of Mercy, in Blandford Square, London. Had frequent conversations about matters of religion with Major Yelverton, who always seemed to have a leaning to Catholicity.

The Rev. Bernard Mooney, the parish priest, who performed the marriage service at his Church near Rostrevor, proved that he first saw Mrs. Yelverton in August, 1857, when he went with her to the Bishop. Afterwards he saw Major Yelverton with her at his church; they came together, and they knelt down. He was inside the altar rails, and he asked the gentleman if he would take the lady to be his wife, and the lady if she was willing to take the gentleman as her husband; they answered, "Yes." The gentleman turned the ring round her finger. He, the priest, pronounced no benediction, but gave an exhortation both before and after the ceremony. He ascertained from the lady that she was a Catholic, and asked Major Yelverton what was his religion, who replied, "I am not much of anything." He then inquired, "was he a Roman Catholic?" He replied, "I am not." The lady then said, "Don't mind that, he is not confirmed yet." Major Yelverton afterwards said, "I am a Protestant Catholic." Major Yelverton repeated the marriage words after me, and so did she. I did not marry them, I only renewed their consent (sensation). Mr. Whiteside objected to the witness defining what was a marriage, which was a question for the Court and the jury. The witness, in cross-examination by Mr. Brewster, said, "I had not

the usual marriage dress on, but had some vestments on. There was no one at the wedding but Major and Mrs. Yelverton, and myself. A Mrs. Breman was in the vestry. It was agreed on by me and Mrs. Yelverton that no one should be present, lest the secret should be exposed." A Juror: "What secret?" Witness: "The secret that he was a Protestant. (*Hisses.*) I keep a registry of marriages: I made no entry of this, for the lady asked me to put it in my private register, as they were afraid their secret would be found out if it were in the general registry. I gave the certificate of marriage, at her request, to enable Mrs. Yelverton to get the child she was about to have christened as a legitimate child. I took the 10*l.* for renewing the consent."

Another witness, the Rev. D. O'Connell, stated that the marriage by Father Mooney was a valid marriage according to the rites of the Church of Rome.

Mr. Lancaster, a member of the Scotch bar, was called to prove that, by the law of Scotland, the only thing required to constitute a marriage is consent. No form, no ceremony, no public notice, no cohabitation, no witnesses are required, and the marriage might be proved by subsequent acknowledgment, written or verbal, by oath of the party, or, in fact, by any evidence.

The certificate of marriage given by the Rev. Mr. Mooney having been put in, and many letters which had passed between Mrs. Yelverton and the defendant read; the case of the defendant was then opened by Mr. Brewster, who called his client into the witness-box. Major Yelverton, as may be supposed gave a very different account of this unhappy connection. His appearance is thus described:—"He is a little over the middle height, and is a tolerably good-looking and gentlemanly, but by no means handsome man. His hair is of a dark brown colour, his eyes deeply set, and the expression of his countenance rather careworn and anxious. He wore large whiskers and a moustache. He gave his evidence with great deliberation and decision, repeating the last words of the oath, 'So help me God!' in a peculiarly emphatic manner, and," says the enthusiastic Irish editor, "if he spoke the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, God help poor Mrs. Yelverton!" She told him the history of her life; her unhappy relations with her father, and said she and her sister were living in London unknown to the world. At the railway station she invited him to accompany her to her lodgings, where he might dress, and save himself the trouble of going to the United Service Club for that purpose. He did accompany her home in a cab, and dressed in a room to which she conducted him. When he visited her in the hospital at Galata, he sat two hours alone with her in a small room, on a sofa. She took off her nun's cap. He made love to her; said she was very loveable and attractive, put his arm round her waist, and kissed her several times. He confessed that there, on that sofa, in the hospital where she was attending the sick and wounded soldiers, he formed—not the "design," that was too strong a word, not the "desire," that too was too strong a word, but the "idea" of making her his mistress. Nor did he think that incompatible with her holy mission there, for "some

of the kindest-hearted people in the world are mistresses." Lady Straubenzee was in the hospital at the time of his visit, and she invited Miss Longworth to go with her to Balaklava, which she did, and remained six weeks. During that time Major Yelverton was almost a daily guest at General Straubenzee's hut and table, still haunted by the "idea," and longing to realise it, and seeking opportunities to do so while she was under the excellent protection of the General and his virtuous lady. At length the day arrived for the young lady's departure for Constantinople. She was accompanied to the steamer by the General, Captain Straubenzee, and Captain Yelverton, on whose car they went down to the landing-place. Major Yelverton came on shore with the others, and having started them off, he stole back to the steamer, in pursuance of an arrangement made with Miss Longworth as they went down on the car. "It was evening—*Ave Maria.* It was the hour of prayer; *Ave Maria*, it was the hour of love." They sat together on the poop of the vessel. He put his arm round her waist; he kissed her very much, they were both greatly excited, and then and there he attempted her virtue. He did not then succeed in his object, but he did, according to his own statement, upon a subsequent occasion. The evidence of Major Yelverton cannot be given, but the effect of it was that the lady was so possessed by her passion for him that this intercourse was repeated upon many subsequent occasions, and under circumstances which would show that, with the sacrifice of her virtue, she had put off her sense of modesty, and even of ordinary prudence. He swore that he never loved her "purely and honourably," that his love was based upon dishonour from the first, that he never thought of marrying her, and that his aim all along was to make her his *mistress in law.* He swore that they had illicit intercourse in Edinburgh, and in all the Irish hotels where they stopped, and he denied that there had ever been a Scotch marriage. There were portions of his evidence which excited intense indignation in the audience, which could not be restrained. Even his leading counsel admitted that it was impossible to restrain the ebullitions of popular feeling, unless the Court ceased to be an open Court. The following are some of his milder ideas with regard to the crime of seduction:—"Whether seduction be a laudable thing or not depends upon whether it be found out or not. Upon the nature of the seduction, by which I mean the means a man takes, the trouble he gives himself, the position into which he puts a woman, whether it be all upon his part, or all upon hers, I think that makes a great difference in the laudability or otherwise of a seduction. It is not laudable if the person seduced is a gentlewoman, as she has more to lose; she loses position." The witness then gave his definition of a "gentlewoman." A lady might have education, other accomplishments, manners, and virtue, but he would not consider her a gentlewoman if she had not "gentle blood," which Miss Longworth wanted, because her father was only a silk merchant at Manchester. As to the ceremony at the chapel of Rostrevor, the witness said, "I told the priest that I wished him to understand that I was not there

for any purpose of my own, but for 'this lady's conscience' sake,' or words to that effect, and I added, 'There must be no witness to this.' I recollect taking her for my wife, and she taking me for her husband; I recollect joining hands; I recollect touching a ring she had on her finger, and I recollect nothing else. I gave her that ring at Malahide. To the best of my recollection the ring was not taken off her finger on the occasion."

Several witnesses were called to prove that they had seen the Major attend the Church of England service, some of them stating that he had himself read the service to his regiment; and there was a great deal of evidence given by hotel people with reference to the beds occupied by Major and Mrs. Yelverton in Ireland, previous to the marriage at Rostrevor. One witness in particular, Rose Fagan, a chambermaid in the Malahide hotel, on her cross-examination by Mr. Whiteside, contributed to a scene a wonderfully dramatic effect. On her examination in chief, she had stated that a lady had called upon her recently, who inquired of her whether any gentleman had been to offer her money, saying that she was afraid that her husband might be about to offer her a bribe for her evidence, and that that lady was Mrs. Yelverton. Upon this Mr. Whiteside asked the witness whether she had not been brought into Court to identify Mrs. Yelverton, to which she answered, "Yes," and that she had immediately recognised her as the lady who had called upon her, and that she was quite sure of her identity.

Mr. Whiteside.—"Now, bring that woman in."

A young woman was then produced and placed beside the witness, and Mr. Whiteside pressed the witness upon the point whether it was not that person, and not Mrs. Yelverton, who spoke to her. At last, after much apparent hesitation and bewilderment, she admitted that the young woman might be her.

It would be impossible to give any adequate idea of the scene which was presented in Court when this young woman was confronted with the witness. The Court was hushed in expectation as Mr. Whiteside triumphantly called for the production of the party; and when the witness and she were placed face to face with each other every eye was fixed on them. Mr. Whiteside, who had poured his questions on this point in quick succession, and with that vehemence and vigour for which he is celebrated, threw himself back and gazed at the witness as he paused for her reply.

This was the case for the defence; the evidence in which was summed up by Mr. Serjeant Armstrong.

Mr. Whiteside then replied upon the whole case, in a speech the effect of which will never be forgotten by those who heard it. At its termination the vast audience rose simultaneously and cheered vehemently for several minutes; hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and a scene of enthusiasm was presented which it is impossible adequately to describe. The cheers were taken up by the immense multitude outside the Court, and the Hall rang with their acclamations. Mr. Whiteside, in passing through the dense mass of the people, became the object of a popular ovation.

The following is the concluding portion of the peroration of his speech.

"The argument made by the defendant's counsel is that from the day he was at Galata he was her deliberate, skilful, and scientific seducer. Thus says the defendant in his argument,—'I have added hypocrisy and profanity to deception and profligacy. I am not bound to pay for the sustenance of this woman. I am not her wedded husband. I stand before you her profligate and heartless seducer. I found her young, I found her virtuous.' What is she now, gentlemen? Innocence defiled, virtue lost, beauty spoiled, and the hopes of life fled for ever. Better the hand of death had swept her to an early grave that would have been watered by the tears of maternal affection—gentle tears, calling up the happy memories of the past, assuaged by the blessed hopes of a bright immortal future. He has blasted her happiness in this life, and endangered it in the life to come, according to his own argument. Save him from the consequences of that argument, and do not brand him, as his counsel do, as a scientific, deliberate, unprincipled seducer. How stands the question, now that the whole of this great trial is before you,—now that you have all these facts, and I cannot dwell at this hour minutely upon them, as I might, if I had gained your attention at an earlier hour of the day, have endeavoured to reason step by step? I ask you to judge that woman as she came before you, and then say do you believe her? Trace her conduct up from the time she sat within the walls of the convent until she comes to this box to tell the story of her multitudinous sorrows, and ask yourselves what fact is proved against her with any living man save this defendant. Her crime is, she loved him too dearly and too well. If she had millions she would have flung them at his feet. Had she a throne to give she would have placed him on that throne. All she had to bestow was her heart; she made him sovereign of her affections, and there he reigned with undisputed sway. But what are those affections? They have been implanted in our nature by an Almighty hand. They have survived the Fall, and repaired the ravages of sin and death. They dignify, and exalt, and inspire our existence, which else were cold, monotonous, and dull. Nor may we believe their uses terminate with the dissolution of the mysterious union between soul and body. Rather may we hope that the same high affections, purified, spiritualized, and immortalized, become a portion of 'the bliss unspeakable,' reserved for the spirits of the just made perfect. (*Loud applause.*) She gave him that affection; she gave him that love—a woman's love. Who can fathom its depths? Who can measure its intensity? Who can describe its devotion? She tells you herself what that love was—'If you were to be executed as a convict, I would stand beneath the gallows.' If he had taken that woman for his wife, misery would have endeared him to her—poverty she would have shared with him, from sickness and misfortune she would never have fled; she would have been his constant companion, his guide, his friend,—his polluted mistress never. Therefore I now call upon you to do justice to that injured woman. You cannot restore her to the husband she adored or the happiness she enjoyed; you can-

not give colour to that faded cheek, nor lustre to the eye which has been dimmed by many a tear; you cannot relieve the sorrows of her bursting heart; but you may restore her to her place in society; you may, by your verdict, enable her to say,—'Rash I have been, indiscreet I may have been through excess of my affection, but guilty —never!' You may replace her in the rank which she would never disgrace; you may restore her to that society in which she is qualified to shine and has ever adorned. To you I commit this great cause. I am unable to further address you. Would to God I had talents or physical strength to exert either or both longer on behalf of this injured, insulted woman! She has found an advocate in you; she has found it in the respected judge on the bench; she has found it in every heart that beats within this Court and in the breast of every honest man throughout this country."

On the tenth day the Chief Justice proceeded to sum up the case, congratulating the jury upon the approaching conclusion of their labours. He said that never in the whole course of his experience did he pay such undivided attention to any case investigated before him. He did so because he felt the investigation to be one of the greatest possible importance, and because he had felt called upon to assist in arriving at truth in a case involving questions of such vast importance to the parties themselves; and he did so further, because, from the opening of the case to its conclusion, he felt that it required the greatest effort of a man's mind to divest himself of feelings that ought not to be entertained on the judicial bench. He trusted, therefore, if in the course of his observations he should be betrayed into any such feelings, that they would be attributed to human nature, and not to any design or wish to express them.

"Now the plaintiff says, and undertakes that he shall establish that this lady, Maria Theresa Yelverton, is the wife of this man. First, says the plaintiff, I prove that a valid marriage, legally binding, according to the law of Scotland, was contracted between those parties in 1857. If that be true and proved to you satisfactorily, there is an end of the present case; because, however different the law of Scotland may be from the law in this country, if you should come to the conclusion that a valid marriage according to that law has been had, it is for you to find a verdict for the plaintiff. But the plaintiff goes further, still relying on the Scotch marriage, and says that a marriage ceremony, valid by the law of the land, was celebrated between the parties by the Rev. Mr. Mooney in his parish chapel of Killowen; and that by the celebration of that marriage, the lady became the wife of Major Yelverton. The question, therefore, for the jury was—was either marriage sufficient?"

His Lordship then stated that as regards the Scotch marriage there were two questions for the jury to determine—first, whether in fact a marriage had taken place in Scotland; and, secondly, whether this was a valid marriage according to the law of Scotland. As to the first they would have to consider whether the direct evidence was sufficient to establish the fact that a marriage ceremony had been

gone through between the parties, and next, whether the correspondence and acts of the parties subsequent to the date of that alleged ceremony were sufficient to establish the fact. As to the law of the question, his Lordship said that he was bound to know and to explain the law of England; but this was a question of Scotch law, of which he was not judicially cognizant, and he must leave it to the jury to say whether or not they were of opinion that the marriage was valid. As to the Irish marriage, his Lordship stated it to be beyond all doubt that a marriage had been celebrated according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and that this marriage was a valid marriage in the eye of that Church. But whether it was a valid marriage according to the law of the land was another question. No doubt it would be valid and binding upon both parties, if they were Catholics; but by the 19th Geo. II. cap. 13, it is enacted, that a marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, or a person professing to be a Protestant within 12 months prior to the celebration of the marriage, if celebrated by a Roman Catholic priest, shall be deemed to be null and void; the question, therefore, is—was Major Yelverton a Protestant at the time of the celebration of the marriage, or had he professed himself to be so within 12 months before its celebration? His Lordship having stated the circumstances attending the early acquaintance of Mrs. Yelverton and the defendant, next referred to the meetings at Galata, when Mrs. Yelverton was engaged in the hospital there in the capacity of a Sister of Charity, and said: Now, gentlemen, we come more nearly to the parts upon which there is a great divergence in their evidence. Both agree that Major Yelverton called upon this lady at the convent. Major Yelverton says that he talked to her for an hour or two, and that she was dressed in the habit of the order, and was not in the convent, but in the hospital. It was superintended by a number of French Sisters of Charity, who wore a peculiar habit or robe. He says he spoke of love, but not of marriage—that he took off her bonnet and embraced her. He says he talked of love and affection, and that then, for the first time, he formed the idea in his own mind to dishonour her and make her his mistress. "I am not surprised," said the learned Judge, "much as I deprecate exhibitions of feeling in a court of justice, at the expression of indignation the avowal of this man must have excited in the breast of any man with a particle of honour or virtue in his composition. This girl, who underwent one of the most searching cross-examinations I ever witnessed, and in whose conduct up to this moment there does not appear to have been anything that would be discreditable and improper in any woman, excited the admiration, love, and affection of this man, as he tells us; but, my God! should not the garb in which she appeared, and the work of charity in which she was engaged, have had some influence on this man, and driven from his mind the idea which he says he entertained at that time? My God! gentlemen, all of us see in this city numbers of young and beautiful women who are engaged in this holy work of charity, and though men may entertain different opinions as to

the prudence and propriety of conventual life, there is not a man among you who would be capable of offering an insult to these young and devoted women, as they go to and fro in their mission of charity, visiting the haunts of suffering and misery. That, gentlemen, is the account this man gives of himself, and the idea he entertained at that time. He says he loved and admired her, but that she was not of gentle blood, and that therefore he formed the idea or desire of obtaining possession of her person, not in an honourable manner, but by dishonouring her. That is his declaration. However, gentlemen, whatever may be the feelings of indignation which such a declaration naturally excites in the mind, we must endeavour to get rid of them here, and consider the case, not as a matter of feeling, but as one on which we have a duty to discharge. According to the principles of law and justice we must, as far as we can, endeavour to ascertain what was really the nature of this interview at Galata. You will imagine whether his declarations and conduct towards her then were such as to lead her to believe that his intentions were honourable. This lady was not of a noble family it is true, nor in the same position as Major Yelverton; but still she was of a respectable family, and known to and associating with respectable people. Whatever else she was, there can be no doubt that she was in every respect as attractive a girl as ever fell to the lot of any man; and no one can doubt that, if she continued to be what she then was, virtuous and honourable, she was one who, in manner, demeanour, appearance, intelligence, and talents, would do honour to any station to which any man, however high or well his position, could raise her."

In conclusion, his Lordship said: "Gentlemen, I have occupied a great deal of your time, but I hope I have been sufficiently explicit on the three questions you will have to consider. First, was there a marriage valid according to the law of Scotland? If you find that there was, and that you tell me so, you need not, if you don't choose, trouble yourselves with any other inquiry, but may find your verdict on that — that there was a marriage celebrated in Scotland, and valid according to the law of Scotland. If that be your opinion, you will find a verdict for the plaintiff, and need not consider the other questions. But if you should not find that there was a marriage celebrated in Scotland, according to the law of Scotland, you will then consider whether there was a marriage according to the law of Ireland. The marriage in Scotland involves two questions—one of law and another of fact; but in reference to the last marriage, there is but one question—a question of fact. That question is, was Major Yelverton a Protestant at the time, or within 12 months before the marriage?"

The Chief Justice concluded his charge at 6 P.M. After an hour's absence, the Jury returned into Court, and in answer to the Chief Justice stated, first, that they had found the Scotch marriage a valid one; secondly, that there was a good Irish marriage, and that Major Yelverton was a Roman Catholic.

When the verdict was pronounced, the excitement in the Court was quite unprecedented. The whole audience rose and cheered tumultuously, the ladies

waving their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen their hats, and the barristers their wigs. It was a delirium of joy. The contagion spread through the multitude outside, and the shouts of triumph passed down the whole line to the Gresham Hotel, in Sackville Street, at which Mrs. Yelverton was staying. The crowd insisted on taking the horses from the carriage and drawing it to the hotel, where she was obliged to appear on the balcony, to gratify her admirers. She said: "My noble-hearted friends, you have by your verdict this day made me an Irishwoman—you will live for ever in my heart, as I do in yours this day."

The verdict of the Dublin jury will, probably, not be held entitled to much weight in the ultimate decision of the relation of these unhappy parties. To Mrs. Yelverton it is a question of virtue and a title; to Major Yelverton (as to whose virtue no question arises), it is one of criminality. To the former Mrs. Forbes the question is of importance more than commensurate with her folly. The legal question has already been submitted to the reviewal of the Courts, both in Ireland and Scotland. In the former country, application has been made to set aside the verdict and for a new trial, or to enter judgment for the defendant. In Scotland, the proceedings seemed to have attained to a very unnecessary complication, and the bar of England has been astonished and puzzled by a series of interlocutory judgments couched in a jargon more barbarous even than their own — the unlearned public meantime awaiting what to them would seem to be the solution of a very simple proposition.

PATENTS

Sealed. From January 1st to December 31st, 1861.

*** It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purposes of this list, and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

Abel, nail-forging machine, Oct. 3
Abel, alloys, Dec. 31
Abraham, brass nails, May 17
Adames, frying-pans, March 19
Adams, locomotives, Dec. 10
Adamson, steam-engines, June 21
Addy, machinery for washing, Oct. 24
Aerts, lubricating, Sept. 25
Ager, raising apparatus, May 7
Ager, stoves and ranges, July 9
Ager, breaking land, Oct. 16
Aggio, stereotype plates, July 30
Albytre, tallow candles, Nov. 23
Alcan, marking, Aug. 30
Allan, steam-engines, Nov. 12
Allen, corrosion of boilers, Jan. 11
Allen, axle-bearings, April 12
Alleyne, manufacturing iron, Oct. 3
Allison, window-frames, April 19
Allman, castors for furniture, July 26
Allman, window-fasteners, Aug. 2
Amos, slate dressing, Dec. 10
Anderson, flushing apparatus, April 2
Anderson, manufacture of felt, April 26
Anderson, preparing potatoes, May 17
Andrews, telegraph wires, April 2
Andrews, telegraph wires, Sept. 12
Annan, furnaces, Feb. 19
Arbuckle, locks of firearms, Sept. 5
Arbuckle, ships' armour, Dec. 3
Archer, Jacquard machines, July 26
Archer, weighing machines, Dec. 26
Argent, lifting apparatus, July 9
Armour, dies for pipes, April 26
Armstrong, steam boilers, Dec. 8
Arnold, netting, Jan. 25
Arrowsmith, armour plates, July 19
Ashby, grain apparatus, April 19
Ashcroft, railway fastenings, Nov. 12
Asher, metallic fenders, Sept. 12
Askew, window-sashes, Jan. 11
Aspell, power-looms, March 27
Asprey, locks, May 3
Aston, vices, Sept. 5
Atkinson, collars & wristbands, April 30
Auld, pressure of fluids, Jan. 18
Austin, ploughing machine, May 28
Aveling, locomotive engines, Nov. 19
Ayckbourn, beds and bolsters, Jan. 11
Baddeley, bands for rifles, Nov. 5
Bagshaw, consuming smoke, April 30
Bailey, breech-loading arms, Oct. 10
Baker, manufacture of lace, June 11
Baker, churning apparatus, Aug. 22
Bakewell, furnaces, April 9
Baldwin, combining wool, July 9
Bambett, reaping machines, Jan. 11
Banks, coating plates of iron, July 9
Baragwanath, punching, March 19
Barber, lamps for mines, June 11
Barclay, pumping engines, Aug. 30
Barde, gas apparatus, June 4
Barff, extinguisher, Feb. 12
Barff, preserving stone, Feb. 12
Barff, preservation of stone, Sept. 12
Barker, steam-engines, March 27
Barker, signalling, Oct. 24
Barlow, railway signals, Feb. 7
Barlow, carding cotton, July 9
Barlow, looms for weaving, Oct. 31
Barlow, spinning machinery, Nov. 5
Barlow, knitting machinery, Nov. 28
Barnes, electricity, Aug. 9
Barnes, railway chairs, Aug. 22
Barnett, steam-engines, March 12
Barnwell, paint, March 12
Barre, paper, Aug. 9
Barrett, casting metals, Jan. 18
Bartlett, candle apparatus, Sept. 5
Barton, washing machines, Sept. 26

Bassano, stearine, Oct. 31
Batley, belting, March 19
Batty, warming buildings, Nov. 23
Baxter, propelling vessels, Sept. 19
Bayley, cop tubes, Aug. 22
Bayley, spinning machinery, Dec. 17
Bayliss, chain harrows, Dec. 10
Baynes, mowing machines, April 19
Bealey, shirt fronts, Feb. 19
Beatty, photographic proofs, May 24
Beaumont, raising liquids, Feb. 12
Beck, stop valves, April 26
Beddall, tea and coffee pots, Sept. 26
Bedson, coating metals, Feb. 22
Beers, rails for tram-roads, Sept. 12
Beers, street railroads, Oct. 31
Beesley, fabrics, Aug. 2
Belfield, mowing machine, April 9
Bell, coating metals, Nov. 8
Bell, match making, Nov. 28
Bellamy, traps for rabbits, May 28
Belton, refining sugar, Feb. 22
Beniowski, cases and type, Jan. 31
Bennett, gas apparatus, Nov. 8
Bennett, spelter, Dec. 26
Benson, generating steam, Sept. 19
Bent, clasps for waistbands, &c., April 12
Bentall, root-cutting machines, Sept. 26
Bentall, transmitting motion, Sept. 26
Bentall, agricultural implements, Sept. 26
Benton, bells, March 15
Beslay, woven fabrics, Aug. 22
Bessemer, ordnance, July 23
Bessemer, iron and steel, July 30
Bessemer, projectiles, Oct. 24
Bettyes, springs, Feb. 26
Beziat, water-pipes, April 26
Beziat, raising casks, Nov. 12
Bigelow, boots and shoes, Aug. 22
Billing, chimney-tops, Feb. 12
Billing, chimney-head, Sept. 19
Billington, combing cotton, Jan. 26
Bing, window-sashes, Dec. 3
Bingley, hydraulic, Feb. 12
Birkbeck, marine propulsion, June 18
Birkbeck, pistons, Aug. 9
Birkbeck, converting motion, Nov. 12
Birks, lace machine, April 23
Birks, manufacture of lace, June, 19
Birks, manufacture of bobbin, June 19
Bishop, ornamenting glass, April 19
Bishop, sewing machines, Oct. 16
Black, manufacture of boxes, Sept. 12
Blackburn, axle-boxes, April 30
Blackburn, looms for weaving, Nov. 5
Blackburn, warping cotton, Oct. 31
Blackburn, lubricating axles, Dec. 10
Blackwood, washing apparatus, April 12
Blake, plate-glass, June 18
Blake, paper apparatus, Aug 9
Blake, elastic fluids, Aug. 15
Blake, brewing, Nov. 23
Blakely, treating iron and steel, May 7
Blanchard, ornamenting stone, June 28
Bleasdale, fluted rollers, Nov. 19
Blezard, self-acting temples, Aug. 2
Blyth, nail machinery, Aug. 15
Bodmer, fabrics, Jan. 31
Bodmer, folding apparatus, April 30
Bodmer, distilling apparatus, Dec. 20
Bolton, heating apparatus, May 22
Bonne, furnaces, Feb. 7
Booth, cotton apparatus, April 23
Botheri, weaving apparatus, Aug. 22
Boulby, measuring speed, July 23
Bourne, manufactures, July 30
Bourne, floating batteries, Dec. 17
Bousfield, piston-rods, Feb. 22
Bousfield, thrust bearings. Feb. 22
Bousfield, water-craft, Feb. 26
Bousfield, steam-boilers, Feb. 26
Bousfield, pencil sharpener, April 2
Bousfield, lasts, June 7
Bousfield, boots and shoes, June 7
Bousfield, horse shoes, June 11
Bousfield, railway brakes, Dec. 10
Bowditch, purifying coal-gas, March 27
Bowditch, safety-lamps, Nov. 12
Bower, iron and steel, March 27
Bowron, vessels, Aug. 9
Boyle, fibrous substances, March 8
Boyle, umbrellas, Mar. 27
Braam, ordnance, Dec. 3
Bradford, washing machine, July 23
Bradshaw, apparatus for yarn, Oct. 31
Bragg, reaping machines, Dec. 26
Braham, spectacles, Aug. 6
Bramwell, spinning fibres, Oct. 16
Bramwell, rails, bars, &c., Oct. 24
Branscombe, telegraph cables, July 23
Brasier, vegetable fibres, Aug. 22
Brearley, animal charcoal, Jan. 11
Brearley, finishing cloths, April 30
Breffit, packing bottles, Jan. 31
Bremner, steam-boilers, Sept. 26
Bridgman, wet gas-meters, Feb. 12
Brierley, fastener, Aug. 15
Briggs, oil-cloth, March 15
Briggs, piled fabrics, July 16
Briggs, piled and other fabrics, Sept. 12
Brinton, pile carpets, June 21
Britten, rifled ordnance, June 11
Broad, economizing fuel, Jan. 18
Brockenshire, pumps, March 27
Brooke, insulating wires, Dec. 10
Brookes, dress-fastenings, Jan. 18
Brookes, weaving apparatus, April 2
Brookes, measuring gas, Sept. 19
Brookes, steam apparatus, Sept. 19
Brooks, bayonets, Dec. 31
Brooks, treating cotton fabrics, May 7
Brooks, polishing cutlery, Oct. 10

Brooman, printing fabrics, Jan. 15
Brooman, linseed oil, Jan. 25
Brooman, goffering fabrics, Jan. 18
Brooman, bells, Jan. 22
Brooman, grinding mills, Feb. 7
Brooman, gas-burners, Feb. 7
Brooman, boring tunnels, Feb. 7
Brooman, musical instruments, Feb. 22
Brooman, printing fabrics, March 15
Brooman, implements for digging, Mar. 27
Brooman, cigar-machine, April 9
Brooman, lenses, April 12
Brooman, sugar apparatus, April 19
Brooman, felting threads, April 30
Brooman, liquid meters, May 3
Brooman, stoppers for bottles, May 10
Brooman, sword bayonets, May 10
Brooman, joining pipes and tubes, May 14
Brooman, shears, June 14
Brooman, irons for ironing, June 14
Brooman, coating bodies, June 18
Brooman, sugar-moulds, Aug. 22
Brooman, shear steel, Sept. 26
Brooman, silk threads, Oct. 3
Brooman, turning music, Oct. 3
Brooman, water-proof paper, Oct. 10
Brooman, photographic pictures, Oct. 16
Brooman, corn mills, Oct. 16
Brooman, time-keepers, Oct. 31
Brooman, sugar refiners, Nov. 8
Brooman, cooking apparatus, Nov. 19
Brooman, pianofortes, Dec. 17
Brough, fastenings for bells, &c., April 19
Brown, gas-tube fastenings, June 28
Brown, carding-engines, July 19
Brown, frames, Aug. 9
Brown, mules for spinning cotton, Sept. 19
Brown, lubricating fire-arms, Sept. 26
Brown, spinning-machine, Oct. 10
Brown, preparing cotton, Oct. 16
Brown, fresh from salt water, Dec. 8
Bruce, hay racks, May 10
Brush, fog signals, July 9
Buckland, manufacturer of iron, April 30
Bull, railway improvements, April 26
Bullough, weaving looms, June 28
Bullough, looms, March 27
Bullough, looms for weaving, Nov. 5
Bunnett, bricks and tiles, Sept. 26
Burch, generator, March 12
Burch, extracting from substances, Apr. 23
Burch, steam-boilers, Oct. 31
Burch, propelling ships, Nov. 5
Burdess, railway-breaks, March 12
Burke, spring sacking, March 12
Burke, fabrics, March 1
Burke, metallic furniture, July 30
Burn, tram-rails, March 22
Burn, tram-rails, March 22
Burn, tram-rails, April 12
Burn, street railways, April 12
Burn, port-holes and embrasures, Oct. 3
Burnett, breech-loading ordnance, Apr. 12.
Burnett, fire-arms, Sept. 12
Burnham, stamping machine, June 21
Bury, steam-engines, June 28
Bywater, rope-making, Nov. 23
Cail, manure, Jan. 25
Calkin, face protector, April 2
Callaud, electrical piles, Dec. 3
Callcott, scenic effects, Dec. 3
Callebaut, sewing machines, April 2
Callebaut, sewing machines, Aug. 9
Callender, hanging doors, March 27
Calvert, carding cotton, Feb. 19
Calvert, steam valves, Feb. 19
Cambaceres, oily matters, Jan. 22
Cambridge, harrows, April 19
Cambridge, harrows, Dec. 10
Cameron, purifying water, July 30
Cameron, measuring fluids, Nov. 23
Campbell, sails, June 28
Cantagrel, escape indicator, March 5
Cardwell, pressing cotton, Sept. 19
Carey, infusing coffee, Oct. 16
Carosin, treating cane, March 8
Carpenter, waistcoats and trousers, Jan. 22
Carr, metal-forging machine, Oct. 3
Carter, boots, Aug. 30
Carter, fire-alarms, Nov. 5
Carter, steam-boilers, Nov. 5
Cary, hammer rails, Feb. 19
Cash, frillings, March 15
Cass, steam-engines and boilers, Sept. 26
Casson, dressing machine, June 11
Caw, metallic cord, June 14
Chalmers, under water roadways, Aug. 22
Chamberlain, clay, March 15
Chandler, glass gauges, April 2
Chantrell, draught generator, June 7
Chappellier, playing-cards, Sept. 12
Charlton, extinguishing apparatus, July 9
Chassang, improved buckle, July 5
Chatterton, telegraphic cables, April 2
Chatterton, telegraph cables, June 18
Chatterton, compound substances, July 30
Chatterton, telegraph cables, Sept. 19
Chedgey, glass rollers, Nov. 12
Chellingworth, traction-engines, July 9
Chellingworth, traction-engines, Dec. 31
Cheradame, life-preserver, April 19
Chesnean, pen and pencil holders, July 30
Chesterman, tents, May 7
Chesterman, door-springs, June 14
Chesterton, portable buildings, Jan. 31
Chevillard, motive power, Sept. 5
Chisholm, compounds of nitrogen, Apr. 19
Chubb, locks, March 19
Church, pianoforte stand, Dec. 13
Churchill, railway carriages, Nov. 19
Cimeg, silvering glass, June 28
Clapham, bleaching powder, March 8

Clark, sharpening scythes, Jan. 2
Clark, steam generators, Jan. 18
Clark, tapestry, Feb. 15
Clark, fire-arms, Feb. 15
Clark, looms, March 22
Clark, spinning apparatus, March 27
Clark, gutta-percha apparatus, March 27
Clark, jewellery apparatus, April 9
Clark, corset fastenings, April 19
Clark, railway-breaks, April 19
Clark, compass protectors, April 26
Clark, looms, April 30
Clark, shop lights, May 3
Clark, cutting machine, May 28
Clark, photography, June 4
Clark, colouring matters, June 14
Clark, bridges, June 14
Clark, bellows, June 19
Clark, paste for mouldings, June 21
Clark, nuts on rail bolts, June 28
Clark, improved fabric, June 28
Clark, raising fluids, July 9
Clark, threshing-machines, July 16
Clark, preserving substances, July 23
Clark, testing liquids, July 23
Clark, chemical preparation, Aug. 2
Clark, sewing-machines, Aug. 2
Clark, weaving looms, Aug. 22
Clark, fastenings, Aug. 22
Clark, lifeboats, Aug. 30
Clark, stamping presses, Sept. 19
Clark, ornamenting porcelain, Oct. 3
Clark, ruling-machines, Oct. 3
Clark, pneumatic tubes, Oct. 10
Clark, imitation embroidery, Oct. 16
Clark, telegraph apparatus, Nov. 5
Clark, ammoniacal waters, Nov. 5
Clark, manufacture of steel, Nov. 5
Clark, furnaces, Nov. 12
Clark, watertight casks, Nov. 28
Clark, excavating machinery, Dec. 3
Clark, metallised designs, Dec. 10
Clark, umbrellas, Dec. 10
Clark, propelling vessels, Dec. 10
Clark, distilling matters, Dec. 20
Clarke, fabrics, Feb. 26
Clarke, regulating fluids, Dec. 3
Clay, land implements, Nov. 12
Clegg, time-keepers, July 30
Clegg, cotton, March 22
Clissold, driving belts, Oct. 31
Cobley, whitelead, Feb. 22
Cobley, treating copper, April 26
Cobley, salts of lead, Nov. 28
Cochrane, treating gas, Dec. 31
Cockey, root-cutters, Feb. 7
Cole, brushes, Feb. 19
Cole, brushes, March 15
Cole, walls of houses, March 15
Cole, ornamenting windows, March 27
Cole, weaving looms, May 28
Cole, ornamenting glass, June 18
Cole, ornamenting brushes, Oct. 24
Cole, watches, Dec. 26
Coleman, dyeing, Feb. 12
Coleman, stacking, March 8
Coles, dressing cloth, Oct. 3
Coles, lock-making, Dec. 3
Coles, ventilating apparel, July 16
Collingham, spinning machinery, Nov. 23
Colquhoun, fire-bars, Nov. 5
Comrie, churns, Dec. 17
Conry, communicator, July 9
Cook, crinoline, March 8
Cook, joints for bedsteads, June 14
Cook, coating silver, Aug. 15
Cook, plating wove fabrics, Dec. 10
Cooke, ventilation, Feb. 7
Cooke, fabrics, March 12
Cooke, ventilating, May 14
Cooke, ventilating, June 28
Cooke, filtering apparatus, July 19
Coombe, preservation of stone, Aug. 15
Cooper, fire-arms, Feb. 7
Cooper, fire-arms, June 14
Coopman, tanning hides, March 1
Cope, lace-machine, Feb. 26
Cope, improvements in casks, April 2
Coppo, fulling felted goods, Sept. 26
Coradine, cutting metal, Nov. 12
Corbett, heating furnaces, Aug. 9
Cory, unloading colliers, Nov. 28
Cottam, folding chairs, July 19
Cottrill, needles, Dec. 17
Courtais, paper and pasteboard, July 2
Courtot, sugar-breaker, Feb. 12
Cowan, reburning charcoal, Dec. 10
Cowper, steel, Feb. 7
Cowper, coal tar, March 1
Cranston, sewing-machines, Sept. 19
Cranston, mowing-machines, Sept. 26
Crawley, safety lamps, July 16
Crichley, metallic stoves, Nov. 23
Crichton, screw-propellers, July 30
Crighton, preparing cotton, June 28
Crispin, propeller, Feb. 12
Crockford, manufacture of spelter, Ap. 23
Croll, sulphate of alumina, Dec. 3
Crook, boilers, July 26
Crooke, packing, May 10
Crosland, steam-engines, April 30
Cross, respirators, Jan. 25
Cullen, preserving wood, Sept. 12
Cunningham, sails, Aug. 9
Cuthbert, mowing-machines, June 21
Dachne, extracting ores, March 19
Daft, joints of railways, May 7
Dahmen, treating substances, May 14
Dakin, spinning, Jan. 18
Dalglish, printed surfaces, May 17
Damoiseau, drawing blood, Oct. 24
Danby, an improved anchor, April 2

Dance, crinoline fastener, Dec. 20
Danchell, filters, Jan. 15
Dauncey, feeding infants, Dec. 10
D'Auxy, preserving corn, Jan. 22
Davenport, holders for pens, Sept. 5
Davidson, steam-engines, Feb. 7
Davidson, drying apparatus, June 4
Davies, printing, Feb. 7
Davies, bomb-shells, Feb. 12
Davies, treating iron, March 5
Davies, steam-boilers, March 5
Davies, oil-lamps, March 12
Davies, refrigerating apparatus, April 9
Davies, axle-boxes, April 12
Davies, boots and shoes, April 16
Davies, steam-boilers, June 4
Davies, iron beams, June 7
Davies, building ships, June 7
Davies, rolling plates of metal, June 11
Davies, printing fabrics, June 28
Davies, mechanical beds, Aug. 22
Davies, planes, Aug. 30
Davies, stone-cutting machines, Oct. 3
Davies, printing fabrics, Oct. 31
Davies, preserving provisions, Nov. 19
Davies, grinding apparatus, Dec. 31
Davis, extracting spirit, Jan. 11
Davis, raising anchors, Oct. 16
Davison, steam-engines, Sept. 19
Dawbarn, tubes or pipes, May 7
Dawson, raising fluids, June 21
Deakin, shutters, April 26
Deakin, sash-frames, July 23
Dean, propelling vessels, Dec. 31
Deane, roasting, Feb. 22
De Arrietta, chapapate, July 16
Deavin, gymnastic apparatus, April 9
Deavin, fire-escape, June 4
De Balyon, woven fabrics, April 2
De Bergue, shaping metal, July 19
De Beaumont, ploughs, Nov. 19
De Buffon, clarifying liquids, June 14
Defaye, hydraulic apparatus, Nov. 5
Deitz, tanning skins and hides, April 12
Deitz, treating skins and hides, April 12
Delannoy, lubricating, Sept. 19
Dellagana, stereotyping, Oct. 16
De Louvrie, moulding, Feb. 26
De Menonville, ventilating furnaces, Nov. 5
De Montagu, preventing smoke, Nov. 5
De Mornay, sorting tea, Jan. 31
Denechaud, indicators, March 8
Denham, devices on velvet, April 26
De Pradon, lighting apparatus, Nov. 5
De Rette, musical instruments, Nov. 19
Dering, ways of railways, May 14
Desborough, boots and shoes, June 11
De Simencourt, furnaces, Sept. 19
De Strada, bridles, Jan. 31
Devlan, axle-boxes, May 14
Dickinson, stopping trains, Jan. 11
Dimock, doubling silk, March 12
Dingwall, fluid meters, Dec. 17
Distin, musical instruments, May 7
Dixon, knife-cleaner, Jan. 25
Dixon, plastering walls, Oct. 3
Dixon, water-closets, Dec. 10
Dixon, railway-wheels, Dec. 26
Dobeson, manufacture of glass, July 19
Dodds, shaping iron, Feb. 7
Dodge, pumps, Feb. 22
Dodman, improvements in hoists, July 19
Don, drying grain, Sept. 26
Donisthorpe, drying yarns, Nov. 15
Donisthorpe, apparatus for coal, Nov. 19
Donnet, water-meter, Jan. 25
Dorgeval, manufacture of silk, May 22
Doulton, construction of vats, Nov. 5
Downing, corks and bungs, Dec. 10
Doyle, raising fluids, Nov. 12
Dray, fireplaces, Aug. 22
Dreaper, pianofortes, Nov. 12
Drevelle, textile fabrics, Aug. 2
Drevelle, woven fabrics, Aug. 6
Drevelle, presses, Sept. 12
Drew, supporting structures, Oct. 31
Dreyfus, rolling iron, April 12
Du Breuil, copying-press, Nov. 19
Duckham, gas-meters, April 12
Dugdale, steam-engines, Oct. 16
Dumery, extracting apparatus, May 28
Du Mont, photography, Nov. 28
Duncan, telegraph cables, May 31
Duncan, telegraphic cables, Nov. 19
Duncombe, sawing-machinery, Dec. 10
Dunlop, india-rubber machine, Aug.
Dunlop, cleansing cotton, Sept. 19
Dunlop, cleansing cotton, Oct. 10
Dunlop, portable railways, Oct. 24
Dunn, spinning cotton, Oct. 3
Dunn, watches and time-keepers, Oct.
Dunn, machinery for engines, Oct. 24
Dunn, spinning machinery, Dec. 13
Durham, paper, April 30
Duriez, fibrous materials, Aug. 22
Durrant, chimney-tops, Dec. 10
Du Trembley, railway-breaks, Jan.
Dutton, textile fabrics, April 19
Dwyer, folding machine, April 23
Dyer, cabinet furniture, Dec. 26
Earle, parchment, Feb. 7
Earle, lubricating, Aug. 15
Eddington, ploughing-machine, April 2
Edge, fire-arms and guns, Jan. 11
Edge, steam-engines, March 27
Edmondson, washing-machines, Sept. 19
Edwards, fire-screens, April 19
Edwards, self-acting gas apparatus, Apl. 30
Edwards, air-engines, June 4
Eedes, dies for cutting screens, April 12
Effertz, bricks and tiles, Jan. 18
Eley, cartridge cases, June 14

Elliott, case for barometers, April 23
Elliott, weaving-looms, Dec. 26
Ellis, looped fabrics, Feb. 12
Ellis, cleaning oakum, July 19
Ellis, lubricating apparatus, Aug. 15
Ennis, improved oyster-dredger, May 3
Eskholme, water-closets, Aug. 9
Evans, wheels, Aug. 15
Evans, telegraphic cables, Aug. 22
Evans, generating gas, Dec. 3
Eyland, spectacle-frames, July 9
Fairbairn, forging-press, June 11
Fairbairn, heckling flax, Jan. 31
Fallows, fastenings, March 8
Fanshawe, brushes, Feb. 26
Fanshawe, fabrics, June 11
Farmer, dress-fastenings, May 22
Farrow, affixing capsules, Dec. 31
Faulding, locomotive engines, Sept. 5
Ferguson, sawing wood, Jan. 31
Ferrabee, fulling-machines, Dec. 20
Field, railways, Jan. 18
Field, moustache cover, March 5
Fielding, looms, Jan. 31
Filliette, stamping-presses, June 4
Fisher, spinning apparatus, Sept. 5
Fitter, table-expander, Aug. 22
Fittere, sawing-machines, May 3
FitzGerald, fire-arms, April 2
FitzMaurice, generating heat, July 9
Fleetwood, rolling metal, July 16
Fleming, bottle-cleaners, July 26
Fleming, manufacturing snuff, Nov. 19
Fletcher, discharge of fluids, Jan. 15
Fletcher, chenille machinery, Oct. 3
Fletcher, planing-machines, Nov. 23
Flounders, photography, Jan. 18
Floyd, supporting knapsacks, Dec. 3
Foote, umbrellas, April 12
Forbes, fire-arms, Aug. 2
Ford, improved shirt, June 7
Forster, potash, April 19
Forster, manufacturing bricks, Nov. 15
Foster, twist lace, Oct. 24
Fowler, raising apparatus, May 22
Fowler, boots and shoes, May 24
Fowler, steam-ploughs, Dec. 13
Fox, rails for railways, April 12
Fox, furnaces, April 30
Fox, tempering steel, Oct. 16
Franks, preparation of teas, June 4
Franquiet, rolling iron, Jan. 2
Freppel, textile fabrics, March 8
Friend, beer-engines, July 26
Froggatt, gas apparatus, April 30
Fuller, india-rubber for valves, June 14
Furnival, cutting apparatus, May 10
Gale, taps or valves, Dec. 31
Galloway, steam-boilers, May 28
Gamonon, ventilators, Sept. 5
Gardiner, improved spring, Oct. 10
Gardiner, springs, Oct. 24
Gardner, paper apparatus, April 2
Garforth, metallic pistons, Aug. 9
Garner, spinning cotton, Oct. 24
Garnett, writing-desks, Jan. 25
Gedge, hydraulics, Feb. 19
Gedge, extinguishing fire, March 5
Gedge, goffering, March 12
Gedge, feeding steam-boilers, April 12
Gedge, improved buckle, July 5
Gedge, construction of ceilings, Sept. 12
Gedge, apparatus for forcing water, Oct. 31
Gedge, reaping-machine, Nov. 19
Gedge, drying apparatus, Dec. 17
Gee, compositions, Aug. 2
Gelis, preparing compounds, Jan. 11
Geoghegan, expressing liquids, Feb. 15
George, drawings, March 1
German, shampooing, Dec. 31
Gerstle, needle and tapestry work, Sept. 26
Ghislin, vegetable productions, Sept. 19
Ghislin, treating plants, Dec. 20
Gibbs, submerged works, March 15
Gibson, casting pipes, July 23
Gibson, barley and rice-mills, Dec. 10
Gilbee, welding, April 30
Gilbee, sewing-machines, June 28
Gilbee, reaping-machine, Oct. 3
Giles, steam generators, Feb. 7
Gipouloux, cooking stove, Oct. 10
Girard, dyeing and printing, July 9
Gisborne, electric targets, Nov. 12
Gisborne, navigation, Nov. 23
Gjers, motive-power, Sept. 5
Glatard, locking wheels, Oct. 24
Glen, engraving apparatus, May 7
Glover, gas apparatus, May 10
Godefroy, telegraph, Feb. 12
Godfrey, boots and shoes, Sept. 5
Gondolo, kneading-machine, Nov. 19
Goodall, wire card covering, Nov. 8
Goucher, threshing-machines, Jan. 25
Gossage, soap-making, Oct. 16
Grafton, cultivating land, May 24
Graham, ornamental cottons, Oct. 10
Graham, stone-cutting, Dec. 26
Grahame, projectiles, Feb. 12
Grainger, manufacture of collars, April 9
Granger, hats and bonnets, Aug. 30
Grant, fire-arms, Aug. 22
Grant, cotton apparatus, Sept. 19
Gratrix, dyeing fabrics, March 8
Gratrix, dyeing and printing, May 10
Gray, tempering crinoline, Oct. 8
Gray, bleaching fibres, Dec. 13
Greaves, warping yarns, Jan 22
Greaves, tramways, Jan 31
Greaves, slate-dressing, March 19
Greaves, dressing slates, Nov. 5
Green, steam-boilers, Jan. 18
Green, sugar, March 12

Green, fire-arms, April 30
Green, carding-engines, Sept. 12
Green, buttons, Nov. 23
Greenwood, projectiles, Jan. 18
Greenwood, looms, Feb. 19.
Greenwood, looms, March 8
Greenwood, brooms and brushes, May 31
Greenwood, wood machine, Aug. 15
Greenwood, saw frames, Sept. 12
Greenwood, candlesticks, Oct. 3
Gregory, hay-cutting machines, Dec. 10
Grice, ornamenting tubes, June 7
Griffiths, shaping metals, Aug. 30
Grimaldi, generating steam, Feb. 7
Grimshaw, pulverizing-machine, April 9
Grimshaw, compressing apparatus, Sep. 12
Grove, printing-machines, Oct. 3
Guerin, hydraulic press, May 24
Guiblet, time-keepers, Sept. 19
Gye, lighting apparatus, Oct. 10
Haas, dolls, Jan. 31
Habel, steam-engines, April 12
Haberry, spinning, Jan. 18
Haddan, rifled cannon, Jan. 25
Hadfield, preparing wood, June 4
Hadwen, treatment of silk waste, May 22
Haigh, cooling liquors, Aug. 30
Haknel, umbrellas, Jan. 18
Haley, weaving-looms, Sept. 19
Hall, gas-regulators, Jan. 11
Hall, smoothing glass, Feb. 12
Hall, spinning apparatus, May 10
Hall, lamps and grates, Oct. 16
Hall, railway-signals, Nov. 23
Hallett, coating iron, May 28
Hallett, coating surfaces, July 5
Hallett, coating surfaces, July 9
Halliwell, churns, Nov. 23
Halse, ribbons, Aug. 15
Halter, flexible tubes, Feb. 15
Hamer, chimney-tops, Dec. 20
Hamilton, telegraph posts, Jan. 15.
Hamilton, locks, April 30
Hamilton, telegraph posts, May 14
Hamilton, cop tubes, Dec. 3
Hancock, agricultural implements, Dec. 3
Hands, finishing silks, April 2
Hannart, gloves, Dec. 17
Hanson, firing gunpowder, Aug. 30
Harding, drawing materials, Sept. 26
Harding, pointing steel, Dec. 17
Hargreaves, warping, Feb. 22
Hargreaves, woven fabrics, March 5
Hargreaves, sizing yarns, Dec. 3
Harivel, making paper, Dec. 10
Harlow, steam-boilers, Dec. 3
Harratt, propelling vessels, Jan. 15
Harrild, printing, Aug. 2
Harris, dry gas-meters, Dec. 10
Harris, protecting ships, Feb. 26
Harris, treating hides, Oct. 16
Harrison, telegraph, Feb. 26
Harrison, gunpowder, April 26
Harrison, preparing cotton, May 22
Harrison, tea and coffee urns, Oct. 16
Hart, brick-making, Feb. 7
Hart, for vessels, April 12
Hart, fortifications, June 4
Hart, sewing-machines, July 26
Harwood, drying-machine, June 7
Haseler, hinges for jewellery, May 14
Haseler, lockets, Nov. 28
Haskard, looped fabric machine, Oct. 16
Hatchwell, stools, Aug. 15
Hathaway, street railways, April 23
Hawdon, making moulds, Dec. 3
Hawkesley, steam-boilers, Sept. 12
Hawkins, expanding tables, Nov. 28
Haworth, street tramways, Jan. 15
Haworth, regulating speed, July 23
Hawse, drying clothes, April 16
Hay, improved glue, June 11
Haycraft, powder-flasks, Nov. 5
Hayes, motive power, Oct. 31
Healey, ordnance, Nov. 23
Heaven, embroidering machines, Sept. 19
Hebson, water apparatus, Sept. 5
Heinemann, purse-fastenings, Nov. 23
Hellard, reaping-machine, March 27
Henderson, extracting copper, April 12
Henderson, steam-engines, April 26
Henderson, printing yarns, July 9
Henderson, training horses, July 16
Henley, electric telegraphs, Oct. 3
Henrionnet, treatment of fossils, May 7
Henry, motive power, Jan. 18
Henry, sorting fibre, March 1
Henry, railway wheel-tyres, April 16
Henry, rifled fire-arms, May 7
Henry, printing warps, May 14
Henry, cork-machine, May 24
Henry, fishing-nets, May 24
Henry, carriage-breaks, June 11
Henry, slide valve, June 18
Henry, locomotion, July 9
Henry, furnaces, Aug. 15
Henry, distilling apparatus, Aug. 22
Henry, castor apparatus, Aug. 30
Henry, furnaces, Sept. 5
Henry, aërating liquids, Oct. 10
Henry, fire-arms, Oct. 16
Henry, fire-arms, Nov. 23
Henry, bleaching paper pulp, Dec. 26
Henson, canvas fabrics, Jan. 11
Henson, improved fabrics, May 3
Henson, springs, Aug. 22
Henson, railway springs, Sept. 12
Henson, floor-cloth, Dec. 17
Herbert, bell-ringing apparatus, Nov. 23
Hewens, kitchen ranges, Jan. 18
Hewetson, rockets, Feb. 12
Hewitt, whip-sockets, Jan. 2

Hibling, high boots, July 19
Higgins, carding-engines, Jan. 18
Higgins, spinning apparatus, April 12
Higgins, spinning apparatus, May 3
Higgins, cotton apparatus, Aug. 6
Higgins, preparing cotton, Oct. 3
Higgins, spinning machinery, Dec. 20
Hildebrand, carriage apparatus, Nov. 12
Hill, millinery trimmings, Jan. 11
Hill, stamping-presses, June 4
Hill, spring knife scales, June 21
Hill, clutches for machinery, Oct. 10
Hill, watch-dials, Oct. 24
Hindle, weaving-looms, Sept. 5
Hinks, chimneys for lamps, Aug. 15
Hinton, remelting of iron, April 23
Hirsch, screw-propellers, Jan. 18
Hirsch, screw-propellers, May 28
Hirsch, telegraphic wires, Aug. 30
Hirst, engines, Feb. 12
Hoare, twisting flax, April 16
Hobson, improved piston, Dec. 17
Hobson, steam hammers, Dec. 17
Hodge, hydraulic press, Sept. 19
Hodgson, drying peat, Dec. 17
Hodgson, peat fuel, Dec. 17
Hodson, manufacture of soap, Sept. 19
Hodson, grates and ovens, April 23
Holbeck, sowing seed, Nov. 19
Holden, looms, Sept. 12
Holden, victorines and boas, Sept. 19
Holdsworth, finishing goods, Dec. 3
Holland, breech-loading arms, Dec. 31
Holland, window-sashes, Nov. 28
Hollis, breech-loading guns, Jan. 15
Hollis, rifle-triggers, Oct. 16
Holman, communicating motion, May 24
Holmes, tanning hides and skins, May 22
Holmes, carriage-springs, July 19
Holms, weaving, Feb. 12
Holroyd, looms, Feb. 22
Holstead, confectionary apparatus, Aug. 15
Homersham, ploughing-machine, Oct. 10
Hooman, photographic printing, Oct. 24
Hooper, manuring lands, July 9
Hope, sewing-machines, Jan. 11
Horn, paper pipes, Aug. 9
Horn, steam-joints, Oct. 24
Hornsby, agricultural instruments, Aug. 22
Hornsby, washing-machines, Oct. 16
Hornsby, threshing-machines, Oct. 16
Horsey, india-rubber teats, Mar. 12
Horsey, pouches, July 9
Horton, bolts and screws, Feb. 22
Horwood, electricity, Aug. 15
Hoskins, metal joints, Nov. 5
Houghton, paper, Feb. 12
Howard, steam cultivation, May 7
Howard, steam cultivation, June 19
Howard, haymaking machines, July 30
Howarth, raising machine, May 28
Howden, steam-engines, May 17
Howe, projectiles, April 30
Howson, barometers, Dec. 20
Hoyle, cotton-spinning, Oct. 16
Huddart, steam-engines, Sept. 12
Hudson, spring rollers, Feb. 7
Hudson steam generator, June 4
Hudson, steam machine, Aug. 15
Hudson, weaving-looms, Oct. 16
Hudson, power-looms, Nov. 8
Huggett, street lamps, March 1
Hughes, brewing, March 15
Hughes, tents, April 12
Hughes, fatty matters, May 7
Hughes, metal tubes, May 24
Hughes, air apparatus, June 4
Hughes, pulverizing clay, June 28
Hughes, woven fabrics, July 26
Hughes, shuttles for weaving, July 30
Hughes, watches, Oct. 31
Hughes, plates for ships, Nov. 15
Hughes, extracting oil, Dec. 10
Hulme, carding wool, Oct. 24
Humphrys, construction of ships, Nov. 15
Humphrys, steam-engines, Sept. 19
Hunt, guns and pistols, Jan. 15
Hunt, preparing saws, Feb. 26
Hunt, water apparatus, May 22
Hunt, gutta-percha, Nov. 5
Hunter, boring-machine, Feb. 19
Hunter, treating sulphurets, April 2
Hunter, shaping metals, June 18
Hunter, weaving-looms, Nov. 23
Huray, reproducing drawings, Sept. 26
Hurst, taps or cocks, March 27
Hurst, weaving apparatus, Sept. 5
Husson, bedsteads, Oct. 3
Hutchings, boots and shoes, Sept. 5
Hutson, bedstead laths, Dec. 26
Hynam, lucifer-making, Nov. 23
Iliffe, buttons, Feb. 22
Illingworth, removing stain, Dec. 3
Ireland, treating hemp, Jan. 15
Jack, condensers, Jan. 26
Jackson, lamps, March 15
Jackson, motive power, May 28
Jackson, furnace-bars, July 2
Jackson, manufacture of spades, Sept. 12
Jackson, mortising-machines, Nov. 12
Jacob, gas apparatus, May 17
Jacout, water-meters, April 16
Jaloureau, telegraph wires, June 7
James, fishing apparatus, Aug. 22
James, sharpening pencils, Aug. 30
Jamieson, sharpening apparatus, April 12
Jaques, cooler, Feb. 22
Jaques, apparatus to fire-arms, May 10
Jaques, closing inkstands, Sept. 19
Jarlot, artificial fuel-machine, Sept. 5
Jarratt, stamping apparatus, April 12
Jefferies, filling cartridges, Jan. 11

Jeffs, steering vessels, Sept. 26
Jenkin, construction of bridges, Sept. 12
Jenkins, medicated belts, Aug. 30
Jenkinson, iron houses, Feb. 12
Jennings, capsules, July 23
Jeune, kamptulicon, Nov. 28
Jeyes, boots and shoes, Jan. 26
Jeyes, boots and shoes, May 24
Jobin, manufacture of cigars, Nov. 19
Jobson, casting, Feb. 12
Jobson, grates, March 22
Jobson, moulding apparatus, April 30
Jobson, telegraph posts, Dec. 3
Johnson, whitelead, Jan. 11
Johnson, piles and moorings, Jan. 18
Johnson, sewing-machines, Jan. 20
Johnson, zinc, Jan. 26
Johnson, railway chairs, Feb. 7
Johnson, raising bodies, Feb. 12
Johnson, rotary engines, Feb. 26
Johnson, racks, March 15
Johnson, motive power, March 19
Johnson, hearing, March 22
Johnson, cistern apparatus, April 9
Johnson, sewing-machine, April 12
Johnson, wooden wheels, May 7
Johnson, smoothing-irons, May 28
Johnson, capsules, June 4
Johnson, textile fabrics, June 11
Johnson, railway carriages, June 18
Johnson, motive power, June 21
Johnson, roasting apparatus, July 2
Johnson, shafts and axles, July 16
Johnson, paper, July 20
Johnson, weaving fabrics, July 30
Johnson, skating chair, July 30
Johnson, sewing-machine, Aug. 15
Johnson, coverings, Aug. 30
Johnson, forges, Sept. 12
Johnson, buttons, Sept. 19
Johnson, armour-plates, Oct. 3
Johnson, saddle-trees, Oct. 24
Johnson, sewing-machines, Oct. 24
Johnson, gas pressure apparatus, Oct. 31
Johnson, churning apparatus, Oct. 31
Johnson, railway-carriages, Oct. 31
Johnson, window-boards, Oct. 31
Johnson, floor-tiles, Nov. 5
Johnson, aërated waters, Nov. 5
Johnson, printing surfaces, Nov. 19
Johnson, bottling apparatus, Dec. 10
Johnson, windlasses, Dec. 10
Johnson, removing deposits, Dec. 17
Johnson, making cigars, Dec. 26
Johnson, fastening nuts, Dec. 31
Johnston, taps and valves, Feb. 19
Johnston, supporting roofs, Nov. 28
Jolly, setting watches, March 27
Jones, embossing-machines, May 3
Jones, apparatus for matches, May 10
Jones, preparing metal, June 4
Jones, rifling small arms, June 7
Jones, fire-arms, June 21
Jones, construction of ships, Nov. 8
Jopling, bolts and spikes, Dec. 13
Jordan, construction of ships, May 28
Jordan, iron casting moulds, Oct. 10
Joy, steam valves, Jan. 31
Joy, lithographic printing, July 2
Joyce, atmospherical influences, July 26
Joynson, manufacture of paper, Oct. 16
Joynson, machinery for crushing, Nov. 12
Juckes, stoves and fire-places, May 7
Jullien, preparing skins, July 9
Jullion, paper, March 5
Jullion, treatment of soda-waste, July 23
Jullion, paper apparatus, Sept. 12
Kay, spinning mules, April 19
Kay, twisting-machine, July 2
Kay, spinning-machine, Oct. 3
Keble, fire-arms, May 10
Keen, cocks and taps, May 31
Keen, manufacture of braces, Sept. 26
Kemp, gas-lamps, Nov. 5
Kendal, chain cables, Oct. 24
Kennard, excavating sand, Dec. 3
Kennedy, motive power, Aug. 30
Kernot, obtaining salts, Dec. 26
Kilner, glass bottles, Feb. 26
Kimpple, flushing tanks, March 1
Kind, pianofortes, March 22
Kinder, cutting wood, June 7
King, consuming smoke, Nov. 15
Kirrage, plastic composition, Feb. 22
Knight, ribbon-looms, April 2
Knight, inflating air cushions, April 2
Knightley, stable floors, July 23
Knowles, blank trays, Sept. 5
Knowles, preparing fibres, Nov. 23
Knutton, twist lace, Oct. 24
Kottula, manufacture of soap, Sept. 12
Kukla, gas-burners, Jan. 31
Kunstmann, lubricators, July 26
Kyle, propeller, March 1
Labat, hauling ships ashore, Oct. 16
Lacaire, pen-holder, April 19
Lacroisade, treating, Feb. 12
Lafon, chromo-lithography, Dec. 17
Laing, treatment of ores, Aug. 22
Laing, treating ores, Oct. 24
Lakin, spinning-machines, Dec. 31
Lamb, pipes, Sept. 12
Lancaster, coating ships, Jan. 22
Lancaster, mowing-machine, April 30
Lancaster, sights for rifles, May 31
Lancaster, forts and screens, July 16
Lancaster, armour-plates, Nov. 8
Lancaster, sheathing vessels, Dec. 3
Lancelott, sheet-metal chains, Aug. 30
Lane, permanent ways, Dec. 17
Lang, feeding apparatus, Aug. 15
Langdale, washing-machine, Dec. 8

Langdale, tapestry weaving, Dec. 3
Lannay, treating naphtha, March 12
Lark, cement, Feb. 7
Lasserre, manufacture of fuel, July 12
Latham, rocking toys, July 16
Laurent, forging nails, March 12
Lauth, preparing iron, July 23
Lavater, syphon filters, May 10
Lavater, india-rubber pouches, Aug. 15
Law, improvements in mines, July 19
Lawford, folding chairs, Dec. 17
Lawson, spinning machinery, April 12
Leach, agricultural implements, Dec. 10
Leake, engraving-machine, Aug. 22
Lecat, weaving looms, Aug. 9
Lecomte-Alliot, waxing-machine, May 24
Lee, steam-engines, Nov. 19
Leeming, looms, July 30
Leeming, jacquard-engines, Aug. 22
Lefoi, iron wheels, Aug. 9
Leidemann, sulphate of lead, Aug. 6
Leigh, indicator, May 17
Lennard, looped pile fabrics, June 21
Lenny, carriages, Nov. 5
Leonard, woven fabrics, April 23
Leonhardt, preparing indigo, May 28
Leopard, railway breaks, Dec. 3
Leroy, improved grease, July 5
Leroy, aërated liquid vessel, Oct. 10
Lesneur, ceramic ware, Dec. 17
Lester, weaving looms, Feb. 19
Letchford, making matches, Nov. 23
Leverson, springs, Jan. 18
Leverson, fire-arms, April 23
Lewington, chimney-cowls, July 16
Lewis, boring machinery, Dec. 3
Lillie, blocks for building, Feb. 19
Lingford, washing currants, Jan. 11
Lingham, bell-fastenings, May 31
Lion, bracelet-fastening, Dec. 13
Lister, spinning yarns, Nov. 19
Livesey, wet gas-meters, Dec. 26
Lizars, gas-meters, April 2
Lloyd, dyeing and printing fabrics, Sep. 19
Lockwood, weaving, Aug. 2
Longmaid, iron and steel, April 30
Longmaid, hardening surfaces, June 18
Longridge, steam-boilers, June 18
Lorberg, utilizing chemicals, Sept. 12
Losh, preparing acid, May 28
Loveridge, meat-screens, June 18
Lowden, carding-engines, May 28
Lowden, fire-arms, Aug. 9
Lowry, heckling flax, March 27
Loyer, irrigation, Aug. 30
Luck, improved table, June 28
Ludford, brooms and brushes, Oct. 24
Lumb, carding-engines, Nov. 19
Lungley, iron ships, April 19
Lungley, construction of ships, July 23
Mabon, steam apparatus, April 23
McArdle, treating seaweeds, Dec. 17
Mac Arthur, dressing grain, June 14
McCrossan, sewing, March 19
McCrum, preparing cards, April 2
M'Dougall, vermin destroyer, April 2
Macfarlane, musical instruments, May 14
M'Innes, railway-breaks, April 19
Macintosh, raising water, April 16
McKay, adhesive solutions, Oct. 16
Mackay, scutching-machine, Nov. 23
Mackenzie, holders, May 22
McKibbin, roofing, Feb. 12
McMary, knitting, Oct. 3
Macnamara, floating breakwaters, Mar. 27
M'Naught, steam-engines, April 2
M'Naught, supporting engines, Dec. 20
M'Neile, targets, Oct. 24
Macneill, adhesion on railways, May 17
Maden, spinning machinery, Oct. 10
Mahon, screw-propellers, March 27
Maltby, substances, Aug. 9
Manceaux, projectiles, Dec. 3
Mann, condensing gas, April 19
Mann, digging-machine, May 22
Manning, collecting ammonia, Oct. 24
Manton, compositions, March 12
Manwaring, gearing of mowing, May 17
Marland, warping thread, May 17
Marriott, fire-escapes, Feb. 12
Marsden, bleaching, April 16
Marshall, paper apparatus, April 12
Marshall, musical instruments, June 18
Marshall, treating hemp, June 19
Marshall, fracture of metals, Oct. 24
Marshall, transmission of sound, Dec. 10
Marson, fire-arms, Sept. 12
Martin, fire-bars, Jan. 25
Martin, manufacture of candles, April 26
Martin, ironing stove, Dec. 8
Mascliwitz, steam-taps, Dec. 8
Mash, steam-engines, Oct. 16
Mason, sponges, Sept. 5
Mason, metallic pens, Sept. 19
Mason, flyers for spinning, Dec. 8
Mason, spinning machines, Dec. 10
Massey, sounding machines, June 4
Massey, self-inking stamps, Aug. 22
Massiaux, manufacture of nails, Nov. 5
Mather, shearing, March 15
Matheson, generating steam, July 5
Maulbon, manufacturing tiles, Nov. 5
Mead, portable canteens, Oct. 31
Medlock, preserving liquors, Sept. 26
Mege, ships' biscuits, Feb. 12
Mellor, cloth machine, July 23
Mellowdew, velvets, Feb. 12
Mellowdew, treatment of velvet, May 31
Mellowdew, dyeing fabrics, Dec. 10
Mennons, salt-cellars, Feb. 19
Mennons, sealing letters, Feb. 19
Mennons, axle-boxes, Feb. 22

Mennons, filtering apparatus, April 9
Mennons, head coverings, May 7
Mennons, organ pipes, May 7
Mennons, musical instruments, May 6
Mennons, microscopes, July 30
Mennons, gas, July 30
Mennons, metallurgic furnaces, Oct. 16
Mennons, paper and card-board, Oct. 24
Mennons, steerage of ships, Oct. 24
Mennons, odontalgic elixir, Nov. 8
Mennons, joints of pipes, Nov. 19
Mennons, caloric engines, Dec. 10
Merryweather, steam-engine pumps, Nov. 5
Meyer, chemical combinations, Oct. 16
Middleton, boots and shoes, Dec. 26
Miles, window-sashes, Oct. 3
Miller, sea walls, March 15
Miller, regulating steam, June 19
Miller, textile fabrics, Sept. 12
Miller, telegraph wires, Oct. 10
Miller, steam-engines, Oct. 24
Miller, rotary-engines, Dec. 17
Mingaud, arbutus jellies, Oct. 16
Mitchell, cast-iron pipes, April 26
Mitchell, printing paper-hangings, Nov. 12
Monckton, magnetic power, Nov. 12
Monkhouse, heels for boots, Jan. 18
Moody, construction of gates, June 7
Moore, dressing warps, Jan. 15
Moore, navigating ships, June 18
Moore, dressing rice, Nov. 5
Moore, steering ships, Dec. 17
Moran, gas-meter, April 12
Morewood, coating metals, May 28
Morgan, swill baskets, June 28
Morgan, ship protector, Sept. 12
Morgan, submarine cables, Sept. 19
Morimonde, axle-boxes, Dec. 3
Morley, baking-dishes, March 15
Morrell, sealing-wax, Sept. 12
Morris, holdfasts for blinds, April 2
Morris, fire-bricks, May 28
Morris, sheet-iron, June 7
Morris, valves, June 19
Mossman, bonnets, June 18
Moulton, india-rubber, March 8
Mourguet, fire-arms, May 10
Muir, looms, March 15
Mulley, steering apparatus, April 2
Muntz, ships' cables, Feb. 19
Muntz, locomotive breaks, April 12
Muntz, railway signals, April 16
Muntz, sheathing ships, Sept. 5
Murray, weaving, March 15
Murton, expansion valves, March 12
Musgrave, steam-pipes, March 12
Mushet, titanium and iron, March 1
Mushet, alloy of iron, March 1
Mushet, cast steel, March 1
Mushet, iron and steel, March 1
Mushet, crucibles, April 2
Mushet, cast steel, April 2
Mushet, cast steel, April 23
Mushet, cast steel, April 23
Mushet, casting ingots of steel, July 30
Myring, harness, Feb. 22
Nadal, candlesticks, Oct. 3
Naglost, cannon and projectiles, Nov. 19
Napier, sugar, March 12
Napier, rubbers for teeth, Sept. 19
Napier, stereotyping, Dec. 10
Neal, grinding-mills, April 26
Needham, spring apparatus, June 21
Negretti, barometers, July 23
Neuman, hoop skirts, April 30
Nevill, bedstead sackings, Nov. 8
Neville, washing apparatus, June 11
Newbury, manufacture of collars, May 24
Newhouse, spinning, Jan. 26
Newsome, weaving-looms, July 9
Newton, musical instruments, Jan. 2
Newton, washing-machines, Jan. 2
Newton, wooden boot soles, Jan. 11
Newton, superheating steam, Jan. 18
Newton, belt shippers, Jan. 18
Newton, boots and shoes, Jan. 18
Newton, air-engines, Jan. 18
Newton, bakers' ovens, Jan. 18
Newton, spinning, Jan. 25
Newton, skins and hides, Jan. 31
Newton, brooms, Feb. 12
Newton, rotary-engines, Feb. 19
Newton, printing, Feb. 22
Newton, metallic tubes, March 5
Newton, knitting, March 5
Newton, blinds, March 8
Newton, carriages, March 8
Newton, milking cows, March 8
Newton, railways, March 19
Newton, watches, March 15
Newton, railway wheels, March 27
Newton, desiccating apparatus, April 2
Newton, preparing compounds, April 2
Newton, salts of alumina, April 9
Newton, press for compressing, April 12
Newton, paddle-wheels, April 12
Newton, conductors for telegraphs, Apl. 19
Newton, oil lamps, April 19
Newton, floating structures, April 23
Newton, spring hinges, April 23
Newton, rails of railways, April 26
Newton, improved pavement, April 30
Newton, motive power, May 3
Newton, corks and bungs, May 7
Newton, quartering, May 7
Newton, making bricks, May 28
Newton, paper-machine, June 7
Newton, fire-arms, June 7
Newton, railway carriages, June 7
Newton, gas-engines, June 11
Newton, bedsteads, June 14
Newton, forging-machine, June 18

Newton, folding-machine, June 18
Newton, railway breaks, June 19
Newton, air blasts, June 21
Newton, motion apparatus, June 21
Newton, cutting grain, June 21
Newton, hooks for fastenings, July 2
Newton, cleaning cotton, July 5
Newton, preparing hemp, July 5
Newton, motive-power engine, July 23
Newton, fastenings, July 30
Newton, pressure gauges, July 30
Newton, spinning-machine, Aug. 15
Newton, liquid meters, Aug. 15
Newton, bullet-machine, Aug. 15
Newton, cutting fibres, Aug. 22
Newton, electro-magnetic engines, Aug. 22
Newton, lubricating compound, Aug. 22
Newton, cementation, Aug. 22
Newton, textile fabrics, Aug. 30
Newton, bran-duster, Sept. 5
Newton, fire-arms, Sept. 5
Newton, drawing bolts, Sept. 19
Newton, treating plants, Sept. 19
Newton, motive power, Sept. 19
Newton, desiccating flour, &c., Sept. 26
Newton, generating steam, Oct. 10
Newton, knitting-machinery, Oct. 16
Newton, treating copper ores, Oct. 16
Newton, gunstocks, Oct. 24
Newton, printing-machinery, Oct. 31
Newton, railway improvements, Nov. 5
Newton, transmitting motion, Nov. 12
Newton, cleaning grain, Nov. 19
Newton, telegraphic apparatus, Nov. 19
Newton, sewing-machines, Nov. 23
Newton, sewing-machines, Nov. 28
Newton, sewing-machines, Nov. 28
Newton, boots and shoes, Dec. 31
Newton, motive power, Dec. 31
Nicholls, withdrawing corks, Nov. 5
Nicholson, mowing-machines, Jan. 18
Nicholson, haymaking-machines, Nov. 23
Nickols, cutting apparatus, Dec. 3
Nicoll, overcoat, Jan. 25
Noble, products from alkali, Nov. 19
Noirot, india-rubber pipes, Oct. 10
Noirot, india-rubber tubes, Jan. 18
Normandy, connecting pipes, June 18
Normandy, refrigerating water, Nov. 28
Norris, boots, Feb. 2
Norton, drying fabrics, March 27
Norton, drying wool, June 18
Norton, drying seeds, June 18
Nussey, fibrous substances, Aug 9
Nuttall, carding-engines, Nov. 19
Offergeld, motion, March 19
Offord, india-rubber for wheels, May 3
Offord, india-rubber compounds, Aug. 15
Ogden, power-looms, Jan. 2
O'Halloran, excursion bag, July 23
O'Hanlon, steam-boilers, Dec. 3
Oldfield, looms, March 27
Oldfield, writing cases, Aug. 9
Oliver, sounding bells, Nov. 5
Ormerod, fancy ribbons, Dec. 17
Oudry, suspension bridges, Nov. 23
Ouwelant, fire-places, Feb. 15
Owen, sawing-machine, March 1
Owen, skirt supporters, June 18
Pagan, manufacture of flannel, June 19
Page, kneading machine, July 9
Page, working ordnance, Dec. 3
Paignon, jacquard-machines, Dec. 26
Palmer, cylinders, April 16
Palmer, signal apparatus, May 17
Pantard, air in mines, March 12
Pape, pianofortes, Jan. 25
Papengouth, propelling vessels, July 23
Parfrey, carriage-wheels, Nov. 15
Park, sun shades, July 23
Parkes, ornamenting metal, Oct. 10
Parnall, railway wrappers, Feb. 26
Parry, chimney-pots, June 21
Parsons, construction of wheels, May 28
Parsons, wheels, Aug. 15
Parsons, fire-arms, Sept. 19
Partridge, axle-boxes, Jan. 26
Partridge, lubricating axles, Nov. 19
Parsons, bolt machinery, Oct. 24
Pascal, motive power, July 9
Pask, procuring colouring matter, Nov. 19
Paterson, buckles, Nov. 19
Paton, finishing apparatus, July 30
Pawson, weighing-machines, July 9
Payne, manufacture of nets, May 22
Peake, skidding wheels, June 7
Pearson, weaving-looms, May 22
Peek, textile fabrics, Aug. 15
Pelegrin, inodorous basins, May 28
Penrice, tunnelling-machine, Aug. 15
Perkes, presses, July 23
Perkins, distilling, Feb. 12
Perrott, stoves, Feb. 22
Perrott, a lubricating grease, July 19
Perry, mine shafts, May 22
Perry, gun-barrels, Sept. 5
Perry, washing-machines, Dec. 13
Petitjean, glass, Aug. 30
Petrie, condensers, Feb. 12
Petrie, cocks or taps, March 8
Petrie, steam-boilers, March 12
Petrie, drying machinery, Dec. 31
Phillips, manufacture of manure, July 16
Phillips, combustion of fuel, Oct. 3
Phillips, whitelead, Oct. 10
Piffard, electric action, April 16
Piggott, telegraph cables, May 28
Pilkington, water-tight roofs, Jan. 18
Pilkington, furnaces, April 2
Pilliner, compressing-machine, April 30
Pilon, fire-arms, Feb. 22
Pimont, drying apparatus, June 28

Pinchbeck, gas-meters, Oct. 16
Pirotte, condensers, Feb. 7
Pitfield, spinning-mules, Dec. 10
Pitman, india-rubber, Jan. 25
Pitman, presses, Jan. 25
Pitts, billiard-tables, June 11
Pitts, billiard-tables, Nov. 12
Platt, shaping cranks, April 2
Platt, cleaning cotton, Nov. 28
Platt, brickmaking, Nov. 28
Platts, looms for weaving, Oct. 31
Pohl, book-holder, Aug. 22
Pontifex, fermenting casks, Sept. 12
Poole, rudders, July 26
Poole, drilling, Aug. 9
Poole, hoops for wheels, Oct. 24
Potter, textile fabrics, Feb. 19
Potter, wire and other fences, Aug. 30
Potter, straining pillars, Nov. 12
Potts, metallic posts, Dec. 13
Potts, metallic bedsteads, Dec. 26
Poulter, printers' cases, Jan. 18
Pousseer, akaline, Feb. 7
Povah, engine winch, Jan. 11
Pradel, fastener, Nov. 28
Prangley, pianofortes, July 30
Prater, straps, Aug. 9
Preece, improvement in floors, Nov. 19
Prenslan, toothache, Aug. 9
Prentiss, cars for tramways, April 23
Prentiss, bleaching and dyeing, April 26
Prentiss, dyeing wool, April 30
Preston, fire-arms, April 12
Preston, couches, April 19
Price, locks and latches, Aug. 15
Priest, drilling machinery, Dec. 26
Prince, steam-engines, June 11
Prince, friction brush, Sept. 12
Prince, making gas, Dec. 3
Pritchard, nursery carriages, Jan. 2
Prosser, light apparatus, April 19
Prosser, cleansing grain, May 10
Prossor, singeing apparatus, Aug. 15
Prossor, shipment of grain, Oct. 3
Puls, treating substances, June 21
Puls, oxidizing agent, Nov. 8
Purchas, railway breaks, Feb. 19
Purdey, ramming apparatus, July 23
Rae, lamps, Nov. 8
Ralston, hydrate of soda, April 16
Ralston, soda ash, April 19
Rammell, motive power, April 30
Ramsbottom, lubricating, March 27
Ramsell, boiler plates, Jan. 25
Ransford, gas-shades, March 12
Ransome, artificial stone, Oct. 3
Ransome, inkstands, Oct. 10
Ransome, reaping-machines, Nov. 23
Ratcliff, lamps, May 3
Rattray, preserving substances, June 21
Rattray, French lights, Sept. 19
Ray, pen-holder, Oct. 16
Reading, jewellery fastenings, July 9
Reece, treating lignite, March 15
Reeves, manufacture of paper, May 10
Reeves, fire-arms, June 4
Reeves, fire-arms, July 19
Reeves, motive power, Aug. 9
Reeves, applying salt, Dec. 31
Remel, improvements on paper, April 26
Renault, under garments, Jan. 25
Rendel, making ordnance, Nov. 23
Rennie, repairing ships, June 18
Renshaw, piled fabrics, Jan. 18
Reevy, screw-propellers, Feb. 19
Reynolds, baskets, Feb. 19
Reynolds, coating surfaces, June 4
Rhodes, tent frames, March 27
Rhodes, rag-machines, Oct. 16
Richards, knife, fork, and spoon, Nov. 19
Richardson, phosphatic, March 15
Richardson, paper, May 28
Richardson, communicator, June 11
Richardson, covering for ships, Aug. 2
Richardson, manure, Aug. 15
Riddell, boilers, March 27
Ridge, steam-boilers, Oct. 3
Ridley, reaping-machines, Sept. 19
Ridley, hewing coal, Aug. 15
Ridley, cinder-sifter, Oct. 16
Ridley, steam-generators, Oct. 16
Rigby, fire-arms, May 28
Rigby, armour plates, Sept. 26
Rimmel, purifying, Aug. 9
Ripley, leather, Jan. 26
Ripley, piston-rods, Aug. 9
Rivett, carding cotton, Sept. 12
Robb, gas-stoves, May 22
Robb, treating hemp, May 28
Roberts, harrows, Jan. 18
Roberts, pumps, May 7
Roberts, harrows, May 22
Roberts, floating batteries, May 31
Roberts, fire-pumps, Aug. 9
Roberts, boots and shoes, Oct. 10
Roberts, steam-engines, Oct. 10
Roberts, vices and screw benches, Nov. 23
Robertson, furnaces, Jan. 18
Robertson, April 23
Robertson, textile fabrics, July 26
Robertson, construction of ships, Nov. 12
Robinson, packing, March 19
Robinson, sewing-machine, Aug. 22
Robson, oil lamps, May 31
Roddewig, steam-boilers, Nov. 5
Rogers, floor skate, March 15
Rogers, draining apparatus, April 9
Rogers, peat apparatus, April 9
Rogers, dowels, June 18
Rogers, furnaces, July 19
Rollinson, breaks, March 15
Romaine, agriculture, Feb. 12

Romaine, steam machinery, July 30
Rome, fishing-nets, Jan. 25
Ronald, spinning-machine, May 28
Ronald, cordage machinery, Dec. 13
Rose, apparatus for raising ships, Aug. 22
Rose, breech-loading arms, Jan. 18
Rosinsky, cosmetics, Feb. 12
Roskilly, refining, Aug. 9
Rotholz, combined garment, July 23
Roughton, extinguishing fires, Dec. 20
Rouse, hand-lamps, Dec. 20
Rousseau steam-engines, Jan. 11
Routledge, making paper, Dec. 13
Rowan, fibrous substances, Aug. 22
Rowley, clipping hedges, March 19
Rumble, feeding furnaces, Jan. 18
Russell, steam-generators, Jan. 18
Russell, constructing ships, April 12
Russell, printing apparatus, April 19
Ryder, fluting rollers, Oct. 10
Rymer, permanent way, Dec. 3
Sabel, paper-making, Aug. 30
Saccardo, paper apparatus, April 19
Sacre, spinning flax, Oct. 31
Sagar, finishing fabrics, July 9
Salisbury, treating leather, April 30
Salisbury, sewing machinery, Oct. 24
Salisbury, sewing-machines, Oct. 24
Salt, street plates, Dec. 3
Samuda, iron vessels, July 30
Samuel, street rails, Feb. 12
Samuelson, land machine, Sept. 12
Sanderson, furnaces, June 11
Sands, sails for ships, Nov. 5
Sandys, conveying signals, June 18
Sang, measuring angles, Oct. 10
Sarjeant, malt liquors, April 2
Saulter, motive power, March 12
Savage, threading needles, Jan. 2
Savage, separating apparatus, June 18
Savage, reaping-machines, Nov. 23
Sax, ordnance and projectiles, Oct. 10
Saxby, railway signals, Jan. 15
Schäfer, travelling bags, Aug. 15
Scheithauer, calico-printing, Jan. 11
Schenkl, packing for guns, July 9
Schneider, trade-marks, March 1
Schneider, fire-arms, Nov. 28
Schofield, cotton apparatus, April 26
Scholes, wire for carding wool, June 14
Scholes, carding-engines, Oct. 31
Schwann, dressing yarns, June 18
Schwartz, making sugar, Dec. 3
Scott, breech-loading arms, Sept. 12
Scott, steam-engines, Oct. 24
Sear, cartridges, April 2
Searby, steam-gauge, May 7
Searle, telegraph cables, Sept. 26
Sedley, chairs, Feb. 22
Seiler, raising water, March 12
Selby, surface condensers, Oct. 31
Senior, drying apparatus, July 9
Senior, weaving-looms, Aug. 9
Settle, preparing cotton, Nov. 12
Seyde, culinary mechanism, Jan. 11
Shand, steam fire-engines, Sept. 26
Shanks, drilling and boring metals, Aug. 30
Shanks, washing-machine, Aug. 30
Sharp, drying of bricks, May 22
Sharpe, latches and locks, April 12
Shaw, stopping trains, Jan. 11
Shedden, ammunition, May 28
Shepard, treating gas, March 8
Shepard, products from coal, Nov. 23
Sheppard, plate printing, March 8
Shillibeer, omnibuses, April 30
Shipton, steam-engines, July 23
Sickels, stitching leather, Sept. 26
Sickels, sewing-machines, Oct. 24
Sidebottom, fire-arms, March 5
Sidebottom, cop tubes, Aug. 22
Siemens, steam-engines, Feb. 22
Siemens, fluid meters, June 4
Siemens, furnaces, July 19
Silver, insulators, Sept. 5
Silvester, weighing-machines, June 4
Simmons, gas and water apparatus, Sept. 12
Simon, heated air-engines, June 4
Simpson, pumps, April 19
Simpson, vehicle, Dec. 3
Singer, steam-vessels, March 5
Singer, sewing-machines, Nov. 5
Singer, compasses, Nov. 23
Skekel, steam-engine pistons, Jan. 11
Skinner, cranes, March 12
Skipton, splints, Jan. 25
Slater, fibrous substances, Aug. 30
Smart, charcoal, Dec. 20
Smedley, calico printing, April 23
Smellie, sash-windows, March 15
Smith, dyeing fabrics, Jan. 11
Smith, colouring matter, Jan. 15
Smith, smutting grain, Jan. 22
Smith, preparing flax, Feb. 7
Smith, smelting iron, Feb. 12
Smith, iron ships, March 12
Smith, fire-arms, April 12
Smith, spinning-machine, April 12
Smith, pigments, May 3
Smith, annealing pots, July 9
Smith, swivel rings, July 26
Smith, soap apparatus, Aug. 15
Smith, traversing carriages, Aug. 22
Smith, threshing machines, Aug. 30
Smith, washing apparatus, Aug. 30
Smith, ploughing apparatus, Sept. 5
Smith, cleansing fibres, Sept. 12
Smith, umbrellas, Oct. 3
Smith, purifying gas, Nov. 5
Smith, looms for weaving, Nov. 19
Smith, looped fabrics, Dec. 10
Smith, photographic albums, Dec. 26

Smyth, crushing stones, July 19
Snell, nail-machine, April 2
Snowden, cutting chaff, Feb. 26
Somerville, locomotives, March 5
Sootheran, reaping-machines, March 27
Sorrell, mashing malt, Sept. 26
Sotheby, binding books, Nov. 15
Sovereign, sowing seeds, Aug. 30
Sparkhall, umbrellas, Jan. 25
Spence, butt-hinges, April 12
Spence, fire-arms, April 26
Spence, treating copper, April 30
Spence, mill-stones, July 26
Spence, paper bags, Dec. 26
Spence, sulphuric acid, Dec. 31
Spencer, cast-steel tyres, May 22
Spencer, earthenware, Aug. 22
Spencer, harrows, Sept. 19
Spencer, steam-engines, Dec. 26
Spratt, electric conductors, March 1
Standfast, building cement, Dec. 3
Standford, products from seaweed, Nov. 28
Stark, dyeing fabrics, June 4
Stead, textile fabrics, March 15
Steart, treating skins, Nov. 28
Stevens, brooms, Jan. 25
Stevens, plant protector, Jan. 25
Stevens, lavatory, Feb. 22
Stevens, oil varnish, Feb. 22
Stevens, iron bedsteads, March 1
Stevens, drain-pipe machine, April 2
Stevens, sheet-iron tiles, April 16
Stevens, raising water, April 19
Stevens, furnaces, May 22
Stevens, cooking stove, June 11
Stevens, substitute for honey, June 14
Stevens, a new paste, June 21
Stevens, tractomotives, July 16
Stevens, machinery for dough, Aug. 2
Stevens, jacquard-machines, Aug. 15
Stevens, horse-collar, Aug. 15
Stevens, iron blinds, Aug. 15
Stevens, ointment for sores, Aug. 22
Stevens, looms, Sept. 5
Stevens, raising liquids, Sept. 26
Stevens, machine bands, Sept. 26
Stevens, artificial manure, Oct. 3
Stevens, gutta-percha toys, Oct. 16
Stevens, improvement in mills, Nov. 5
Stevens, impermeable varnish, Dec. 3
Stevens, crushing-machine, Dec. 8
Stevens, horse nose-band, Dec. 13
Stevens, smoke consumers, Dec. 13
Stevens, brick-making machine, Dec. 17
Stewart, casting, Feb. 22
Stidolph, improving organs, April 2
Stidolph, packing-cases, May 28
Stock, stopcock, Nov. 28
Stocker, horse-shoes, Feb. 26
Stocker, horse-shoes, April 26
Stocker, tyres for wheels, June 14
Stockley, grinding glass, May 14
Stone, combining metals, Sept. 26
Storm, fire-arms, March 27
Storm, construction of ordnance, June 19
Story, billiard-tables, Oct. 16
Strang, lubricating oil, April 12
Stratford, furnaces, Sept. 26
Strathern, stopcocks or valves, Jan. 11
Stuart, hydrocarbon oils, Feb. 7
Sugden, covered rollers, July 2
Summerscoles, gas singeing, Dec. 10
Sutton, hanging gates, Sept. 19
Swan, lubricating apparatus, Nov. 5
Swan, travelling bags, Dec. 10
Swinburne, plate-glass, July 12
Swindell, horse-nails, Sept. 19
Swinnerton, coal-gas, Sept. 26
Sykes, furnaces, June 4
Sykes, steam-boilers, Sept. 26
Sykes, boilers and furnaces, Nov. 5
Syrett, steam-engines, April 23
Szerelmey, purifying oils, June 14
Tasker, apparatus for tilling, Oct. 31
Tawell, woven fabrics, Dec. 3
Taylor, "temples" textile fabrics, Jan. 15
Taylor, furnaces, Feb. 22
Taylor, lowering boats, March 15
Taylor, cloth apparatus, March 27
Taylor, rifle belts, April 9
Taylor, fruit protector, April 16
Taylor, treating steel, May 7
Taylor, ventilating pipe, May 28
Taylor, boots and shoes, June 7
*Taylor, rotary-engines, June 28
Taylor, roofs for buildings, Aug. 22
Taylor, gas apparatus, Sept. 12
Taylor, deodorizing excrement, Sept. 26
Taylor, spinning fibres, Nov. 23
Tearne, designs on brass, Nov. 12
Tebbutt, ventilating rooms, Nov. 19
Telford, furniture castors, Dec. 17
Tempest, preparing cotton, Jan. 26
Templeton, looms for weaving, Oct. 24
Terrell, cooking apparatus, Jan. 22
Terry, pulleys, Sept. 5
Teulon, brewing, March 12
Thiebaut, textile fabrics, Jan. 11
Thomas, construction of shields, May 14
Thomas, spinning cotton, Sept. 19
Thomas, centrifugal-machines, Dec. 3
Thompson, covers for jugs, Jan. 25
Thompson, turning-machine, April 9
Thompson, boat-building, Aug. 9
Thompson, sawing-machine, Aug. 15
Thomson, telegraph, Feb. 7
Thomson, rotary pumps, May 10
Thornton, rein-holder, Feb. 7
Thornton, looms, March 5
Tierman, drawing liquids, April 23
Tizard, fastening nuts and bolts, May 28
Todd, power-looms, Nov. 23

Tolhausen, binding corn-sheaves, Aug. 30
Tolhausen, revolving fire-arms, Nov. 23
Tomlinson, fire-engines, March 15
Tomlinson, spinning apparatus, April 19
Tomlinson, buckle-plate, Sept. 5
Tongue, combing machinery, Dec. 26
Tooth, treating substances, July 23
Topham, making lace, Dec. 10
Tower, heads for lead pencils, July 9
Towl, propelling vessels, Nov. 28
Townsend, treating lye, June 4
Townsend, mordanting, July 9
Train, steam carriages, May 22
Train, railway carriages, May 22
Trachsel, manufacture of gas, July 23
Travis, traction-engines, Feb. 7
Trevithick, vegetable substances, Jan. 25
Trinquier, surveying, March 15
Tronchon, iron houses, March 5
Trouve, pocket agenda, May 7
Truman, gutta-percha, Feb. 22
Truman, masticators, Aug. 15
Truman, masticators, Sept. 12
Truss, propelling ships, June 7
Tuck, air-pumps, March 15
Tucker, bedsteads, June 4
Tuckett, book covers, April 2
Turner, bridges, Jan. 15
Turner, elastic fabrics, July 5
Turner, elastic fabrics, July 23
Turner, elastic web, Sept. 5
Turner, railway signals, Sept. 5
Turpie, furling sails, March 5
Turtle, railway signals, May 31
Tussaud, hair from skins, Dec. 20
Tylor, heating apparatus, April 9
Underhill, iron fencing, Feb. 22
Underhill, window-fasteners, April 26
Unger, box irons, Jan. 11
Unwin, pistol-knife, May 14
Vandecasteele, brewing, Sept. 26
Vandenburgh, projectiles, May 17
Vandercruyce, striking masts, June 28
Varley, heating apparatus, April 26
Vaughan, railway sleepers, Nov. 28
Vautier, treating plants, Oct. 24
Vavasseur, leather, March 22
Vavasseur, steam-boilers, Aug. 15
Venables, ornamenting surfaces, May 22
Vergnes, electric helices, March 1
Verkruzen, for a metal paint, April 16
Vero, separating hair, July 19
Verwey, softening water, March 15
Vickerman, steam-pipe syphons, Oct. 10
Victor, safety fuses, June 28
Vilcog, textile bodies, June 14
Viner, grand pianofortes, June 28
Vose, fire annihilator, Jan. 18
Wadsworth, gas-burners, April 9
Wainwright, damasks, March 12
Wainwright, cotton apparatus, Aug. 9
Waithman, cords and twines, April 26
Walker, metallic tubes, May 3
Walker, ornamental bricks, June 14
Walker, soles for clogs, June 19
Walker, gun appendages, Aug. 15
Walker, bobbin apparatus, Sept. 5
Walker, card cloth, Oct. 3
Walker, raising vessels, Dec. 10
Walker, propelling vessels, Dec. 13
Wall, boiler tubes, Sept. 5
Wallis, book indexes, May 3
Walmsley, machinery apparatus, July 30
Walmsley, hoisting machinery, Dec. 10
Walsh, fire-arms, March 12
Walter, earthenware, Jan. 25
Walton, wire cords, Feb. 7
Walton, telegraphic conductors, May 7
Walton, wall facing, Oct. 10
Ward, making healds, Aug. 22
Ward, preparing fibres, Oct. 10
Ward, sulphuric acid, Oct. 16
Ward, manufacturing manure, Nov. 12
Wareing, forging-machines, Nov. 5
Warlich, artificial fuel, Oct. 16
Warren, chaff-cutting machine, June 7
Warren, steam indicator, July 16
Watkins, carriage axles, Aug. 22
Watkins, railway breaks, Sept. 12
Watson, spinning, June 28
Watson, springs for carriages, July 2
Watson, securing pins to boats, Sept. 12
Weallens, steam-engines, Aug. 22
Wearing, iron ware, April 12
Webb, gates, Jan. 25
Webb, spinning machinery, Dec. 13
Webber, rope apparatus, April 9
Webster, potash, Jan. 31
Webster, driving spindles, April 12
Webster, gas for artificial light, April 26
Webster, washing apparatus, May 14
Wedlake, haymaking machines, Dec. 10
Wehnert, fuel, Feb. 7
Weiskopf, lighting coal, Feb. 19
Weiss, preparing wool, Feb. 12
Welch, scarfs and cravats, July 5
Wellmann, carding cotton, March 5
Wells, rocking chairs, Feb. 15
Welton, magnetism, May 10
Wenton, ventilating apparatus, Aug. 30
West, straw hats, Jan. 18
West, wet gas-meters, Feb. 19
West, treating solutions, April 9
West, ornamenting paper, Sept. 12
Westbury, fastenings, Sept. 12
Westhead, railway carriages, Aug. 9
Westhorp, oakum, March 15
Westley, boots and shoes, July 19
Whalley, carding cotton, Aug. 15
Wheatstone, telegraph, March 15
Wheble, artificial stone, June 4
Wheeler, bleaching, March 1

Wheeler, paper, March 1
Wheeler, wind draughts, Oct. 24
Whight, sewing-machines, July 9
Whines, hinges for doors, Dec. 8
Whitaker, construction of taps, April 2
Whitby, railway springs, April 2
White, rolling iron, July 16
White, warping mill, April 2
White, drying apparatus, April 12
White, fluid gauges, Dec. 13
Whitehall, fabrics, March 12
Whitehead, combing wool, March 12
Whitehead, weaving looms, Aug. 30
Whitehead, treating cream, Sept. 5.
Whitehouse, conductors, Feb. 22
Whitehouse, door-knobs, July 2
Whittaker, preparing cotton, May 22
Whittaker, preparing cotton, June 14
Whittam, printing calicoes, March 27
Whyte, manufacture of frills, Oct. 31
Wickens, shuttles for weaving, Sept. 19
Wild, preparation of cotton, Nov. 12
Wilde, telegraphs, May 28
Wilde, telegraph apparatus, Nov. 5
Wildsmith, soap, March 1
Wiley, ornamenting surfaces, Aug. 30
Wilkins, inkstand, Jan. 31
Wilkins, boots and shoes, Aug. 15
Wilkinson, stacking, March 5
Wilkinson, window-fastners, Aug. 22
Willans, iron and steel, Jan. 18
Willans, iron preparation, Aug. 22
Wilcock, photography, Jan. 25
Williams, steam-boilers, March 8
Williams, treating coal, March 27
Williams, extracting gas, June 11
Williams, kilns, Aug. 2
Williams, cultivating land, Dec. 3
Williams, india-rubber, Dec. 10
Williams, extinguishing fire, Dec. 31
Williamson, condensers, March 15
Williamson, steam-engines, March 27
Williamson, silver watch cases, April 26
Willis, umbrellas and parasols, Aug. 15
Wilson, warm baths, Jan. 11
Wilson, fire-arms, Feb. 19
Wilson, chenille, Feb. 19
Wilson, thermometers, March 8
Wilson, stoppered bottles, March 27
Wilson, paper files, April 9
Wilson, screw wrenches, April 19
Wilson, railway wheels, May 7
Wilson, hats, July 16
Wilson, sawing wood, July 23
Wilson, sewing-machines, July 30
Wilson, glass stoppers, Aug. 22
Wilson, manufacture of hats, Oct. 16
Wilson, wooden keys, Nov. 8
Wilson, anchors, Nov. 23
Wilson, screw wrenches, Dec. 26
Wilson, feeding steam-boilers, Dec. 31
Winder, raising fluids, Sept. 26
Winkler, locks and fastenings, Oct. 31
Winram, casks, March 5
Winstanley, pumps, July 26
Winton, machine hammers, Sept. 26
Withers, horse-shoes, Aug. 6
Wood, stereotyping, March 5
Wood, ventilating apparatus, May 22
Wood, breech-loading arms, Oct. 3
Wood, weaving looms, Dec. 3
Wood, ice-houses, Dec. 26
Woodcock, india-rubbers, Jan. 15
Woodcock, iron girders, June 28
Woodcock, treating vegetable fibres, Oct. 16
Woodhouse, measuring instrument, May10
Woolcombe, fire-arms, Nov. 12
Wooller, drying textile fabrics, Nov. 12
Worrall, dressing fabrics, Dec. 3
Worthington, railway apparatus, April 2
Wright, sugar, March 1
Wright, safety-lamps, March 5
Wright, boots, March 5
Wright, wheels, July 23
Wright, steam brake, Sept. 20
Wright, carding machinery, Dec. 10
Wrigley, filtering apparatus, April 30
Wroughton, embossing, Feb. 7
Wyatt, pulping fibres, Dec. 3
Yarraw, ploughing apparatus, July 16
Yates, furnaces, April 2
Young, composing type, Jan. 18
Young, ship-building, April 9
Young, moulds for casting, May 28
Young, bituminous substances, Aug. 15
Zanni, roasting, March 5
Ziffer, carding-engines, Dec. 13

POETRY.

ALBERT THE GOOD.

(*Dedication of a new edition of the* "Idylls of the King;" *by* ALFRED TENNYSON, ESQ., Poet Laureate.)

THESE to His Memory—since he held them dear,
Perchance as finding there unconsciously
Some image of himself—I dedicate,
I dedicate, I consecrate with tears—
These Idylls.

And indeed He seems to me
Scarce other than my own ideal knight,
"Who reverenced his conscience as his king;
Whose glory was, redressing human wrong;
Who spake no slander, no, nor listened to it;
Who loved one only and who clave to her—"
Her—over all whose realms to their last isle,
Commingled with the gloom of imminent war,
The shadow of His loss moved like eclipse,
Darkening the world. We have lost him: he is gone
We know him now: all narrow jealousies
Are silent; and we see him as he moved,
How modest, kindly, all-accomplished, wise,
With what sublime repression of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly;
Not swaying to this faction or to that;
Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of wing'd ambitions, nor a vantage-ground
For pleasure; but thro' all this tract of years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne,
And blackens every blot: for where is he,
Who dares foreshadow for an only son
A lovelier life, a more unstain'd, than his?

Or how should England, dreaming of *his* sons,
Hope more for these than some inheritance
Of such a life, a heart, a mind as thine,
Thou noble Father of her Kings to be,
Laborious for her people and her poor—
Voice in the rich dawn of an ampler day—
Far-sighted summoner of war and waste
To fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace—
Sweet nature gilded by the gracious gleam
Of letters, dear to Science, dear to Art,
Dear to thy land and ours, a Prince indeed,
Beyond all titles, and a household name
Hereafter, through all times, Albert the Good.

Break not, O woman's heart, but still endure;
Break not, for thou art Royal, but endure;
Remembering all the beauty of that star
Which shone so close beside thee, that ye made
One light together, but has past and left
The Crown a lonely splendour.

May all love,
His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadow thee,
The love of all thy sons encompass thee,
The love of all thy daughters cherish thee,
The love of all thy people comfort thee,
Till God's love set thee at his side again!

THE NATION'S PRAYER.

(*From* "Blackwood's Magazine" *for January*, 1862.)

Lord God, on bended knee,
Three Kingdoms cry to Thee—
God save the Queen!
God of all tenderness,
Lighten her load, and bless,
Deep in her first distress—
God save the Queen!

Hold Thou our Lady's hand,
Bid her arise and stand—
God save the Queen!
Grant her Thy comfort, Lord;
Husband! Thy arm afford;
Father! fulfil Thy word—
God save the Queen!

Thou hast given gladness long,
Make her in sorrow strong—
God save the Queen!
Dry our dear Lady's tears,
Succour her lonely years,
Safe through all woes and fears,
God keep the Queen!

Sweet from this sudden gloom,
Bring Thou life's perfect bloom—
God save the Queen!
Thou who hast sent the blow,
Wisdom and grace bestow
Out of this cloud of woe—
God save the Queen!

ALBERT.

December Fourteenth, 1861.

(*From* "Punch," *December* 21.)

How should the Princes die?
With red spur deep in maddening charger's flank,
Leading the rush that cleaves the foeman's rank,
And shouting some time-famous battle-cry?

Ending a pleasure day,
Joy's painted goblet fully drain'd, and out,
While wearied vassals coldly stand about,
And con new homage which they long to pay?

So have the Princes died.
Nobler and happier far the fate that falls
On him who 'mid yon aged Castle walls,
Hears, as he goes, the plash of Thames's tide.

Gallant, high-natured, brave,
O, had his lot been cast in warrior days,
No nobler knight had won the minstrel's praise,
Than him for whom the half-reared banners wave!

Or, graced with gentler powers,
The song, the pencil, and the lyre his own,
Deign'd he to live fair pleasure's thrall alone,
None had more lightly sped the laughing hours.

Better and nobler fate
His, whom we claim'd but yesterday,
His, ours no more, his, round whose sacred clay
The death-mute pages and the heralds wait.

It was too soon to die.
Yet, might we count his years by triumphs won,
By wise, and bold, and Christian duties done,
It were no brief eventless history.

This was his princely thought:
With all his varied wisdom to repay
Our trust and love, which on that Bridal Day
The Daughter of the Isles for dowry brought.

For that he loved our QUEEN,
And, for her sake, the people of her love,
Few and far distant names shall rank above
His own, where England's cherish'd names are seen.

Could there be closer tie
'Twixt us, who, sorrowing, own a nation's debt
And her, our own dear Lady, who as yet
Must meet her sudden woe with tearless eye?

When with a kind relief
Those eyes rain tears, O might this thought employ!
Him whom she loved we loved. We shared her joy,
And will not be denied to share her grief.

THE LADY OF LA GARAYE.

(BY THE HONOURABLE MRS. NORTON.)

PROLOGUE.

* * * * * * *

THIS is the Court-yard,—damp and drear!
The men-at-arms were muster'd here;
Here would the fretted war-horse bound,
Starting to hear the trumpet sound;
And Captains, then of warlike fame,
Clank'd and glitter'd as they came.
Forgotten names! forgotten wars!
Forgotten gallantry and scars!
How is your little busy day,
Perish'd and crush'd and swept away!

Here is the Lady's Chamber, whence,
With looks of lovely innocence,
Some heroine our fancy dresses
In golden locks or raven tresses,

And pearl-embroider'd silks and stuffs,
And quaintly quilted sleeves and ruffs,
Look'd forth to see retainers go,
Or trembled at the assaulting foe.

This was the Dungeon—deep and dark!
  Where the starv'd prisoner moan'd in vain
Until Death left him, stiff and stark,
  Unconscious of the galling chain
By which the thin bleach'd bones were bound,
When chance revealed them under ground.

Oh! Time, oh! ever-conquering Time!
These men had once their prime:
But now, succeeding generations hear
  Beneath the shadow of each crumbling arch,
The music low and drear,
  The muffled music of thy onward march,
Made up of piping winds and rustling leaves,
And plashing rain-drops falling from slant eaves,
And all mysterious unconnected sounds
With which the place abounds.
Time doth efface
Each day some lingering trace
Of human government and human care:
The things of air
And earth, usurp the walls to be their own;
Creatures that dwell alone,
Occupy boldly; every mouldering nook
Wherein we peer and look,
Seems with wild denizens so swarming rife,
We know the healthy stir of human life
Must be for ever gone!
The walls where hung the warriors' shining casques
  Are green with moss and mould;
The blindworm coils where Queens have slept, nor asks
  For shelter from the cold.
The swallow,—he is master all the day
  And the great owl is ruler through the night;
The little bat wheels on his circling way
  With restless flittering flight;
And that small black bat, and the creeping things,
  At will they come and go,
And the soft white owl with velvet wings
  And a shriek of human woe!
The brambles let no footsteps pass
  By that rent in the broken stair,
Where the pale tufts of the windle-strae grass
  Hang like locks of dry dead hair;

But there the keen wind ever sweeps and moans,
Working a passage through the mouldering stones.

Oh! Time, oh! conquering Time!
I know that wild wind's chime
Which, like a passing bell,
Or distant knell,
Speaks to man's heart of Death and of Decay;
While thy step passes o'er the necks of Kings
And over common things,
And into Earth's green orchards making way,
Halts, where the fruits of human hope abound,
And shakes their trembling ripeness to the ground.

PART I.

* * * * * * *

He that had seen her, with her courage high,
First in the chase where all dash'd rapid by,
He that had watch'd her bright impetuous look,
When she prepared to leap the silver brook,—
Fair in her springtime as a branch of May;
Had felt the dull sneer feebly die away,
And unused kindly smiles upon his cold lips play!
God made all pleasures innocent; but man
Turns them to shame, since first our earth began
To shudder 'neath the stroke of delving tools,
When Eve and Adam lost, poor tempted fools,
The sweet safe shelter of their Eden bowers,
Its easy wealth of sun-ripe fruits and flowers,
For some forbidden zest that was not given,
Some riotous hope to make a mimic Heaven,
And sank, from being wingless angels, low
Into the depths of mean and abject woe.

Why should the sweet elastic sense of joy
Presage a fault? Why should the pleasure cloy,
Or turn to blame, which Heaven itself inspires,
Who gave us health and strength and all desires?
The children play, and sin not; let the young
Still carol songs, as others too have sung;
Still urge the fiery courser o'er the plain,
Proud of his glossy sides and flowing mane;
Still, when they meet in careless hours of mirth
Laugh, as if sorrow were unknown to earth;
Prattling sweet nothings, which, like buds of flowers,
May turn to earnest thoughts and vigilant hours.
What boys can suffer, and weak women dare,
Let Indian and Crimean wastes declare;

Perchance in that gay group of laughers stand
Guides and defenders of our native land;
Folly it is to see a wit in woe,
And hold youth sinful for the spirits flow.

* * * * * * *

Part II.

A first walk after sickness: the sweet breeze
That murmurs welcome in the bending trees,
When the cold shadowy foe of life departs,
And the warm blood flows freely through our hearts:
The smell of roses, sound of trickling streams,
The elastic turf, cross-barr'd with golden gleams,
That seems to lift, and meet our faltering tread;
The happy birds, loud singing overhead;
The glorious range of distant shade and light,
In blue perspective, rapturous to our sight,
Weary of draperied curtains folding round,
And the monotonous chamber's narrow bound;
With,—best of all,—the consciousness at length,
In every nerve, of sure returning strength:
Long the dream stayed to cheer that darkened room,
That this should be the end of all that gloom!

* * * * * * *

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No more sweet wanderings far from tread of men,
In the deep thickets of the sunny glen,
To see the vanish'd Spring bud forth again;
Its well-remember'd tufts of primrose set
Among the shelter'd banks of violet;
Or in thatch'd summer-houses sit and dream,
Through gurgling gushes of the woodland stream;
Then, rested rise, and by the sunset ray
Saunter at will along the homeward way;
Pausing at each delight,—the singing loud
  Of some sweet thrush, e'er lingering eve be done;
Or the pink shining of some casual cloud
  That blushes deeper as it nears the sun.

The rough woodpath; the little rocky burn;
Nothing of this can ever now return.
The life of joy is over: what is left
Is a half-life: a life of strength bereft,
The body broken from the yearning soul,
Never again to make a perfect whole!
Helpless desires, and cravings unfulfill'd;
Bitter regret, in stormy weepings still'd;

Strivings whose easy effort used to bless,
Grown full of danger and sharp weariness:
This is the life whose dreadful dawn must rise
When the night lifts, within whose gloom she lies:
Hope, on whose lingering help she lean'd so late,
Struck from her clinging by the sword of fate—
That wild word NEVER, to her shrinking gaze,
Seems written on the wall in fiery rays.
Never!—our helpless changeful natures shrink
Before that word as from the grave's cold brink!
Set us a term whereto we must endure,
And you shall find our crown of patience sure;
But the irrevocable smites us down;—
Helpless we lie before the eternal frown;
Waters of Marah 'whelm the blinded soul,
Stifle the heart, and drown our self-control.

* * * * * * *

* * * * * * *

But we die not by wishing; in God's hour,
And not our own, do we yield up the power
To suffer or enjoy. The broken heart
Creeps through the world, encumber'd by its clay;
While dearly loved and cherish'd ones depart,
Though prayer and sore lamenting clog their way.

* * * * * * *

A THRENODY.

How Memory haunts us! When we fain would be
Alone and free,
Uninterrupted by his mournful words,
Faint, indistinct, as are a wind-harp's chords
Hung on a leafless tree,—
He will not leave us: we resolve in vain
To chase him forth—for he returns again,
Pining incessantly!
In the old pathways of our lost delights
He walks on sunny days and starlit nights,
Answering our restless moan,
With—"I am here alone,
My brother Joy is gone—for ever gone!
Round your decaying home
The Spring indeed is come,
The leaves are thrilling with a sense of life,
The sap of flowers is rife,
But where is Joy, Heaven's messenger,—bright Joy,—
That curl'd and radiant boy,

Who was the younger brother of my heart?
Why let ye him whom I so loved depart?
Call him once more,
And let us all be glad, as heretofore!"

* * * * * * *

PART IV.

There is a love that hath not lover's wooing,
Love's wild caprices, nor love's hot pursuing;
But yet a clinging and persistent love,
Tenderly binding, most unapt to rove;
As full of fervent and adoring dreams,
As the more gross and earthlier passion seems,
But far more single-hearted; from its birth,
With humblest notions of unequal worth;
Guided and guidable; with thankful trust;
Timid, lest all complaint should be unjust;
Circling,—a lesser orb,—around its star
With tributary love, that dare not war.
Such is the love which aged men inspire;
Priests, whose pure hearts are full of sacred fire;
And friends of dear friends dead,—whom trembling we admire.
A touch of mystery lights the rising morn
Of love for those who lived ere we were born;
Whose eyes the eyes of ancestors have seen;
Whose voice hath answered voices that have been;
Whose words show wisdom glean'd in days gone by,
As glory flushes from a sunset sky.
Our judgment leans upon them, feeling weak;
Our hearts lift yearning towards them as they speak,
And silently we listen, lest we lose
Some teaching truth, and benefits refuse.

* * * * * * *

"Oh, Lady! here thou liest, with all that wealth
Or love can do to cheer thee back to health;
With books that woo the fancies of thy brain,
To happier thoughts than brooding over pain;
With light, with flowers, with freshness, and with food,
Dainty and chosen, fit for sickly mood:
With easy couches for thy languid frame,
Bringing real rest, and not the empty name;
And silent nights, and soothed and comforted days;
And Nature's beauty spread before thy gaze.
What have the Poor done, who instead of these,
Suffer in foulest rags each dire disease,
Creep on the earth, and lean against the stones,
When some disjointing torture racks their bones;

And groan and grope throughout the wearying night,
Denied the rich man's easy luxury,—light?
What has the Babe done,—who, with tender eyes,
Blinks at the world a little while, and dies,
Having first stretch'd in wild convulsive leaps,
His fragile limbs, which ceaseless suffering keeps
In ceaseless motion, till the hour when death
Clenches his little heart, and stops his breath?
What has the Idiot done, whose half-form'd soul
Scarce knows the seasons as they onward roll;
Who flees with gibbering cries, and bleeding feet,
From idle boys who pelt him in the street?
What have the fair Girls done, whose early bloom,
Wasting like flowers that pierce some creviced tomb,
Plants that have only known a settled shade,
Lives that for others' uses have been made,—
Toil on from morn to night, from night to morn,
For those chance pets of Fate, the wealthy born;
Bound not to murmur, and bound not to sin,
However bitter be the bread they win?
What hath the Slander'd done, who vainly strives
To set his life among untarnish'd lives?
Whose bitter cry for justice only fills
The myriad echoes lost among life's hills;
Who hears for evermore the self-same lie
Clank clog-like at his heel when he would try
To climb above the loathly creeping things,
Whose venom poisons, and whose fury stings,
And so slides back; for ever doomed to hear
The old witch, Malice, hiss with serpent leer
The old hard falsehoood to the old bad end,
Help'd, it may be, by some traducing friend,
Or one rock'd with him on one mother's breast,
Learn'd in the art of where to smite him best.

"What we must suffer proves not what was done:
So taught the God of Heaven's anointed Son,
Touching the blind man's eyes, amid a crowd
Of ignorant, seething hearts, who cried aloud
The blind, or else his parents, had offended;
That was man's preaching; God that preaching mended.

"But whatso'er we suffer, being still
Fix'd and appointed by the Heavenly will,
Behoves us bear with patience as we may
The Potter's moulding of our helpless clay.
Much, Lady, hath He taken, but He leaves
What outweighs all for which thy spirit grieves:
No greater gift lies even in God's control,
Than the large love that fills a human soul.

If, taking that, He left thee all the rest,
Would not vain anguish wring thy pining breast?
If, taking all, that dear love yet remains,
Hath it not balm for all thy bitter pains?"

* * * * * * *

CONCLUSION.

Peace to their ashes! Far away they lie,
Among their poor, beneath the equal sky.
Among their poor, who bless'd them ere they went,
For all the loving help and calm content.
Oh! happy beings, who have gone to hear,
"Well done, ye faithful servants," sounding clear;
How easy all your virtues to admire;
How hard, alas! to copy and aspire.

Servant of God, well done! They serve God well,
Who serve his creatures: when the funeral bell
Tolls for the dead, there's nothing left of all
That decks the scutcheon and the velvet pall
Save this. The coronet is empty show:
The strength and loveliness are hid below:
The shifting wealth to others hath accrued:
And learning cheers not the grave's solitude:
What's DONE is what remains! Ah, blessèd they
Who leave completed tasks of love to stay
And answer mutely for them, being dead,
Life was not purposeless, though Life be fled.

MY HEART AND I.

(*From* "LAST POEMS," *by* ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.)

I.

ENOUGH! we're tired, my heart and I.
We sit beside the headstone thus,
And wish that name were carved for us.
The moss reprints more tenderly
The hard types of the mason's knife,
As heaven's sweet life renews earth's life
With which we're tired, my heart and I.

II.

You see we're tired, my heart and I.
We dealt with books, we trusted men,
And in our own blood drench'd the pen,

As if such colours could not fly.
We walked too straight for fortune's end,
We loved too true to keep a friend;
At last we're tired, my heart and I.

III.

How tired we feel, my heart and I!
We seem of no use in the world;
Our fancies hang grey and uncurl'd
About men's eyes indifferently;
Our voice which thrill'd you so, will let
You sleep; our tears are only wet:
What do we here, my heart and I?

IV.

So tired, so tired, my heart and I!
It was not thus in that old time
When Ralph sat with me 'neath the lime
To watch the sunset from the sky.
"Dear love, you're looking tired," he said;
I, smiling at him, shook my head:
'Tis now we're tired, my heart and I.

V.

So tired, so tired, my heart and I!
Though now none takes me on his arm
To fold me close and kiss me warm
Till each quick breath end in a sigh
Of happy languor. Now, alone,
We lean upon this graveyard stone,
Uncheer'd, unkiss'd, my heart and I.

VI.

Tired out we are, my heart and I.
Suppose the world brought diadems
To tempt us, crusted with loose gems
Of powers and pleasures? Let it try.
We scarcely care to look at even
A pretty child, or God's blue heaven,
We feel so tired, my heart and I.

VII.

Yet who complains? My heart and I?
In this abundant earth no doubt
Is little room for things worn out:
Disdain them, break them, throw them by;
And if before the days grew rough,
We *once* were loved, used,—well enough,
I think, we've fared, my heart and I.

ONLY A CURL.

(*From the same.*)

I.

Friends of faces unknown and a land
Unvisited over the sea,
Who tell me how lonely you stand,
With a single gold curl in the hand
Held up to be look'd at by me,—

II.

While you ask me to ponder and say
What a father and mother can do,
With the bright fellow-locks put away
Out of reach, beyond kiss, in the clay,
Where the violets press nearer than you;

III.

Shall I speak like a Poet, or run
Into weak woman's tears for relief?
Oh, children! I never lost one;
Yet, my arm's round my own little son,
And Love knows the secret of Grief.

IV.

And I feel what it must be and is,
When God draws a new angel so
Through the house of a man up to His,
With a murmur of music, you miss,
And a rapture of light, you forego.

V.

How you think, staring on at the door,
Where the face of your angel flash'd in,
That its brightness, familiar before,
Burns off from you ever the more
For the dark of your sorrow and sin.

VI.

"God lent him and takes him," you sigh;
Nay, there let me break with your pain;
God's generous in giving, say I,—
And the thing which He gives, I deny
That He ever can take back again.

VII.

He gives what He gives. I appeal
To all who bear babes—in the hour
When the veil of the body we feel
Rent around us,—while torments reveal
The motherhood's advent in power,

VIII.

And the babe cries!—has each of us known
By apocalypse (God being there
Full in nature) the child is our own,
Life of life, love of love, moan of moan,
Through all changes, all times, everywhere.

IX.

He's ours and for ever. Believe,
O father!—O mother, look back
To the first love's assurance. To give
Means with God not to tempt or deceive
With a cup thrust in Benjamin's sack.

X.

He gives what He gives. Be content!
He resumes nothing given,—be sure!
God lend? Where the usurers lent
In His temple, indignant He went
And scourged away all those impure.

XI.

He lends not; but gives to the end,
As he loves to the end. If it seem
That he draws back a gift, comprehend
'Tis to add to it rather,—amend,
And finish it up to your dream,—

XII.

Or keep, as a mother will toys
Too costly, though given by herself,
Till the room shall be stiller from noise,
And the children more fit for such joys,
Kept over their heads on the shelf.

XIII.

So look up, friends! you, who indeed
Have possess'd in your house a sweet piece
Of the heaven which men strive for, must need
Be more earnest than others are,—speed
Where they loiter, persist where they cease.

XIV.

You know how one angel smiles there.
Then weep not. 'Tis easy for you
To be drawn by a single gold hair
Of that curl, from earth's storm and despair,
To the safe-place above us. Adieu.

A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

(*From the same.*)

I.

What was he doing, the great god Pan,
Down in the reeds by the river?
Spreading ruin and scattering ban,
Splashing and paddling with hoofs of a goat,
And breaking the golden lilies afloat
With the dragon-fly on the river.

II.

He tore out a reed, the great god Pan,
From the deep cool bed of the river:
The limpid water turbidly ran,
And the broken lilies a-dying lay,
And the dragon-fly had fled away,
Ere he brought it out of the river.

III.

High on the shore sate the great god Pan,
While turbidly flowed the river;
And hack'd and hew'd as a great god can,
With his hard bleak steel at the patient reed,
Till there was not a sign of a leaf indeed
To prove it fresh from the river.

IV.

He cut it short, did the great god Pan,
(How tall it stood in the river!)
Then drew the pith, like the heart of a man,
Steadily from the outside ring,
And notch'd the poor dry empty thing
In holes, as he sate by the river.

V.

"This is the way," laugh'd the great god Pan,
(Laugh'd while he sate by the river,)
"The only way, since gods began
To make sweet music, they could succeed."
Then, dropping his mouth to a hole in the reed,
He blew in power by the river.

VI.

Sweet, sweet, sweet, O Pan!
Piercing sweet by the river!
Blinding sweet, O great god Pan!
The sun on the hill forgot to die,
And the lilies revived, and the dragon-fly
Came back to dream on the river.

VII.

Yet half a beast is the great god Pan,
To laugh as he sits by the river,
Making a poet out of a man:
The true gods sigh for the cost and pain,—
For the reed which grows never more again
As a reed with the reeds in the river.

THE FORCED RECRUIT.

Solferino, 1859.

(*From the same.*)

I.

In the ranks of the Austrian you found him,
He died with his face to you all;
Yet bury him here where around him
You honour your bravest that fall.

II.

Venetian, fair-featur'd and slender,
He lies shot to death in his youth,
With a smile on his lips over-tender
For any mere soldier's dead mouth.

III.

No stranger, and yet not a traitor,
Though alien the cloth on his breast,
Underneath it how seldom a greater
Young heart, has a shot sent to rest!

IV.

By your enemy tortur'd and goaded
To march with them, stand in their file,
His musket (see) never was loaded,
He facing your guns with that smile!

V.

As orphans yearn on to their mothers,
He yearn'd to your patriot bands;—
"Let me die for our Italy, brothers,
If not in your ranks, by your hands!

VI.

"Aim straightly, fire steadily! spare me
A ball in the body which may
Deliver my heart here, and tear me
This badge of the Austrian away!"

VII.

So thought he, so died he this morning.
What then? Many others have died.
Ay, but easy for men to die scorning
The death-stroke, who fought side by side.

VIII.

One tricolour floating above them;
Struck down, 'mid triumphant acclaims
Of an Italy rescued to love them
And blazon the brass with their names.

IX.

But he,—without witness or honour,
Mix'd, shamed in his country's regard,
With the tyrants who march in upon her,
Died faithful and passive: 'twas hard.

X.

'Twas sublime. In a cruel restriction
Cut off from the guerdon of sons,
With most filial obedience, conviction,
His soul kiss'd the lips of her guns.

XI.

That moves you? Nay, grudge not to show it,
While digging a grave for him here:
The others who died, says your poet,
Have glory,—let *him* have a tear.

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